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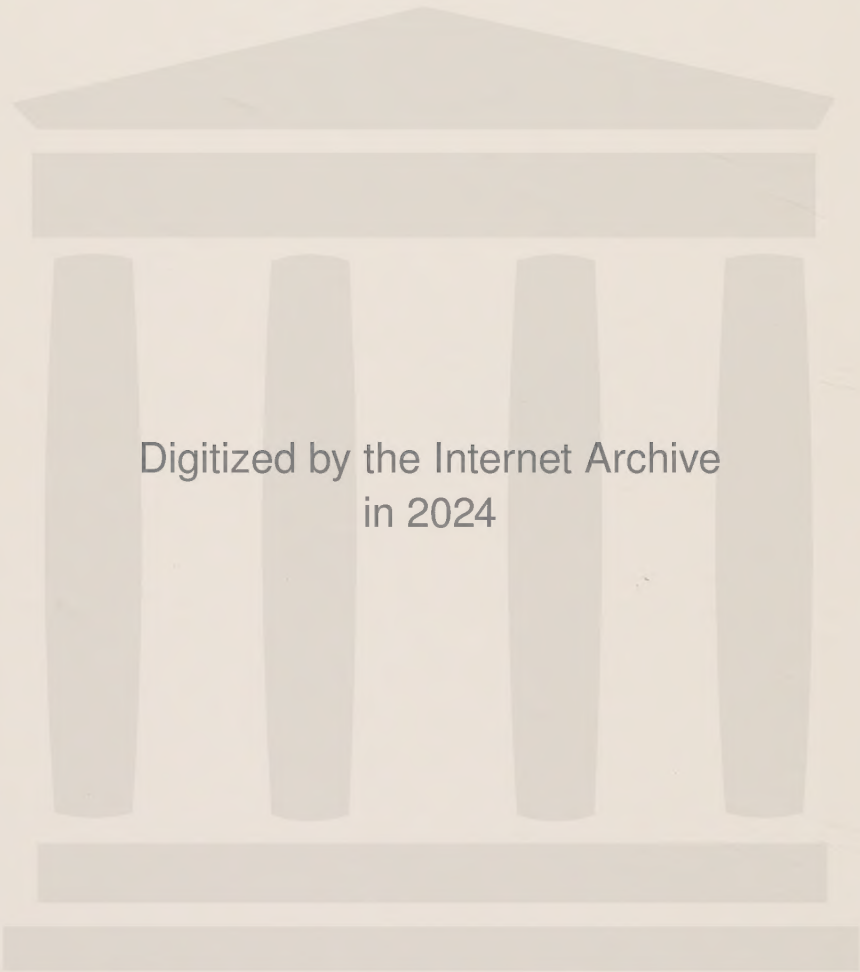
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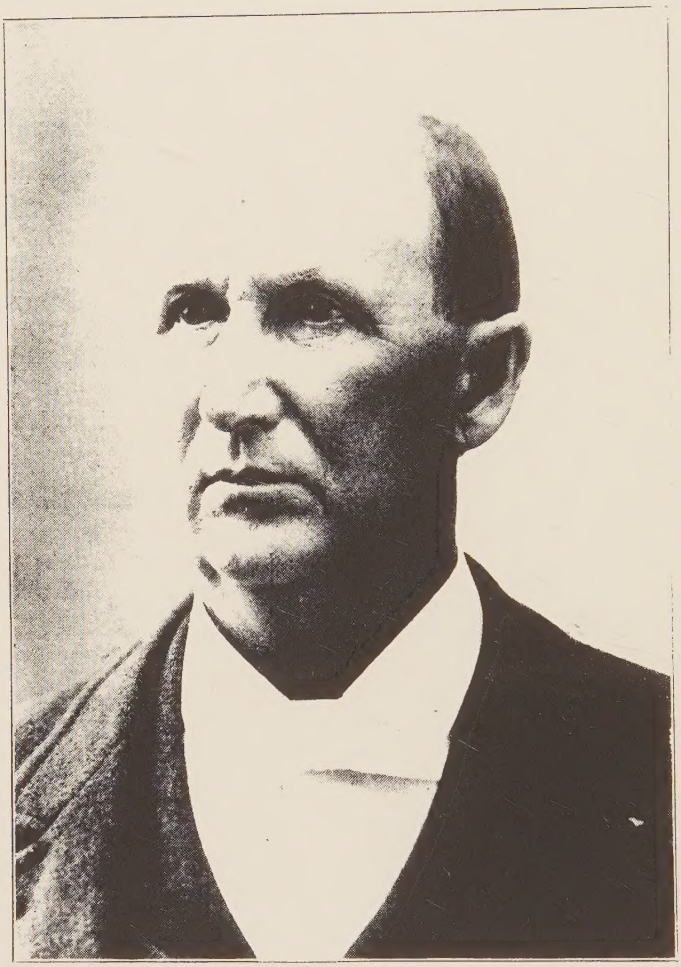

COL. W. A. TAYLOR.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

COLUMBUS

AND

FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

ILLUSTRATED

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

THE CAPITAL CITY OF OHIO.

Explanatory Geographical Note.

The state of Ohio, in its entirety, lies between latitude 38 degrees 27 minutes and 41 degrees 57 minutes N. and longitude 80 degrees 34 minutes and 84 degrees 49 minutes W. The maximum length of the state east and west being two hundred and ten miles, and the maximum breadth from south to north one hundred and fifteen. The center of the originally surveyed square on which the capital buildings were erected is latitude 37 degrees 57 minutes, longitude 82 degrees 29 minutes, almost equidistant from the cities of Cleveland northeast, Toledo northwest, Cincinnati southwest and Marietta southeast, at and average maximum distance from the capital of one hundred and fifteen miles.

A line drawn through Columbus north and south and another east and west divides the state into four almost equal parts. The most distant points, and somewhat in excess of the one hundred and fifteen mile maximum, are at the corner of the state at the intersection of the Pennsylvania line on the northeast and the intersection of the Ohio, Indiana and Michigan lines on the northwest.

Aside from these points, however, the one hundred and fifteen mile radius is dominant and inclusive, making the average railway and traction distance between the capital and the furthest state points within four hours of average schedule time, and those within the smaller radii from fifteen minutes to two hours and thirty minutes. These lines of travel extend regularly in all directions and following with remarkable fidelity the aboriginal and pioneer lines of travel, which coincidence will be adverted to hereafter at greater length.

The Founding of the City of Columbus.

The selection of the present site of the city of Columbus was purely political, speaking in contradistinction to the commercial idea and using the terms "political" and "commercial" in their broadest and best significance. There

were and could be no commercial reasons for founding the city at the junction of the Scioto and the Olentangy rivers in the first decade of the nineteenth, however strong those reasons might be in the first decade of the twentieth century. Then it was practically an unbroken forest, marked here and there with puny settlements, for scores of miles in all directions from the present State House Park. Now it is a modern city standing like the hub of a wheel from which radiates lines of steam and electric roads, some of them main lines of commerce as well as transportation, in every direction, and so fixed naturally by the geographical location of the city as to bring the vast preponderance of the five million population within from three hours and thirty minutes, and in most cases in from two hours, down to thirty minutes' travel of the capitol building; albeit the state is two hundred and ten miles in length east and west and two hundred and fifteen miles broad north and south.

The conditions existing a century ago fully explain why commercial ideas did not weigh in the selection of the site, but on the contrary throbbed with political reasons in favor of it. The capital of the Northwest Territory, organized by the ordinance of 1787, was, in a sense, a peripatetic affair and was located at three different points—Marietta, Cincinnati and Chillicothe. Originally and nominally at Marietta, tentatively at Cincinnati and with a degree of permanence at Chillicothe. The territory was a vast, unpopulated empire extending from the Ohio valley north and northwest to Lake Superior and along the great chain of lakes eastward to the northwest boundary of Pennsylvania, westward to the Mississippi and with the Ohio river its eastern and southern boundary.

Subject to Three Removals.

The state capital was subject to three removals: originally and from 1803 to February 22, 1810, at Chillicothe; from February 22, 1810, to February 21, 1812, at Zanesville; from February 21, 1812, to February 27, 1816, at Chillicothe; and from that date at Columbus, permanently, the necessary capital buildings being in process of construction from 1812, under the legislative acts of the period establishing it as the permanent capital, the legislative and administrative business of the state being, meanwhile, transacted at Chillicothe.

Asking for Proposals.

It had obviously been decided as early as 1807-1808, in the minds of those who were shaping the destiny of the new state, to fix its capital at some central point equally accessible to the population which they evidently foresaw occupying all portions of the state, their central idea being that travel should be equalized to and from the capital to all parts of the state.

There were two methods of travel at that day—by roadway, on foot, horseback or vehicular appliance, or by boat on river and creek. There was but one way to equalize travel—to place the capital in the practical geographical center of the state, not in the theoretical center of population, thus affording equal facilities to all groups of settlers, whether large or small, and, more important than all, to encourage settlements in every section of the state.

The Moving Considerations.

They were moved to these considerations by the travel and transportation question as it then presented itself. If the capital should become a great metropolis, its proper place, in their lights, was in the center of the state, where it would offer equal advantages to all. If it was of but limited growth, it was still the capital and great political center, and they were disinclined to afford three-fourths of the facilities to reach the capital to one-fourth of the population and but one-fourth of the facilities to the remaining three-fourths.

This was the irresistible and common sense reasoning and logic of our ancestors, in the absence of modern methods of travel, traffic and transportation. They may have builded in the dark, but they could not have builded their capital more appropriately or laid the foundation of their state more grandly.

The following commissioners were selected to locate a suitable site for a state capital by the legislative session of 1808-1809: General James Findlay, of Hamilton county; Joseph Darlington, Adams; William McFarland, Ross; and later the names of Wyllys Silliman, of Washington, and General Rezin Beall, of Wayne, were added to the commission by joint resolution.

Rival Propositions Submitted.

The commission organized and asked real-estate proprietors to submit propositions looking to the location of the future city. In 1811-12 the commission submitted their report, in which was recited the following pecuniary or other valuable inducements to locate the capital at one of nine different points:

1. Messrs. John Kerr, Alex. McLaughlin, James Johnston and Lyne Starling, of Columbus, then known as the High Bank opposite Franklinton, who offered to donate all the grounds necessary for the public buildings and erect all the necessary buildings thereon, donate one thousand acres of ground and four thousand dollars in money.

2. Moses Byxbe and Henry Baldwin, of Delaware, offered to donate the ground and erect all necessary buildings and lay off four thousand acres in town lots, the proceeds of one-half, taken alternately, to inure to the state treasury.

3. John and Peter Sells offered to donate four hundred acres on the Scioto, four miles west of Worthington, and erect suitable buildings.

4. James Kilbourne, of Worthington, offered to donate all the necessary grounds and erect such buildings as might be required.

5. Walter Dun, for himself, and John Graham offered to donate four hundred acres and erect buildings near the Scioto, in Franklin county, northwest of Franklinton.

6. Thomas Backus offered to donate one thousand acres between the Sells' site and Franklinton.

7. James Galloway offered to donate two hundred acres on the Big Darby near the line of Franklin and Madison counties.

8. Henry Neville offered to donate one hundred and fifty acres of the High Bank on the Pickaway Plains.

9. Circleville offered a subscription of five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars.

The commissioners recommended the Delaware offer and site, but the legislature eventually fixed on Columbus as the permanent seat of government and removed it temporarily from Zanesville to Chillicothe until the new capitol buildings were erected. The following representatives entered a protest on the Journal against the act, as unnecessary and uncalled for, and because the Delaware proposition was refused, if any were to be accepted, viz: Messrs. Thomas G. Jones, Frame, Foulks, Crumbacker, Mitchell, Sharp, Jackson, Harman, Huntington, McCune, Bryson and Smith.

The legislature almost unanimously ignored the recommendation of the commission in favor of Delaware and by a similar vote decided to accept proposition No. 1 as above, and in due course of time legislation was enacted and the permanent capital of the state was fixed and Columbus appeared on the map.

Full Text of Winning Proposition.

The following is a copy of the original proposals of the proprietors of Columbus:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Ohio: We, the subscribers, do offer the following as our proposals, provided the legislature at their present session shall fix and establish the permanent seat of government on the bank of the Scioto river, nearly opposite Franklinton, on half sections number twenty-five and twenty-six and part of half sections number ten and eleven, all in township five, range twenty-two of the Refugee Lands, and commence their sessions there on the first Monday of December, 1817:

1st. To lay out a town on the lands aforesaid, on or before the first of July next, agreeably to the plan presented by us to the legislature.

2d. To convey to the state by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square of said town, of the contents of ten acres or near it, for the public buildings, and such lot of ten acres, for the penitentiary and dependencies, as a director, or such person or persons as the legislature shall appoint, may direct.

3d. To erect and complete a state house, offices and penitentiary, and such other buildings as shall be directed by the legislature to be built, of stone and brick, or of either, the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the legislature shall think fit; the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before first of January, 1815, and the state house and offices on or before the first Monday of December, 1817.

When the buildings shall be completed the legislature and us, reciprocally, shall appoint workmen to examine and value the whole buildings, which valuation shall be binding; and if it does not amount to fifty thousand dollars, we shall make up such deficiency in such further buildings as shall be directed by law; but if it exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the legislature will by law remunerate us in such way as they may think just and equitable.

The legislature may, by themselves or agent, alter the width of the streets

OHIO STATE HOUSE AND McKINLEY MEMORIAL,

Looking East from Roof of Neil House.

and alleys of said town, previous to its being laid out by us, if they may think proper to do so.

LYNE STARLING (Seal.)
JOHN KERR (Seal.)
ALEX. MCLAUGHLIN (Seal.)
JAMES JOHNSTON (Seal.)

Attest,

WILSON ELLIOT,
ISAAC HAZLETT.

The above was accompanied by their bond for the faithful performance of their undertaking.

When Matters Looked Dubious.

Although it was the avowed object of the legislature to establish a permanent seat of government, yet when the time came to act conclusively on the subject, there was a misgiving among them, and it became pretty manifest that the bill for the acceptance of the foregoing proposals would not pass without a limitation clause in it, and it being now just at the close of the session, rather than to have it defeated or to lie over, the proprietors made their second proposition, of which the following is a copy:

To the Honorable the Legislature of Ohio: We, the subscribers, do agree to comply with the terms of our bond now in possession of the senate of the state aforesaid, in case they will fix the seat of government of this state on the lands designated in our proposals, on the east bank of the Scioto river, nearly opposite to Franklinton, and commence their sessions there at or before the first Monday of December, 1817, and continue the same in the town to be laid off by us until the year 1840. These conditional proposals are offered for the acceptance of the legislature of Ohio, provided they may be considered more eligible than those previously put in.

JOHN KERR (Seal.)
JAMES JOHNSTON (Seal.)
A. MCLAUGHLIN (Seal.)
LYNE STARLING (Seal.)

Attest,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
February 11th, 1812.

This proposition seemed to satisfy the opposition, and the bill was amended by adding the latter clause to the end of the second section, and then passed.

The First Historian a Wise One.

This last proposition was at some time lost from the file of papers in the state treasurer's office, and that fact was possibly the means of saving the seat of government at Columbus. From the time of the repeal of the law for the erection of a new state house, in 1840, the subject of the removal of the seat of government from Columbus became agitated, and at the session of 1842-43, a committee of the legislature was appointed on that subject, who being divided

in opinion or feeling, made a majority and a minority report. The majority assumed as a first ground that it had been permanently established at Columbus by the act of February 14, 1812, accepting the proposals of the proprietors of the town; and then referring to the conditions of the first proposals, insisted that it could not be removed without a violation of the faith of the state. The arguments of the two reports are principally confined to that proposition—the second proposal not being known of, apparently, by either party. And the compiler of the "Brief History of Columbus," prefixed to Mr. J. R. Armstrong's Columbus Directory, published in 1843, while the subject of removal was still in agitation, was, as a citizen of Columbus, perhaps excusable in giving the proprietor's first proposals, while he suppressed the second, which would have upset all the fine arguments in favor of the permanent location.

The Original Legislative Act.

The law referred to, accepting the proposals of the proprietors, and establishing the seat of government, was passed the 14th day of February, 1812, and reads as follows:

Section 1. That the proposals made to this legislature by Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling and James Johnston, to lay out a town on their lands, situate on the east bank of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, in the county of Franklin, on parts of half sections numbers nine, ten, eleven, twenty-five and twenty-six, for the purpose of having the permanent seat of government thereon established; also to convey to the state a square of ten acres and a lot of ten acres, to erect a state house and offices, and a penitentiary, as shall be directed by the legislature, are hereby accepted, and the same, and their penal bond annexed thereto, dated the 10th of February, 1812, conditioned on the faithful performance of said proposals, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, and shall remain in the office of the treasurer of state, there to be kept for the use of the state.

Sec. 2. That the seat of government of this state, be and the same is hereby fixed and permanently established on the lands aforesaid; and the legislature shall commence their session thereat on the first Monday of December, 1817, and there continue until the first day of May, 1840, and from thence until otherwise provided for by law.

Sec. 3. That there shall be appointed by joint resolution of this general assembly, a director, who shall within thirty days after his appointment, take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties enjoined on him by law, and shall hold his office to the end of the session of the next legislature; provided, that in case the office of the director aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation or in any wise, become vacant during the recess of the legislature, the governor shall fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That the aforesaid director shall view and examine the lands above mentioned, and superintend the surveying and laying out of the town aforesaid, and direct the width of the streets and alleys therein; also to select the square for public buildings, and the lot for the penitentiary and dependencies, according to the proposals aforesaid; and he shall make a report thereof

to the next legislature; he shall, moreover, perform such other duties as will be required of him by law.

Sec. 5. That said McLaughlin, Kerr, Starling and Johnston, shall, on or before the first day of July next ensuing, at their own expense, cause the town aforesaid to be laid out, and a plat of the same recorded in the recorder's office of Franklin county, distinguishing therein the square and the lot to be by them conveyed to this state; and they shall, moreover, transmit a certified copy thereof to the next legislature, for their inspection.

Sec. 6. That from and after the first day of May next, Chillicothe shall be the temporary seat of government, until otherwise provided by law.

And by an act amendatory to the above act, passed February 17, 1816, it was enacted:

That from and after the second Tuesday of October next, the seat of government of this state shall be established at the town of Columbus, and there continue, agreeably to the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government," passed February 14, 1812.

That the auditor, treasurer and secretary of state, shall, in the month of October next, remove, or cause to be removed, the books, maps and papers in their respective offices, to the offices prepared and designated for them severally, in the town of Columbus; and the treasurer shall also remove any public money which may be in his office; and the said public officers shall there attend and keep their offices respectively, from and after that time, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Then followed various acts of legislation looking to the completion of the steps that had been taken looking toward the establishment of a permanent seat of government.

Building Committee and Plans.

Resolution, for the appointment of a committee to lay down the plan on which the state house and penitentiary shall be erected.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the senate, to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the house of representatives, to agree upon and lay down the plan on which the state house and penitentiary shall be erected, and to point out the materials wherof they shall be built, and make a report of their proceedings to the house of representatives.

Matthias Corwin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Thos. Kirker,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest—R. Osborn, C. H. R.
Attest—Carlos A. Norton, C. S.
February 18, 1812.

Laying Down a Plan.

Resolution, Laying down and agreeing to a plan on which the state house and penitentiary shall be erected.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the director, after selecting the squares and sites whereupon the state house and penitentiary shall be built, shall proceed to lay down the size and dimensions of the said buildings as follows, viz: The state house to be seventy-five feet by fifty, to be built of brick, on a stone foundation, the proportions of which shall be regulated by said director, according to the most approved models of modern architecture, so as to combine, as far as possible, elegance, convenience, strength and durability.

The penitentiary to be sixty feet by thirty, to be built of brick, on a stone foundation with stone walls projecting in a line with the front fifty feet on each end so as to form a front of one hundred and sixty feet, and to extend back from the front one hundred feet, forming an area of one hundred and sixty by one hundred feet.

The walls to be fifteen feet high. The proportion of the penitentiary shall be regulated by the director, according to the best models which he can obtain from those states where theory has best been tested by experience and the said director shall make a report of his proceedings in the premises, with a plan of said buildings to the next legislature within ten days after the commencement of the session.

Matthias Corwin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Thos. Kirker,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest—R. Osborn, C. H. R.
Attest—Carlos A. Norton, C. S.
February 20, 1812.

A Director Appointed.

Resolution appointing a director agreeably to the act entitled "an act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government."

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That Joel Wright, of Warren county, be and he is hereby appointed director agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "an act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government."

Matthias Corwin,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Thos. Kirker,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest—R. Osborn, C. H. R.
Attest—Carlos A. Norton, C. S.
February 20, 1812.

Looking to Removal.

Resolution, for the removal of the state papers, etc., to Chillicothe.

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the doorkeepers of the senate and of the house of representatives shall take charge of the state

furniture belonging to their respective houses, and deliver it to the secretary of state, who is hereby authorized to expose and sell the same at public auction for cash, giving ten days' notice by advertisement in the Muskingum Messenger, printed in the town of Zanesville, and pay the proceeds of such sale to the state treasurer for the use of the state, taking his receipt for the same, which he shall deposit with the auditor of public accounts.

RESOLVED, That immediately after the rising of the legislature the clerk of each house shall make a true inventory of all papers, books, maps and stationery belonging to the state in their possession and immediately deliver the same with the inventory to the secretary of state.

RESOLVED, That the secretary, treasurer, and auditor shall deliver to the order of Duncan M. Arthur, James Dunlap, Abraham Claypool, William Sterrett, Samuel Monett and Thomas Renick, all the books, papers, etc., in their respective offices belonging to the state for the purpose of transporting them to the town of Chillicothe in the county of Ross, Ohio, subject to the order of the next legislature; and the secretary, treasurer and auditor are hereby required to superintend the delivery and transportation of the state books, papers, etc., in their respective offices agreeably to the provisions of the law fixing the permanent and temporary seats of government passed this session.

MATTHIAS CORWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest—R. OSBORN, C. H. R.
Attest—C. A. NORTON, C. S.
February 21, 1812.

The Town Officially Named.

RESOLUTION giving a name to the permanent seat of government.

RESOLVED by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the town to be laid out, at the Highbank, on the east side of the Scioto river, opposite the town of Franklinton, for the permanent seat of government, of this state, shall be known, and distinguished, by the name of Columbus.

MATTHIAS CORWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest—R. OSBORN, C. H. R.
Attest—C. A. NORTON, C. S.
February 21, 1812.

Director's Duties Defined.

An act ascertaining the duties of the director of the town of Columbus.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the director appointed by the legislature, shall, within thirty days after his appointment, enter into a bond, with sufficient security, payable to the treas-

urer of this state, in the penal sum of four thousand dollars, and take and subscribe an oath, faithfully to discharge the duties enjoined on him by law; and shall hold his office to the end of the session of the next legislature: Provided, That in case the office of director aforesaid, shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature, the governor shall fill the same: Provided also, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exonerate the proprietors of the town of Columbus, from any responsibility of their original contract.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said director, to superintend the erection of the public buildings, in the town of Columbus, agreeably to the plans laid down by the late director, except in his opinion, alterations are necessary in the internal arrangement of said buildings, in which case he is hereby authorized to direct the same, in such manner as he shall judge most likely to answer the purpose for which such buildings are erected; and in all things to see that the said public buildings are supposed, in all their parts, of proper materials, and built in a good and workmanlike manner: and he is hereby authorized and required, to object to any materials, not of proper quality, or any work not of the description aforementioned; and if the director shall perform, or cause to be performed, for his own private advantage, any part of the above work, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the amount of his penal bond.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the director, for the time being, to prevent and abate all nuisances, either in the streets or public squares of said town, by digging for brickyards, or any other purpose, and to preserve from trespass all wood and timber, the property of the state, within the said town, and to cut and dispose of such part as he may deem proper for the use of the state, and annually account for the proceeds of the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the director to make a report of his proceedings, and of the progress made in the erection of said buildings, whether in his opinion the same is composed of good materials, and built in a workmanlike manner, to the next legislature, with twenty days after the commencement of its session.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the director shall be entitled to receive for his services, at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, for all the time he may be engaged in discharging the duties of his office, payable quarter yearly on the certificate of the governor, that the services have been performed, being presented to the auditor, who is hereby authorized to issue bills for the same, payable at the office of the treasurer of state.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

January 28, 1813.

Taxing Concessions to the Proprietors.

An act directing how the tax on lots in the town of Columbus shall be assessed and disposed of.

WEST SIDE OF HIGH STREET, BETWEEN STATE STREET AND SUGAR ALLEY
From the Original Sketches made by G. E. Thrall in 1846

WEST SIDE OF HIGH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT ALLEY AND TOWN STREET

WEST SIDE OF HIGH STREET, BETWEEN RICH AND TOWN STREETS

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners of the county of Franklin, to levy any tax upon lots in the town of Columbus, previous to the first day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the lots in said town of Columbus, shall, hereafter, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, stand charged annually, with an amount of tax equal to the amount levied and assessed upon said lots by the commissioners of said county of Franklin for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to be collected by the director of the town of Columbus, in the same manner as other county taxes. And said director is hereby authorized and required to proceed to collect said taxes, in the same manner, and with the same authority, as other township collectors: Provided, That if the proprietors or owners of lots of said town, shall, on or before the first day of August in each year, pay to the said director, the sum of one-half of the full amount assessed as aforesaid, the said lots shall be exonerated from all charge of tax for each year, for which the sum aforesaid shall be paid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said director shall proceed to lay out and expend the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, if so much shall be needed, of the monies which he shall receive, by virtue of the provisions of this act, for the purpose of sinking and completing a well at the state house; the balance to be applied in improving within the county of Franklin, the state road leading from the town of Columbus to Greenville, in the county of Licking. And said director shall yearly make report of all his proceedings under this act, to the legislature.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OTHNIEL LOOKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

January 27, 1814.

Officers Preparing to Move.

An act, supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act, fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seat of government."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the offices of auditor, treasurer and secretary of state shall be removed to, and established at the permanent seat of government, at the town of Columbus, in the month of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and all the books, papers, and other articles belonging to said offices, shall be carefully packed up and removed, under the inspection and direction of the persons holding the respective offices of auditor, treasurer and secretary of state. And the said officers shall attend at the permanent seat of government aforesaid, and keep their said offices respectively.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That a director for the town of Columbus, shall be appointed by joint resolution, who shall continue in office until the rising of the next general assembly; and the director shall give bond, and take the oath required by the act, ascertaining the duties of the director of the town of

Columbus; and the said director so to be appointed, shall perform all the duties required by the before recited act, and such other duties as may be required of him by law.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
OTHNIEL LOOKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 9, 1814.

First Toll Bridge in Columbus.

An act to authorize Lucas Sullivant and his associates, to erect a toll bridge across the Scioto river at the town of Columbus.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That Lucas Sullivant and his associates, and those who may hereafter associate with him, are hereby authorized to build a bridge across the Scioto river in the county of Franklin, at the place where Broad street, in said town of Columbus, now crosses said river, leading into the Main street in the town of Franklinton; and the said Lucas Sullivant and his associates, if any there be, and his and their heirs and assigns, are hereby authorized to ask, demand and receive from passengers who may cross said bridge, the following rates of toll to-wit: For each foot passenger, three cents; for every horse, mule or ass, one year old or upwards, four cents; for each horse and rider, twelve and one-half cents; for every chaise, riding chair, gig, cart or other two wheeled carriage, with two horses or two oxen and driver, thirty-seven and one-half cents; for the same with one horse and driver, twenty-five cents; for each sleigh or sled, drawn by two horses or oxen, twenty-five cents; for the same drawn by one horse and driver, eighteen and three-fourths cents; for every coach, chariot or other pleasurable carriage, with four wheels and driver, drawn by four horses, seventy-five cents; for the same carriages and driver, drawn by two horses, fifty cents; for every wagon with with two horses or oxen and driver, thirty-seven and a half cents; and for each horse or ox in addition, six and a fourth cents; for every head of neat cattle six months old or upwards, two cents; for every head of cattle younger than six months old, and for every head of sheep or hogs, one-half cent; Provided always, That all public mails and expresses, all troops of the United States and of this state, with their artillery, baggage and stores, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the state from the payment of ferriages, may pass over said bridge free from the toll aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the said Lucas and others as aforesaid, their or any of their several assignees or representatives, to set up and constantly to keep up, exposed to public view, in some conspicuous place near the gate which may be constructed across said bridge, a board or canvas, on which shall be printed or painted in fair and legible characters, the rates of toll herein above established.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if the said Lucas and others as aforesaid, his, her or their several assignees or representatives, shall within four years from the passing of this act, have erected and made a good and complete bridge at the place aforesaid, made of sufficient width, having a convenient foot way,

with hand railing and cart away or cart ways, and in other respects of sufficient strength and dimensions, so as to admit of the safe passage of the passengers, carriages and cattle as aforesaid, then the said Lucas and others as aforesaid, may ask and receive the toll as above described during the term of sixty years; and if the said Lucas or his associates, if any there be, shall demand and receive a greater or higher toll than is allowed by the first section of this act, he and they shall be subject to the like fines and forfeitures as are provided in case of ferries; Provided, the navigation of said river shall in no wise be obstructed by the erection of said bridge, nor the fording of said river be in any wise injured; Provided also, That after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, it shall be lawful for the general assembly to make such alterations in the rate of tolls established by this act as they may judge proper.

JOHN POLLOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 3, 1815.

Legislative Officers Preparing for Removal.

RESOLVED by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That the doorkeeper of the senate and doorkeeper of the house of representatives shall take charge of and preserve, in good order, the furniture of their respective houses, and have the same in proper order and place for the general assembly on the first Monday of December next, or at any preceding time should the legislature be convened; and that the doorkeeper of each house forward to the secretary of state, all books in possession of their respective houses, the property of the state; and that immediately after the rising of the legislature, the clerks of the respective branches shall make a true inventory of all papers belonging to the state in their possession, and deliver the same properly filed, together with the inventory, to the secretary of state, whose duty it shall be to receive and keep the same, subject to the order of any future legislature.

February 15, 1815.

A Busy Time in the Woods.

As may be surmised, the period between 1812 and 1817 was one of bustle and confusion, and speculation in town lots began even before the lots were "laid off," and the new city was full of life and business, though the most of it was still in a state of nature.

The assurance that if the seat of government, if not permanently fixed at Columbus would remain there until 1840 at least, was a sufficient guarantee to bring prospective buyers and settlers from all parts of the state, and began to turn the streams of immigration from the northern, eastern and southern states Columbusward, and many of them charmed with the fertile soil of Franklin county purchased farms and settled down beyond the contemplated limits of

the city, and their children's children still occupy many of those fertile farmholds. The proprietors themselves were constantly bestirring themselves over against the day of a public sale of city lots.

Mr. William F. Martin, one of the early chroniclers of men and events, wrote entertainingly in 1858 of the doings of some forty years previously and instituted some contemporaneous comparisons for which the present chronicler takes great pleasure in giving him the credit due to a literary predecessor in the morning hours of Columbus history.

On the 19th of February, 1812, at Zanesville, the proprietors, Starling, Johnston, McLaughlin and Kerr, signed and acknowledged their articles of association, as partners, under the law for laying out, etc., the town of Columbus. In this instrument it was stipulated that a common stock was to be created for the benefit of the firm; that Starling was to put into said stock half section number twenty-five, except ten acres previously sold to John Brickell; Johnston was to put in half section number nine and half of section number ten; and McLaughlin and Kerr (who had previously been partners and were jointly considered as one or a third party to this agreement) were to put in half section number twenty-six, on which they were to lay out the town, agreeably to their proposals to the legislature, the proceeds of the sales to remain in common stock until they should complete their contract with the state.

An Agent Provided For.

They were to have a common agent, to make sales and superintend their whole business. Each party was to pay into the hands of this agent the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars annually, on the first Monday of January, for five successive years, and such further sums as might be necessary to complete the public buildings. Each party was to warrant the title to the land by such party respectively put into the stock, and each to receive a mutual benefit in all donations they might obtain on subscription or otherwise. And when they should have completed their contract with the state, and be released from all obligations on account thereof, a final settlement and adjustment of their accounts was to take place and the profits or losses to be equally divided between them.

John Kerr was appointed the first agent for the proprietors, in April, 1812, and continued as such until June, 1815, when he declined serving any longer, and Henry Brown was appointed and continued their agent until the close of their business in the spring of 1817.

The agreement of the proprietors having been faithfully abided by, and their undertaking completed, was finally canceled in April, 1817, when a division of the unsold property, and of obligations for lots sold, etc., took place, and each party released the other from all the obligations of their articles of association, and also released and quit-claimed to each other all the remaining parts of their several tracts of land originally put into the common fund that remained unsold.

Donations Were Generous.

The amount of the donations obtained on subscriptions is variously stated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. And, pursuant to an agreement with Rev. James Hoge, better known as Dr. Hoge, he deeded to the proprietors eighty acres of land off the south end of half section number eleven, in order to enable them to complete the plat to the size and form desired. Of the lots laid out on this grant the proprietors retained one-half, and deeded the balance back to the doctor. And, pursuant to a similar contract with Thomas Allen, and for the same purpose, he deeded to the proprietors twenty acres out of the southwest part of half section number ten, they deeding back his portion of the lots and retaining the balance as a donation.

Thus the town plat, including out-lots and reserves (which reserves have many years since been laid out into additions of in-lots), covered the whole of half sections number twenty-five and twenty-six, and parts of half sections ten and eleven.

McLaughlin and Kerr's half section (number twenty-six) was the southern part of the original town plat, bounded on the south by South Public Lane (the eastern part of which is sometimes called the Livingston Road), and on the north by a parallel (east and west) line, commencing at the river a little south of state street and crossing High street at the northeast corner of Dr. Goodale's brick block, and crossing Town street at an acute angle between Third and Fourth streets, including all between those two lines, from the river to the eastern boundary of the out-lots. Starling's half section (number twenty-five), also extending from the river to the eastern boundary of out-lots, and included all between the north line of McLaughlin and Kerr's half section, above described, and a parallel line from a short distance in front of the penitentiary, due east, crossing High street between Long street and Mulberry alley, and intersecting Broad street at the eastern extremity of the out-lots. Although half section number nine was put into the common fund by Johnston, no part of the town plat was laid out on it. It lies between the penitentiary grounds and Olentangy river. The east half of half section ten, put into the fund by him, and on the south end of which lots were laid out, abuts on the north line of Starling's half section (number twenty-five), from Water street to Center alley, bounded east and west by due north and south lines, cutting the lots obliquely. The part conveyed to the proprietors by Allen also abuts on Starling's north line, immediately west of Johnston's, just described, and the part conveyed to them by Dr. Hoge also abuts on Starling's north line, immediately east of Johnston's land.

The Contract Finally Closed.

The contract being closed between the proprietors and the state,, and all the preliminaries now arranged, in the spring of 1812 the town was laid out,

under the direction of Joel Wright, Esq., of Warren county, an agent of the state, appointed for that purpose, and Joseph Vance, of Franklin county, as assistant.

The streets all cross at right angles; those running northward bear twelve degrees west of north, and consequently those running eastward, twelve degrees north of east. High street is one hundred feet wide; Broad street is one hundred and twenty feet, and all the others eighty-two and a half feet wide: and the alleys generally thirty-three feet in width. The in-lots are sixty-two and a half feet front and one hundred and eighty-seven and a half feet deep. The out-lots on the east contain about three acres each.

Some time after the laying out of the main town and the eastern out-lots, the proprietors laid out some forty or more out-lots, north of the town, which are represented on the record by a separate plat. These contain a trifle over two acres each, and from part of these lots they conveyed to the town an acre and a half for a graveyard. The time and terms of sale being agreed upon, the same was advertised far and near, and in a way calculated to attract bidders from a distance. The following is a copy of the advertisement:

"For Sale" Advertisements.

On the premises, commencing on Thursday, the 18th day of June next, and to continue for three days, in and out-lots in the town of Columbus, established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

Terms of Sale.—One-fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual installments. Interest will be required on the deferred payments from the day of sale, if they are not punctually made when due. Eight per cent will be discounted for prompt payment on the day of sale. The town of Columbus is situated on an elevated and beautiful site, on the east side of the Scioto river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch, and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the center of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country, from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west branch of the Scioto affords a good navigation for about eighty miles, and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington. Sandusky bay, the only harbor on the south shore of Lake Erie (except Presque Isle) for vessels of burthen, is situate due north from Columbus and about one hundred miles from it. An excellent road may be made with very little expense from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Scioto, a distance of about sixty miles. This will render the communication from the lakes to the Ohio river through the Scioto very easy, by which route an immense trade must, at a day not very distant, be carried on, which will make the country on the Scioto river rich and populous. The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power,

encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town. All such are invited to become purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A. MCLAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR,
Proprietors.

Franklinton, April 13, 1812.

The Day of Sale Arrives.

Pursuant to this notice, public sale of the lots commenced on the 18th of June, 1812, and continued three days. The lots sold were principally on High and Broad streets, and were generally struck off at from two hundred to a thousand dollars each. The only cleared land then on, or contiguous to, the town plat was a small spot on Front, a little north of State street; another small field and a cabin on the bank of the river, at the western terminus of Rich street; a cabin and garden spot in front of where the penitentiary now stands, occupied by John Brickell; and a small field south of the mound, on the the tract which two years after was laid off by John McGowan, as an addition to the original town plat, and called South Columbus.

Immediately after the sales improvements commenced rapidly, generally small frame houses and shops, enclosed with split clapboards instead of sawed weatherboards, which were not generally attainable. Both proprietors and settlers were too much occupied with their own individual and immediate interests to attend much to the clearing off of the streets and alleys; and for several years the streets remained so much impeded by stumps, logs and brush that teamsters were compelled to make very crooked tracks in winding their way through them. Gradually, however, they were cleared by the inhabitants, for fire wood and building materials, until about the year 1815 or 1816 a sum of about two hundred dollars was raised by subscription and appropriated to the removal of the remaining obstructions from High street. Soon after the town was incorporated and the streets were gradually improved by authority of the town council.

Some of the Original Bidders.

There are now (in 1858) but two men remaining in Columbus who were here at the sale of lots in 1812 and purchased property, and have remained citizens of the place ever since, viz: Messrs. Jacob Hare and Peter Putnam, and each one still owned the lot he purchased at that time, over forty-five years before. Among the first settlers, however, were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Christian Heyl, Jarvis Pike, Benjamin Pike, George Pike, William Long, Townsend Nichols, and Dr. John M. Edmiston. Dr. Edmiston was the first physician to locate in the new town—Drs. Parsons and Ball practiced in Columbus, but resided in Franklinton. About the year 1815 or 1816 Dr. Parsons removed over to Columbus, where he resided ever after.

Aboriginal and Modern Roads.

As suggested in the beginning of this chapter, the white man's lines of travel, in the beginning of the march of civilization, followed very closely along the lines of the aborigines, who in turn unconsciously absorbed the engineering knowledge of the elk, the red deer and the buffalo. Certain it is that when the white man came to Ohio he found an extensive system of highways on land, as well as upon the waterways, along which travel and traffic ebbed and flowed as seasons changed and pleasure, war or necessity required.

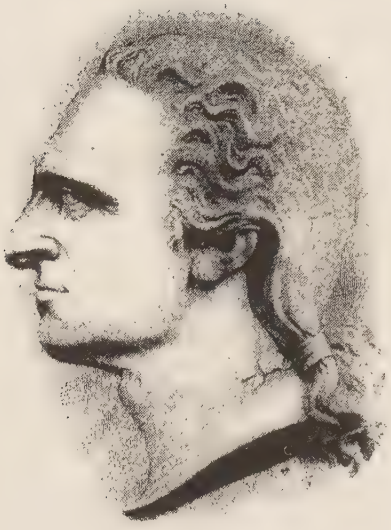
Rev. John Heckmelder, who made a study of this system in the eighteenth century, and not only located but made a complete map of the land lines, which in his day were as clearly defined as are the highways of today, albeit they, as a rule penetrated dense and almost limitless forests. Many of these road beds still exist in Ohio which were known to the pioneers of well-nigh a century and a half ago, still so solidly packed as to resist the steel plough-shares of the farmer where they fall inside an inclosure devoted to agricuture.

Nearly all these land lines, and probably in a majority of cases, were laid along elevations above the bottom lands and always along the line of least resistance, quite clearly establishing the fact that the bison, the elk, deer and other four-footed animals were the original engineers and the road builders for bipeds. Aboriginal man, when he came, preempted the highways of his quadruped predecessors. The white man, following the aborigine, utilized portions of these highways, but shortened up distances by paralleling them, in part, along the bottom lands or lower down the slope, and this general plan was followed throughout the state during the first era of road building.

Better grades and better material have been called into practical operation in these days, but nearly every important highway builded during the century and converging upon Columbus either follows or lies parallel to an ancient line of travel, for two centuries ago—before that time and since that time—the point now Columbus was a center of population, barbarian commerce, and travel, from opposite the mouth of the Kanawha to the mouth of the Maumee from southeast to northwest; from the mouth of the Miami to the mouth of the Cuyahoga from southwest to northeast; from Sandusky bay to the mouth of the Scioto from north to south, and from the mouth of the Captina to the headwaters of the Wabash, where St. Clair was vanquished, from east to west, and all these lines crossing at a common center were at the junction of the Scioto and the Olentangy.

Modern Lines of Travel.

The twentieth century lines of travel and traffic converging here are practically the same as to numbers, but incomparable when it comes to the solution of modern problems of economics, travel and transportation. Instead of seven or eight thoroughfares, including the rivers, radiating to the four



LUCAS SULLIVANT

Founder of Franklinton, afterward Columbus

LYNE STARLING

One of the Founders of Columbus

JOHN KERR

One of the Founders of Columbus

corners of the state, there are now eighteen steam railways reaching out from the center, with direct contact and connections with the trunk lines across the continent, and eight operating and other developing electric lines entering and radiating therefrom, sufficient in motive power and equipment to have removed all the savage population of a century and a half ago, along with their personal belongings and lares and penates, within the Ohio valley to the foot hills of the Apalachian range in twenty-four hours. Hence it may be set down among the verities that while nearly all roads in Ohio led to Columbus in aboriginal days, all (and of course more) roads lead to Columbus in these more progressive days.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST PEOPLE; FIRST EVENTS; FIRST FOOTPRINTS; FIRST SUCCESSES.

Rome of Ancient Legends; Columbus of Modern Days.

A large portion of the subsequent history of Rome would no doubt be lacking in interest, at least among the younger readers, were it not for the legends of the laying of the foundations of the Eternal City, mythical and credulity-testing though they may be. The story of the abandoned Romulus and Remus being suckled and reared to vigorous youthhood by a female wolf may have been mercifully invented to soften the memory of the wife of some guardian who had the two boys in charge. The narration of the just-before-dawn vigil of the two youths on the two convenient hills, "looking out for signs," and seeing diverse numbers of vultures, leading to the straining of their fraternal relations, some seven hundred years before the Christian Era, may have been an early form of the snipe hunting expeditions of, say, A. D. 1850, and down to the present day, among the youths of Columbus and outlying country.

The building of the walls of Rome by Romulus, and the contempt shown toward the architect and his work by Remus, who leaped over them and who was chased thence and founded the City of Rheims, according to his own ideas of municipal architecture, may be readily toned down to a foolish boyish quarrel of some minor detail, and the story of the Sabine women is an old-new-endless one of the selection of the loveliest. Young ladies being scarce in Rome, the boys over there no doubt challenged the Sabine youths to play a prehistoic game of baseball. Their sweethearts came out, of course, to cheer and encourage them, but when the Roman Senators shut out the Sabine Slashers in the ninth inning, with a score of 21 to 0, not only the game was lost, but the girls also, and they naturally clung to the Senators ever after.

This may not be the exact narration of the events in their order, but they would naturally and perfectly furnish the historical raw material out of which the classic poets formed the finished story.

But in any event, and without regard to the accuracy of detail, they told about the first people and the first things and the original methods, without

which in some form the rest of the story—called in courtesy History—would be desperately dry reading and spiritless. One must know of the beginning before one can teach the lesson of successive comparisons in the progress of events. The great things of the present are the grown-up children and grandchildren of the comparatively little things of the past. We must know something of the parent before we can properly estimate the child, as well as something about the child before we can fully analyze the matured individual, or, analyzing backward, properly estimate the progenitor. The very mysticism and glamour of the classic poets which surround the practical beginnings of Rome enhance the interest, to most readers, in the story of its subsequent progress. So also as to Columbus.

Christopher Gist, Agent of the Ohio Company.

The first white men to visit the present site of Columbus were Christopher Gist, of Maryland, and George Croghan, an English trader, piloted by one Andrew Montour, a French-Indian half breed of the Senecas, no doubt, some time during the winter of 1750-1751. At, and preceding this period, the English colonies of the east and northeast were deeply interested in curbing, and eventually eliminating, the Canadian French influences. This was especially true with an association of Virginia and Maryland planters and English merchants, who realized the vast importance of keeping the French traders, and French influence of all kinds, out of that vast territory lying south of the present Canadian line.

These men probably never thought of what the future had in store in the shape of trade and commerce, exceeding for a single business day from nine to three all the trade then being contended for during an entire year. A long line of English trading posts were being stretched across the practically unknown continent parallel with the 38th degree, and Mr. Gist was the active agent of this association, with well-nigh unlimited discretionary powers.

One of these English trading posts was established at the point of the junction of the Great Miami and Loranaie creek, upon an extensive prairie, in 1749, and was named Pickawillany, English improvement on the Pickqualines, a tribe of Indians. It was to visit this post that Gist and his companions made the trip now under discussion. It was, in fact, the first point of English occupation within the present boundaries of Ohio, and here the English traders throughout the entire trading belt met and conferred between themselves and their Indian friends and allies.

On October 31, 1750, Gist set out from Old Town, on the Potomac, in Maryland, and crossed the Alleghenies, following the usual route of travel to the Ohio river that seems to have existed from time immemorial. Crossing the upper Ohio, he made his way to the then Indian village at the forks of the Muskingum, where the city of Coshocton (Goshocking, the Place of the Owls), now stands, much more pacific and inviting than its Indian name would portend.

From that point Gist and his two companions came westward, holding conferences in the Indian villages at Wacatomika, Black Hand (so named for the black print of an enormous human hand on a high rock overhanging the Pataskala river, through which a tunnel of the Columbus, Newark and Zanesville electric road is pierced), where an Indian potentate was located; thence to the present Buckeye lake, then little more than a great sedgy morass, full of fish, which the naked Indian children waded in and caught with their hands, which they skirted, coming on to the High Bank, where they crossed by canoe ferry to the Indian town or village that occupied a portion of what is now the west side.

Here a conference was held in February, 1751. Later the three travelers went down the Scioto and the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami, up which they journeyed to Pickawillany, where a prolonged conference was held, under the direction of Gist, between the English traders and the tribal representatives of the Weas, Pickqualines, Miamis, Piankeshaws, and other sub-nations contiguous thereto, and a treaty, practically of alliance, was agreed upon, the French flag, which had for years floated over the chief tepee of Pickawillany, was hauled down and British sovereignty was recognized.

Under the terms of the treaty the town rapidly rose in importance, Gist recording in his journal that it was the strongest town in the western country, as well as the most important one.

But the French government in Canada was not in the dark as to the progress of events on Riviere a la Roche, or Rock River, as the Miami was called, but was kept constantly informed by their Indian and half-breed spies. So it came about, a few years later, that, in an unexpected moment, the combined French and more northern Indians swooped down upon Pickawillany, and the "coming" emporium of the great Ohio wilderness went up in smoke and flame, and it was blotted off the map. But this part of the story belongs not to a Columbus history, but to the more comprehensive history of the state and its parent, the Northwest Territory.

Enter Mr. James Smith.

There may have been other white men at that period (between 1751 and 1760) who threaded the mazes of the then Columbus, but history fails to present another than James Smith, who was held a captive among the Indians west of the junction of the two rivers and who hunted and trapped along the rivers and their principal tributaries in this territory. Mr. Smith's personal narration is full of interest and gives one a fine insight into the character of the Indian nomads of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A complete resume of his graphic narrative appears in an appropriate chapter devoted to early reminiscences and later day historical gossip of the Buckeye capital.

In the meantime, James Smith must rest upon his laurels of being the second early comer of the white race into the future capital, illuminated with this brief description, written by him, of the then site of the present city: "From the mouth of Olentangy (applied to the Big Darby), on the east side

of Scioto, up to the carrying place (in Marion county), there is a large body of first and second rate land, and tolerably well watered. The timber is ash, sugar tree, walnut, locust, oak and beech." This is no doubt the first written description of the point at and neighboring upon the lands on which the city of Columbus stands.

The First Permanent Resident.

The honor of being the first permanent resident within the present boundaries of Columbus seems to belong, without question, to Lucas Sullivant, a native of Virginia, born in 1765. He migrated to Kentucky when an orphan lad, where he learned surveying in the field, not in the schools.

As a deputy under General Richard C. Anderson, surveyor general of the Virginia Military District of Ohio, Mr. Lucas led a body of assistants into the wilderness of the Scioto valley northward, and in the summer and autumn of the year 1797 surveyed and platted and became proprietor of the town of Franklinton, long since made an integral part of Columbus. Here he erected his house, installed his helpmeet, set up his lares and penates; here he reared his children, and here he lived until he passed into the Great Beyond at the age of fifty-eight.

Some of Sullivant's Compatriots.

Among those who came with Sullivant into Franklinton as permanent settlers the following names have been handed down by the earlier historians: Joseph Dixon, George Skidmore, William Domigan, James Marshall, three families named Dearduff, McIlvain and Sells respectively, consisting of several persons, young and old, but not separately designated: John Lisle and family, William Fleming, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Harra, Joseph Foos, John Blair, and John Dill, the latter of whom seems to have come unaccompanied from the town of York, Pennsylvania; Jeremiah Armstrong and John Brickell, and probably others whose names are forgotten. These, of course, were the first citizens, and among them Messrs. Armstrong and Brickell were the heroes of adventures which will be presented in the chapter of local historical events and gossip.

Sullivant was married in 1801 and led in the settlement of the town, of course. A little later than those aforenamed were Lyne Starling, Robert Russell, Colonel Culbertson of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, with numerous sons, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, unmarried sons and unmarried daughters, and withal a man of wealth and of distinction.

The First White Woman.

The first white woman born east of the Scioto river and in Columbus proper was Keziah Hamlin, who afterward married David Brooks, proprietor of "The White Horse Tavern," one of the famous early hostelries of the Ohio capital. She was born October 16, 1804, in a log cabin which stood upon what is now the site of Hoster's brewery.

MRS. KEZIAH (HAMLIN) BROOKS

At that time there lived in the vicinity a sub-tribe of Wyandots, who were on friendly terms with the scattered white settlers. They had a great fondness especially for Mother Hamlin's corn bread, and were in the habit of paying the family informal calls and helping themselves informally to whatever they might find in the larder. The only explanation they offered was to leave with Mrs. Hamlin the finest cuts and quarters of venison, so that if she and the lord of the household were left temporarily short on bread they found themselves long on meat. While this kind of exchange was one-sided, the Hamlin firm never had occasion to complain that they had been cheated.

When little Keziah came the Wyandots took great interest in the little pale face and never lost an opportunity to admire her in a sort of ecstacy of silence, punctuated with grunts of satisfaction; and the larger she grew, and when she began to toddle about on the dirt floor of the cabin, their admiration knew no bounds, and then and there the Trilby inspiration took shape and form.

One busy day, when Father Hamlin was on a journey to the mill and Mother Hamlin was busy with her household cares and duties and Baby Hamlin slept like a top in her sugar trough cradle, a delegation of Wyandots in gala attire invaded the cabin and, instead of depleting the larder, depleted the cradle and marched Indian file, the chief leading, with Keziah in his arms, and disappeared in the direction of the Indian village, in the dense forest at the bend of the Scioto, where the Harrisburg bridge now spans the river.

It would be impossible to depict the feelings of the mother. She simply endured the terrors of the situation for hours, which passed like slow-paced centuries, buoyed up only by the faint hope that the children of the forest were merely playing some good natured prank on her. Realizing the uselessness of pursuit, nothing was left her but to cling to hope and endure and long for the return of her husband. Hours before his return (far past nightfall) the Indians returned, with their tiny captive smiling and cooing in the arms of the bronzed chieftain, and she too was resplendent in gala attire. In addition to the other gay outfitting, her feet were encased in a pair of dainty and artistically beaded buckskin moccasins.

The Wyandot manteau and moccasin makers, for the purpose of giving the mother a happy surprise, had unceremoniously carried the child to their own town, where she could be fitted out and become a Wyandot Princess, and as such they had evidently adopted her before returning her. For many years Keziah retained the moccasins and trinkets, and told the story of that adventure to her children and her children's children. Finally the younger generations a few years ago unconsciously imbibed iconoclastic ideas, and the relics disappeared piecemeal.

Keziah Hamlin married David Brooks, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Columbus on the 19th of December, 1822. She died February 4, 1875, leaving three sons and two daughters. One of the sons, David W. Brooks, was prominent in business and banking circles in the city. Herbert Brooks, a grandson, is prominent in the same circles in the Columbus of 1909.

The First State Senator.

The first year after his arrival Culbertson was elected to the Ohio legislature, being the first member elected from the Franklin county section of Ross county in the senate of the first general assembly of the state in 1803.

The First Mill West of the River.

The first mill was located in the Franklinton section in 1797 or 1798. It was a public utility and the first instance of public ownership, hereabouts at least. All the people helped to build it and all the people helped to run it. The contemporaneous chronicler describes it as "a kind of a hand mill upon which they (the inhabitants) generally ground their corn; some pounded it or boiled it." The latter were probably opposed to public ownership. "Occasionally," says the pioneer historian, "a trip was made to the mill at Chillicothe." One may easily conjecture why this long trip to mill, through the wilderness, was made. The housewife was expecting company, no doubt some Revolutionary hero or some grand dame, coming from the east perhaps, and she wanted fine meal to enable her to furnish her guests with tempting johnny cake, and perchance the guests were coming from "Ole Ferginia," and what would be more to their liking than the peerless crackling shortened corn dodger, heightened to the seventh gastronomic heaven with the pale ambered and divinely saccharined maple molasses! It was worth an hundred mile round trip to secure the ingredients for such a feast.

The First Mill East of the River.

"In 1790 or 1800 Robert Balentine," says the early historian, "erected a poor kind of a mill" on the Run, near the present line of Gay street, but whether east or west of Gay street it is not stated. The Run, however, is not there at the present writing.

The First Up-River Mill.

"At about the same period John D. Rush erected," in the frank language of the historian, "an inferior mill on the Scioto a short distance above Franklinton." They were, however, both poor concerns and soon fell into ruins, and clearly enough the "sound of the grinding" was not only "low," but the grasshopper had no musical rival to divide the honors with him; but not for long.

The First Horse Mill.

Then, as a last resort, some pioneer, whose name is lost to immortal fame, erected a horse mill and managed to eke out sufficient corn meal to meet the demand of the growing metropolis.

The First Successful Mill.

Then it was, in 1805, that at a point near Worthington, Colonel James Kilbourne erected a mill imbued, as it were, with the spirit of the eighteenth

century. It was a mill built on modern lines and principles and turned out wheat and buckwheat flour and corn meal in a steady stream and started Franklin county on the road to greatness, and after this there were mills and mills erected on all the streams in the vicinity of Columbus; men laid by a competence for themselves; became more than honest millers—leading citizens of county and state, whose names will continue to grace and ornament the general local annals for decades, and in many instances for centuries yet to come, as may be well and truly said of the proprietors of Carpenter's Mill on the Whetstone, Dyer's Mill on Darby, Nelson's on Alum creek and others contemporaneous with them in the first decade and the first half of the second decade of the century.

The First Mercantile Venture.

Nearly all, if not all, beginnings are small, and in accordance with that recognized law it is to be expected that the first things are small, although when we contemplate them in their fully developed form it staggers our credulity to think of them as merely tiny bubbles on the ocean of mercantile adventure.

Mr. James Scott in 1798 or 1799, the precise date being in doubt, opened "the first small store in Franklinton, which added much to the convenience of the settlers." It was certainly a great convenience to the Franklinton housewife, since she could get breakfast, wash the dishes, tidy up the cabin, go to Mr. Scott's store, purchase three yards of brown muslin and a skein of thread, return home and cut out and make a shirt for her husband, get dinner and supper meantime, and have the garment finished in time for her husband to wear down to "the public square," where the men folks met and told hunting stories in the gloaming of the forest twilight and on contemporaneous subjects, while her ears tingled, a la telepathy, at the praises of the young men touching the neat hemming and hemstitching on the shirt aforesaid.

The next store, and probably a larger one, was started by Robert Russell, Esquire, in 1803. So far as can be learned, there are now no direct successors to those merchant princes of the then unbuilt city.

The First Unseen Terror.

This was what was variously designated "ague, ager, fever'n-nager, chills and fever," and now recorded in the books as "malaria" or "malarial fever." The original, however, could have gotten in its work on the pioneers even if it had been unnamed.

The First Capital Execution.

The first execution in the county, and within the suburbs of the present city, was that of Shateyaronyah, Anglicized into Leather Lips, a celebrated Wyandot chief and philosopher. The account was originally recorded by Otway Curry, the poet and magazine writer of the first half of the nineteenth

century, and from which his nephew, Colonel William L. Curry, a valiant cavalry officer in the civil war and present pension commissioner of Ohio, furnishes the following tragically interesting synopsis:

The Doomed Wyandot.

"The great northern family of Indian tribes which seems to have been originally embraced in the generic term Iroquois consisted, according to some writers, of two grand divisions—the eastern and western. In the eastern division were included the five nations or Maquas (Mingos), as they were commonly called by the Algonquin tribes, and in the western the Yendots, or Wyandots (nick-named Hurons by the French) and three or four other nations, of whom a large proportion are now entirely extinct. The Yendots, after a long and deadly warfare, were nearly exterminated by the Five Nations about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the survivors part sought refuge in Canada, where their descendants still remain; a few were incorporated among the different tribes of the conquerors, and the remainder, consisting chiefly of the Tionontates, retired to Lake Superior. In consequence of the disastrous wars in which they afterwards became involved with other powerful nations of the northwestern region, they again repaired to the vicinity of their old hunting grounds. With this remnant of the original Huron or Wyandot nation were united some scattered fragments of other broken-up tribes of the same stock, and though comparatively few in number they continued for a long period to assert successfully the right of sovereignty over the whole extent of country between the Ohio river and the lakes as far west as the territory of the Piankishaws, or Miamis, whose eastern boundary was probably an irregular line drawn through the valley of the Great Miami (Shimeamee) and the Ottawah-se-pee, or Maumee river of Lake Erie. The Shawanees and the Delawares, it is believed, were occupants of a part of the fore-mentioned country merely by sufferance of the Wyandots, whose right of dominion seemed never to have been called in question excepting by the Mingoes or Five Nations. The Shawanees were originally powerful and always warlike. Kentucky received its name from them in the course of their migrations between their former place of residence on the Suanee river, adjacent to the southern sea-coast, and the territory of the Yendots in the North. The name (Kentuckee) is compounded from the Shawanees and signifies a "land or place at the head of a river."

"The chosen residence of the Wyandots was at an early period, as it was later, on the waters of the Saun-dus-tee, or Sandusky. Though greatly reduced in numbers, they have, perhaps, attained a higher degree of civilization than any other tribe in the vicinity of the northwestern lakes. For the following specimen of the Wyandot language and for the greater part of the statements given above we are indebted to the Archaeologia Americana.

The Wyandot Vocabulary.

One, Scat.	Three, Shaight.
Two, Tin-dee.	Four, An-daght.

Five, Wee-ish.
Six, Wau-shau.
Seven, Soo-tare.
Eight, Aultarai.
Nine, Ain-tru.
Ten, Augh-sagh.
Twenty, Ten-deit-a-waugh-sa.
Thirty, Shaigh-ka-waugh-sa.
Forty, An-daugh-ka-waugh-sa.
Fifty, Wee-ish-a-waugh-sa.
Sixty, Wau-shau-waugh-sa.
Seventy, Soo-tare-waugh-sa.
Eighty, Au-tarai-waugh-sa.
Ninety, Ain-tru-waugh-sa.
One Hundred, Scute-main-gar-we.
God, Ta-main-de-sue.
Devil, Degh-shu-re-noh.
Heaven, Ya-roh-nia.
Good, Ye-waugh-ste.
Bad, Waugh-she.
Hell, Degh-shunt.
Sun, Ya-an-des-hra.
Moon, Waugh-sunt-yu-an-des-ra.
Stars, Tegh-shu.
Sky, Cagh-ro-niate.
Clouds, Oght-se-rah.
Wind, Izu-quas.
It rains, Ina-un-du-se.
Thunder, Heno.
Lightning, Tim-men-di-quas.
Earth, Umaitsagh.
Deer, Ough-scan-oto.
Bear, Anu-e.
Raccoon, Ha-in-te-roh.
Fox, The-na-in-ton-to.
Beaver, Soo-taie.
Mink, So-hoh-main-dia.
Turkey, Daigh-ton-tah.
Squirrel, Ogh-ta-eh.
Otter, Ta-wen-deh.
Dog, Yun-ye-noh.
Cow, Kni-ton-squa-ront.
Horse, Ugh-shut-te.
Goose, Yah-hounk.
Duck, Yu-in-geh.
Man, Ain-ga-hon.
Woman, Uteh-ke.
Girl, Ya-weet-sen-tho.
Boy, Oma-int-sent-e-hah.
Child, Che-ah-hah.
Old Man, Ha-o-tong.
Old Woman, Ut-sin-dag-sa.
My Wife, Uzut-tun-oh-oh.
Corn, Nay-hah.
Beans, Yah-re-sah.
Potatoes, Da-ween-dah.
Melons, Oh-nugh-sa.
Grass, E-ru-ta.

"The foregoing sketch of the history and language of the Wyandots, though certainly not strictly necessary, will, it is hoped, be deemed not altogether inappropriate as an introduction to the following narrative of the circumstances attending the death of a chief of that nation. The particulars have been recently communicated by persons who were eye-witnesses to the execution and may be relied upon as perfectly accurate.

"In the evening of the first day of June, in the year 1810, there came six Wyandot warriors to the house of Mr. Benjamin Sells on the Scioto river, about twelve miles above the spot where now stands the city of Columbus. They were equipped in the most warlike manner and exhibited during their stay an unusual degree of agitation. Having ascertained that an old Wyandot chief, for whom they had been making diligent inquiry, was then encamped at a distance of about two miles farther up on the bank of the river, they expressed a determination to put him to death and immediately went off, in the direction of the lodge.

"These facts were communicated early in the ensuing morning, to Mr. John Sells, who now resides in the city of Dublin on the Scioto about two miles

from the place where the doomed Wyandot met his fate. Mr. Sells immediately proceeded up the river on horseback in quest of the Indians. He soon arrived at the lodge, which he found situated in a grove of sugar trees, close to the bend of the river. The six warriors were seated in consultation at a distance of a few rods from the lodge. The old chief was with them, evidently in the character of a prisoner. His arms were confined by a small cord, but he sat with them without any manifestation of uneasiness. A few of the neighboring white men were also there, and a gloomy looking Indian who had been a companion of the chief, but now kept entirely aloof—sitting sullenly in the camp. Mr. Sells approached the Indians and found them earnestly engaged in debate. A charge of 'witch-craft' had been made at a former time against the chief by some of his captors, whose friends had been destroyed, as they believed, by means of his evil powers. This crime, according to the immemorial usage of the tribe involved a forfeiture of life. The chances of a hunter's life had brought the old man to his present location, and his pursuers had sought him out in order that they might execute upon him the sentence of their law.

The Fatal Council.

"The council was of two or three hours duration. The accusing party spoke alternately with much ceremony, but with evident bitterness of feeling. The prisoner, in his replies, was eloquent, though dispassionate. Occasionally, a smile of scorn would appear, for an instant, on his countenance. At the close of the consultation it was ascertained that they had affirmed the sentence of death which had before been passed upon the chief. Inquiry having been made by some of the white men, with reference to their arrangements, the captain of the six warriors pointed to the sun and signified to them that the execution would take place at one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Sells went to the captain and asked him what the chief had done. 'Very bad Indian,' he replied, 'make good Indian sick—make horse sick—make die—very bad chief.' Mr. Sells then made an effort to persuade his white friends to rescue the victim of superstition from his impending fate, but to no purpose. They were then in a frontier situation, entirely open to the incursions of the northern tribes and were, consequently unwilling to subject themselves to the displeasure of their savage visitors by any interference with their operations. He then proposed to release the chief by purchase—offering to the captain for that purpose a fine horse of the value of three hundred dollars. 'Let me see him,' said the Indian; the horse was accordingly brought forth, and closely examined; and so much were they staggered by this proposition that they again repaired to their place of consultation and remained in council a considerable length of time before it was finally rejected.

"The conference was again terminated, and five of the Indians began to amuse themselves with running, jumping and other athletic exercise. The captain took no part with them. When again inquired of, as to the time of execution, he pointed to the sun, as before, and indicated the hour of four. The prisoner then walked slowly to his camp—partook of jerked venison—

A GLIMPSE OF THE OLENTANGY RIVER AND PARK

washed and arrayed himself in his best apparel and afterwards painted his face. His dress was very rich—his hair grey, his whole appearance graceful and commanding. At his request, the whole company drew round him at the lodge. He then observed the exertions of Mr. Sells in his behalf, and presented to him a written paper, with a request that it might be read to the company. It was a recommendation signed by Governor Hull and in compliance with the request of the prisoner, it was fixed and left upon the side of a large tree at a short distance from the wigwam.

The Chief's Sublime Stoicism.

"The hour of execution being close at hand, the chief shook hands in silence with the surrounding spectators. On coming to Mr. Sells he appeared much moved—grasped his hands warmly, spoke for a few minutes in the Wyandot language and pointed to the heavens. He then turned from the wigwam, and with a voice of surpassing strength and melody, commenced the chant of the death-song. He was followed closely by the Wyandot warriors, all timing with the slow and measured march, the music of his wild and melancholy dirge. The white men were all, likewise, silent followers in that strange procession. At the distance of seventy or eighty yards from the camp they came to a shallow grave, which, unknown to the white men, had been previously prepared by the Indians. Here the old man knelt down, and in an elevated, but solemn voice, addressed his prayer to the Great Spirit. As soon as he had finished, the captain of the Indians knelt beside him and prayed in a similar manner. Their prayers, of course, were spoken in the Wyandot language. When they arose, the captain was again accosted by Mr. Sells, who insisted that if they were inflexible in their determination to shed blood, they should at least remove their victim beyond the limit of the white settlement. 'No!' said he, very sternly, and with evident displeasure. 'No; good Indian fraid—he no go with this bad man—mouth give fire in the dark night, good Indian fraid—he no go!' 'My friend,' he continued, 'me tell you white man, bad man, white man kill him, Indian say nothing.'

The Final Scene.

"Finding all interference futile, Mr. Sells was at length compelled reluctantly to abandon the old man to his fate. After a few moments delay, he again sank down upon his knees and prayed, as he had done before. When he had ceased praying, he still continued in a kneeling position. All the rifles belonging to the party had been left at the wigwam. There was not a weapon of any kind to be seen at the place of execution, and the spectators were consequently unable to form any conjecture as to the mode of procedure, which the executioners had determined on for the fulfillment of their purpose. Suddenly one of the warriors drew from beneath the skirts of his capote, a keen, bright tomahawk, walked rapidly up behind the chieftain brandishing the weapon on high for a single moment and then struck with his full strength. The blow descended directly upon the crown of the head and the victim

immediately fell prostrate. After he had lain awhile in the agonies of death, the Indian directed the attention of the white men to the drops of sweat which were gathering upon the neck and face; remarking with much apparent exultation that it was conclusive proof of the sufferer's guilt. Again the executioner advanced and with the same weapon inflicted two or three additional and heavy blows.

"As soon as life was entirely extinct, the body was hastily buried with all its apparel and decorations and the assemblage dispersed. The Wyandots returned immediately to their hunting ground and the white men to their homes. The murdered chief was known among the whites by the name of Leather Lips. Around the spot where the bones repose the towering forest has given place to the grain fields and the soil above him has for years been furrowed and refurrowed by the plow-share."

First a County.

The county of Franklin began its political existence, by virtue of a legislative enactment, passed March 30, 1803, and taking effect April 30, 1803. The metes and bounds of the county as originally fixed were as follows: "Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto river, at the corner of sections Nos. 24 and 25 in the 9th township of the 21st range, surveyed by John Matthews, thence west until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Greene county, thence north with said line until it intersects the State line, thence eastwardly with the said line to the northwest corner of Fairfield county, thence with the western boundary line of Fairfield to the point of beginning." That is, bounded on the east by nearly our present line, south by a line near the middle of what is now Pickaway county, on the west by Greene county, and on the north by Lake Erie. The creation of the county of Delaware in 1808, reduced our northern boundary to its present line; the creation of the county of Pickaway in 1810, reduced our southern boundary to its present limits; the creation of Madison in 1810, and of Union in 1820, reduced our western limits to the boundaries represented by Wheeler's County Map, published in 1842; but subsequently, by an act of the legislature passed the 4th of March, 1845, our western boundary was changed by making Darby creek the line from the northwest corner of Brown to the north line of Pleasant township, as represented by Foote's Map of 1856; and by an act passed the 27th of January, 1857, entitled "An act to annex a part of Licking county to the county of Franklin," there were nine half sections taken from the southwest corner of Licking, and attached to Franklin. This occasions the jog in the eastern line of Truro township, as represented on the maps. Then at the session of 1850-51, a range of sections, being a strip one mile in width and six miles in length, including the town of Winchester, was taken from Fairfield county and attached to the east side of Madison township, in Franklin county, as represented on Foote's Map. The county is now in nearly a square form, and is twenty-two and a half miles in extent north and south, and would probably average a trifle over that from east to west.

First Judges; First Court House; First Jail; First Court Record.

On April 6, 1803, the legislature, sitting at Chillicothe, met in joint session of both bodies, house and senate, and elected the following associate judges of the court of common pleas for Franklin county: John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foos. The state was divided into three judicial districts. Three presiding judges of common pleas, viz.: Calvin Pease for the first, Wyllys Silliman for the second, and Francis Dunlavy for the third were chosen as such. On the same day Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg were elected supreme judges. Associate judges were elected in each of the seventeen counties into which the state was divided, so that the state judiciary in all its branches was established at the same legislative session.

The first court of common pleas for the county, therefore, was Hon. Wyllys Silliman, of Washington county, presiding judge; Hon. John Dill, Hon. David Jamison and Hon. Joseph Foos, associate justices or judges.

The first session of this court was holden May 10, 1803. The following is

The First Court Record.

"At a meeting of the associate judges of the court of common pleas, of Franklin county, at the temporary seat of justice of said county, in Franklinton, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1803,—present, the Hon. John Dill, chief judge; David Jamison, and Joseph Foos, Esqrs., associate judges of the court aforesaid; Who, having taken their official seats, were attended by Lucas Sullivant, clerk of the said court of common pleas, and they then proceeded to lay off the said county of Franklin into townships, as required by an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled 'An act to regulate the election of justices of the peace, and for other purposes,' in the following manner, to-wit:

"Ordered, that all that part of Franklin county contained within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the forks of Darby creek, that is, at the junction of what is called Treacles creek with Darby creek, running thence south to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence east with said line until it intersects the Scioto river; thence up the same till it comes to a point one mile, on a straight line, above the mouth of Roaring run; and from thence to the point of beginning, do make and constitute the first township in Franklin county, and be called Franklin township.

"Ordered, that all that tract or part of Franklin county contained within the following limits and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto river, one mile, on a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring run; from thence, on a direct line, to the junction of Treacles creek with Darby creek, which is frequently called the forks of Darby; thence south unto the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with said line until it intersects the county line of Greene; thence with the last mentioned line north, and from the point of beginning, up the Scioto to the northern

boundaries of Franklin county, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby township.

"Ordered, that all that tract or part of Franklin county contained in the following meets (sic) and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto river, at the points where the sectional line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in township four, and range twenty-two intersects the Scioto river; thence east with the said sectional line until it intersects the line between the counties of Fairfield and Franklin; thence south with the same to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with the same until it intersects the Scioto river; thence up the river to the point of beginning, to make and constitute the third township in Franklin county, and be called Harrison township.

"Ordered, that all that part of Franklin county contained within the following limits and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto river, at the intersection of the sectional line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in the fourth township and twenty-second range; running thence with the said sectional line east, to the line between the counties of Fairfield and Franklin; thence north with said line, and from the point of beginning, with the Scioto, to the northerly boundary of Franklin county, do constitute and make the fourth Township in Franklin county and be called Liberty township.

"Ordered, that in Franklin township there be elected two justices of the peace, and that the electors hold their election for that purpose at the temporary place of holding courts for the county of Franklin, in Franklinton, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law.

"Ordered, that in Darby township there be elected one justice of the peace, and that the electors in said township hold their election for that purpose at the house of David Mitchell, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law.

"Ordered, that there be elected in Harrison township one justice of the peace, and that the electors in said township hold their election for that purpose at the house of Alexander Laughferty, on one Thomas Renixes' (sic) farm, in their said township, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law.

"Ordered, that there be elected in Liberty township two justices of the peace, and that the electors hold their election for that purpose at the house of John Beaty, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June next, as provided by law.

"Ordered, that this court be adjourned without delay.

"Test. "LUCAS SULLIVANT, Clerk."

The regular courts for several years were held in hired rooms, until the Franklinton court house was erected, in 1807-8—Lucas Sullivant, contractor. A jail was sooner provided, as was shown by the minutes.

The First Jail was a small log building. It was a temporary concern, and remained but a few years. About the same time that the courthouse was erected, a new brick jail was also erected, a few rods northeast from the court-

OLD FOUR MILE HOUSE, COLUMBUS

FIRST RAILWAY STATION, BUILT 1850

THE OLD COVERED BRIDGE ACROSS THE SCIOTO RIVER, AT BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS

house—Arthur O'Harra, contractor. These buildings remained in use until the county seat was removed to Columbus, in 1824.

First Justices of the Peace.

On the 27th of June, 1803, under the provision of the 26th section of the act regulating elections the following justices of the peace were elected: Zachariah Stephen and James Marshall, in Franklin township; Joshua Ewing, in Darby; William Bennett, in Harrison; Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown.

First Congressman Voted For.

On the same day, an election was held for a representative in congress, being the first election for a member of congress ever held in the state, the state being then entitled to but one member, and his term was to commence from the fourth of March preceding his election. Jeremiah Morrow was elected.

The following are copies of the certificates and abstract of the votes in Franklin county, to-wit:

"On Monday, the 27th of June, 1803, in conformity to the 26th section of an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, entitled 'An act to regulate elections,' I called to my assistance David Jamison and Joseph Foos, Esqrs., two of the associate judges of the court of common pleas of Franklin county, and proceeded to open and examine the poll-books returned to me as clerk of said county, from the different townships therein contained, and for a representative in congress, find the votes as thus stated, to-wit: Michael Baldwin, 50; William McMillan, 34; Elias Langham, 44; Jeremiah Morrow, 2.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the county aforesaid, this, the day and year above written.

LUCAS SULLIVANT, C. F. C.

"We do hereby certify that the above statement of the election held on the 21st of this instant, in the county of Franklin, is a correct statement, as appears from the returns made to the clerk's office, from the several townships in our said county.

"Given under our hands this 27th of June, 1803.

"DAVID JAMISON,
"JOSEPH FOOS."

First Military Execution.

In June, 1813, while the Ohio army of the war of 1812-1815 lay at Franklinton, a soldier, William Fish by name, was shot under sentence of court-martial on the charge of desertion and threatening the life of his captain. Three other soldiers, whose names were not recorded by the original historian, were also condemned to death, but were pardoned by Gen. William Henry Harrison. One, however, was placed on a coffin by a newly opened grave, blindfolded, and left under the impression that he was to be shot along with Fish. Imagining that the firing squad had missed him, he was restored to nervous

equilibrium only when the general's pardon, with an admonition, was read to him by an adjutant.

The First Wedding.

The first nuptial ceremony celebrated in Columbus occurred in 1814, the high contracting parties being Mr. George B. Harvey and Miss Jane Armstrong. A week or two later, another couple followed suit. They were Mr. Joseph Dello and Miss Polly Collett. Rev. James Hoge was the officiating minister. These weddings took place on the east side of the river. There were possibly, previous to this date, weddings on the west side of the river, but there are no attainable records thereof.

The First Bank Established.

The first bank to be established in Columbus began business in 1816. In that year Columbus was first incorporated, fuller mention of which appears elsewhere.

The First Ohio Gazetteer.

This valuable publication by John Kilbourne appeared in 1816, being duly copyrighted by the author. So great was the demand for the work that it went through six editions in three years. He died in Columbus in 1831.

The First Almanac.

William Lusk in 1817 published the first almanac at Columbus. To this he added a complete roster of the public officers of the state, by counties, making a pamphlet of sixty-four pages and bestowed on the work the title of "Ohio Register and Western Calendar," which he copyrighted and published for a number of years. He died in Dayton in 1855. In his Register of 1821, he describes Franklinton as containing a post office, three taverns, a common school and an academy "in which are taught English, Grammar, Geography, Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical Surveying, Navigation, Algebra, and Astronomy." He was president, faculty and teacher, all in one, of the institution.

He described Worthington as a town containing "a post office, a printing office, four taverns, four mercantile stores, a college, a Masonic hall and a number of large manufactories for woolen clothes, hats, saddles, shoes, combs, etc."

A First Presidential Visit.

In the latter part of August, 1817, President Monroe and suite passed through this county, on their return from Detroit after his northern tour of inspection of the public fortifications, etc. They were met at Worthington by the Franklin Dragoons, commanded by Captain Vance, and escorted to Columbus, where proper arrangements had been made for the reception; and the

President was received in the state house, and welcomed to the capital by a neat and appropriate speech from Honorable Hiram M. Curry, then treasurer of state. To which the President made a suitable reply, complimenting the "infant city," as he called it, and its inhabitants.

They traveled on horseback, and were generally escorted from one town to another by the military, or some distinguished citizens. They rode fast, generally in a canter. Mr. Monroe wore the old-fashioned, three-cornered, cocked hat—his dress otherwise was in plain, citizen style. His face was effectually sunburnt from exposure.

This troop of dragoons was first organized in time of the war of 1812, and continued until 1832, or 1833, when they disbanded. They were commanded by the following, successive captains: Joseph Vance, Abram J. McDowell, Robert Brotherton, P. H. Olmstead, Joseph McElvain and David Taylor.

Captain Vance was a fine military officer, and was in the service, in different grades of office, during the greater part of the war. He was among the early settlers of the county; married in Franklinton in 1805, and remained a resident of the county the balance of his life. He was a surveyor and for many years the county surveyor; was one of the conspicuous citizens of his day, and highly respected. He died in 1824.

Captain McDowell was a military officer of portly and commanding appearance. He was afterward promoted to the rank of colonel, which title he bore through life. He was among the early settlers of the county, and held the office of clerk of the courts and county recorder many years. He was afterward mayor of the city of Columbus. Was a man of free and jovial disposition, and always had warm friends. He died in the fall of 1844, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Captain Brotherton was the third commander of this popular troop, and was, from that, promoted to the rank of colonel, which title he bore through life. He was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Franklinton when a youth, and resided in this county ever after. He married a daughter of Captain Kooken, a family of high respectability. He was of a mild and sociable disposition, and became very popular, apparently without an effort on his part. He served two constitutional terms of four years each, as sheriff, and filled that critical and unpleasant office with peculiar ease and kindness, and was never charged with oppression. He died in November, 1837, aged about forty-five years.

Captain McElvain, like his predecessors in the command of the troops, was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Ohio militia, and bore the title of colonel through life. He died suddenly on the 7th of February, 1858, at his residence in Worthington, aged about sixty-five years. Colonel McElvain was one of the first residents of Franklin county. He came here with his father and family, when he was a child, in the spring of 1798, and remained here ever since. He was in turn farmer, merchant, hotel-keeper and public officer. He was many years an assistant at the Ohio penitentiary. He held the office of county treasurer four years, and was superintendent of the county infirmary a number of years, and discharged the duties of his office with kindness and urbanity.

First Toll Bridge.

The first toll bridge in Columbus was erected in 1815-1816 by Lucas Sullivant. It was erected across the Scioto on the road leading from Columbus to Franklinton. The bridge was erected under a charter granted by the legislature. This charter or franchise printed elsewhere in full, passed to the ownership of Joseph Sullivant, when the estate of his father, Lucas Sullivant, was divided among his heirs. The National road when located in 1832-1833, crossed at practically the same point, and the superintendent in charge agreed to erect a free bridge at the expense of the United States government, on condition that Sullivant's rights under the charter were abdicated. Public-spirited citizens on both sides of the river subscribed eight thousand dollars, and Franklin county, through its board of commissions, added two thousand dollars, and the ten thousand dollars thus raised was paid to Mr. Sullivant, for the abdication of his charter rights.

The First Pestilence.

The summer and fall of 1823 exceeded anything before known for sickness. The whole country was little else than one vast infirmary—whole families were frequently prostrate without well members enough to take care of the sick ones. The diseases were bilious and intermittent fevers, of all types, from the common fever and ague to the most malignant. Although the mortality was great, still it was not excessively so in proportion to the number of sick. Many prominent men were taken off that season, amongst whom were Lucas Sullivant, Judge John A. McDowell, Judge John Kerr, David S. Broderick, Barzillai Wright, keeper of the penitentiary, and others. The ensuing year, 1824, was also very sickly, but not so much so as 1823. Amongst the prominent old citizens carried off this year were Captain Joseph Vance, Billingsby Bull, Esquire, James Culbertson, John Starr, Sr., and others.

First Court House East of the River.

In 1824 the county seat was removed from Franklinton to Columbus and a commodious brick building and jail was erected at the spot where the great stone Temple of Justice on the block bounded by Mound and Fulton and High and Pearl streets now stands.

First Extension of High Street.

In 1823 a road was opened extending from the then north end of High street to Worthington drawn at a tangent. This road obviated the use of the former thoroughfare, especially in muddy weather, extending up the Scioto and the Olentangy. This stream, formerly called Whetstone is, by a law passed in February, 1833, to restore the Indian names to certain streams, called Olentangy; and the stream sometimes called Big Walnut and sometimes Big Belly is named Gahannah, though it is said that the name Gahannah is only

applicable to that stream below the junction of the three creeks, Blacklick, Walnut, and Alum—that the Indian word Gahannah signifies three united in one.

The First Silk Factory.

One often sees in the lawns of the city and along the roadways and boulevards leading out into the suburbs that species of mulberry tree which produces a luscious white berry. Along in the '30s, and a little later perhaps, its stately Latin name, *Mora Multicaulus,* was on all lips, and young and old prophesied in its name of fortunes so fabulous that Alladin's lamp looked as insignificant, as a fortune getter, as an emaciated firefly under a full moon in August. During the excitement enterprising people made money selling the mulberry trees, or bushes, to other people, who planted and nurtured them for a few years, when they would be able to feed vast colonies of silk worms, which would spin fortunes in silk for the tree owners.

The Mora Multicaulus sellers insured the growth of their trees, taking one-half in cash when they were "set out" and the other half the next year, when they come into full leaf and demonstrated their health and abilities to grow under Ohio's climate. The original purveyors made money, but the mulberry growers, the silk worm herders and silk manufacturers did not succeed so satisfactorily. In fact they did not succeed at all, save in having delicious fruit for table use during the mulberry season. Joseph Sullivant, A. S. Chew and some others formed a company, set out an immense *Mora Multicaulus* field, contracted for the product of the silk worms in all directions and erected and equipped a big frame silk factory on the west side, but never made a yard or a skein of silk, but abandoned the enterprise, and an antiquarian could not locate the site of the factory at this day if he tried. This *Mora Multicaulus* business was then and since then denounced and pointed out as a fake and a humbug. But was it?

Almost immediately following the *Mora Multicaulus* failure came the "sugar beet" craze, and it turned out to be a worse humbug than the silk worm business, and history so records it, interspersed at various points by strong implication, with expletives, objurgations and impolite remarks. And yet how unreasonable is "history" with respect to the sugar beet? It came too early or under adverse circumstances, and was whistled down the wind. May it not be that the *Mora Multicaulus* came ahead of time in this latitude, earning only distrust because it came at an inopportune season of the continent's evolution? The future historian must answer this question.

The First Political Millennium.

This condition arrived in 1840 and continued throughout the presidential campaign of that year. It was hoe cake, the coon skin and hard cider for the present—"Two dollars a day and roast beef" for the future. The hoe cake, the coon skin and the hard cider came all right. The two dollars a day and roast beef did not appear in a well defined form, but the people, without much regard to party divisions, did help to send one of Ohio's grandest and

most patriotic citizens to the presidential chair—the heroic figure who most largely, from his headquarters on the west side of the river, directed the western and northern campaigns in the war of 1812, sometimes in personal command on the firing line, and whose military genius is not yet fully appreciated, whose achievements as a statesman were cut short by the untimely hand of death.

The First Paper Mill.

The first paper mill was erected in 1839-40 by Henry Roedter and John Siebert, a mile or two above the upper end of Franklinton, where they for some time carried on the paper making business. It did not, however, succeed well, and Roedter soon passed out of the concern and removed to Cincinnati. It was then for a time owned and worked by Siebert and Ernst Frankenberg, and succeeded no better. It then passed into the hands of Asahel Chittenden, who removed the machinery to a new brick building, erected for that purpose, just above the National road bridge in Columbus, where it was worked for some time by J. L. Martin and R. H. Hubbell, and then by William Murphy until it was destroyed by fire in 1848. It was then rebuilt and worked by Mr. A. B. Newburgh until the fall of 1849, when it finally closed its business. The same building was afterward converted into a machine shop, owned by Messrs. Swan and Davis, and in July, 1854, it was again destroyed by fire—building, machinery and all.

The First Newspaper.

The first newspaper in Franklin county was established at Worthington by Colonel James Kilbourne, grandfather of Colonel James Kilbourne, the present Columbus manufacturer, in 1811, and named the Western Intelligencer. In 1814 the paper was removed to Columbus, and it finally evolved into the Ohio State Journal of the present day. A full account of that evolution and the evolution of the Press Post, along with the rise and fall of a long line of newspapers down to the present time, finds a conspicuous place elsewhere in these volumes.

The First Turnpike.

The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike was the first joint stock company road constructed, any part of which was in Franklin county. On the 31st day of January, 1826, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating John Kilbourne, Abram I. McDowell, Henry Brown, William Neil, Orange Johnson, Orris Parish and Robert Brotherton, of Franklin county, and nineteen others, named in the act and residing along the line of the road in and about Delaware, Bucyrus and Sandusky, and their associates, by the name of "The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike company," with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase the same to two hundred thousand dollars; the stock divided into shares of one hundred dollars each: the company to be governed by a board of nine directors.

CORNER OF HIGH AND LONG STREETS,
At it Appeared Before the Immense Capitol Trust Building Was Erected Less Than a Decade Ago.

"ASK THE POLICEMAN,"
Mack P. Murray, Corner Man at Broad and High Streets.

The charter was accepted by the company, and by an act of congress passed March 3, 1827, there was thirty-one thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land given to the state of Ohio in trust for the use of the said company, to aid them in the construction of the road. Without unnecessary delay the road was surveyed and located. Colonel Kilbourne was the surveyor and Orange Johnson, Esquire, was one of the locating commissioners and the principal agent for the company from first to last. The road was nearly eight years in constructing and was finished in the fall of 1834. It is one hundred and six miles in length, from Columbus to Sandusky, and cost seventy-four thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars, being an average cost of a little over seven hundred and one dollars per mile. The charter required that at least eighteen feet in width should be made "an artificial road, composed of stone, gravel, wood or other suitable materials, well compacted together, in such manner as to secure a firm, substantial and even road, rising in the middle with a gradual arch." Upon a proper construction of this clause has hung all the troubles between the road company and the traveling public. The company seem to have supposed that a properly formed clay road would meet the requirements of the charter, while the public seem to have expected a stone or graveled road. The charter required that the governor should, at the proper time, appoint an agent to examine the road and report his opinion in writing to the president of the company, whether the same be completed agreeably to the provisions of the charter; and Nathan Merriman was appointed the agent for that purpose, and he reported "that he had examined the road and that, in his opinion, the same was completed agreeably to the provisions of the act incorporating said company." And thereupon the company erected their gates and exacted toll from those traveling the road. The road was quite an important public improvement at that time, but it was only a clay or mud pike, and in the spring and wet seasons of the year it was in places almost impassable; and to be obliged to pay toll at such times was grievously complained of and the gates occasionally torn down; but the agent of the company would immediately re-erect them. The subject was finally brought before the legislature and on the 28th of February, 1843, the act incorporating the company was unconditionally repealed; and it was further provided that it should not be lawful thereafter for said company to erect or keep up any gate or collect any tolls on the road. At the same session, in March, 1843, commissioners were appointed for that purpose, who surveyed and laid out a state road from Columbus to Sandusky upon the bed of the turnpike; and on the 12th of March, 1845, an act was passed establishing the same a public highway. Until this time the toll gates had been kept up and toll received, notwithstanding the repeal of the charter. But immediately after the passage of this act the gates on the road were torn down by an excited populace and never more erected. There was but one gate on this road within the bounds of Franklin county, and that was about two miles north of Columbus. The company claim that these acts of the legislature were unconstitutional; that their road had been made according to the provisions of the charter, and relied most particularly upon the decision of the state agent, who had formally accepted the

road, and they kept applying regularly to each successive legislature for relief. At the session of 1843-4 a committee, of which Dr. S. Parsons was chairman, reported in favor of the road company conveying to the state all their rights, interests and privileges in the road, and that the state pay the stockholders severally the amount of their stock in state bonds, and that the road be declared one of the public works of the state and placed under the control and supervision of the board of public works.

In 1847, by a resolution of the legislature, the subject was referred to the attorney general (Henry Stanberry, Esquire), and in his report he did not directly give an opinion on the constitutionality of the repeal, but says: "I am of opinion that a wrong has been done the company," etc. At the session of 1856-7 a bill passed the senate to authorize the company to bring suit against the state for injustice done in the repeal of the charter; but the bill was lost in the house and the project was never revived.

The Columbus and Worthington Plank Road or Turnpike, the Columbus and Portsmouth Turnpike, the Columbus and Harisburg Turnpike, the Columbus and Johnstown Turnpike Road, the Columbus and Sunbury Turnpike and Plank Road, the Columbus and Granville Plank Road or Turnpike, The Columbus and Groveport Turnpike, the Cottage Mills and Harrisburg Turnpike, the Franklin and Jackson Turnpike, the Columbus and Lockwin (Lockbourne) Plank Road, the Clinton and Blendon Plank road, and other state and county highways which radiated from Columbus in all directions between 1826 and 1856, indicated how securely the city was attracting to herself the great possibilities incident not only to her outlying townships, but the adjoining counties east, west, north and south, two or three tiers deep with the great National Road bisecting the state east and west from Virginia to Indiana and the west and the great State Road—the first above named—bisecting it north and south, from Sandusky to Portsmouth, from Lake Harbor to navigable rivers, crossing at right angles under the shadow of the dome of the capitol.

Originally all these were toll roads, and one by one were bought by the county and the cost of purchase assessed against the abutting farm owners within prescribed limits, the last toll road disappearing about 1891-2. Free turnpikes, with the mile limit on either side, has given the country a good highway system, touching almost directly every section of land within its limits.

The First Canal.

The first canal in Columbus was a branch of the Ohio canal, and was the last one as well. On the 30th of April, 1827, was the commencement of the first manual operations upon this part of the Ohio canal. The citizens of Columbus and its neighborhood, to the number of eight or nine hundred, assembled at the state house and at two o'clock formed a procession, marshaled by Colonels McDowell and McElvain, and preceded by General Warner and his suite and parts of Captain Joseph McElvain's company of dragoons, Captain Foos's company of riflemen, Columbus Artillery and state officers, and marched to the ground, near where Comstock's warehouse stood at that time.

Joseph R. Swan, Esquire, delivered a short but pertinent address, and at its close General McLene, then secretary of state, and Nathaniel McLean, Esquire, then keeper of the penitentiary, proceeded to remove the first earth from the lateral canal, which was wheeled from the ground by Messrs. R. Osborn and H. Brown, then auditor and treasurer of state, amidst the reiterated shouts of the assembly. The company then retired from the ground to partake of a cold collation, prepared by Mr. C. Heyl, on the brow of the hill a few rods north of the penitentiary square. After the cloth was removed the following, among other toasts, were drunk:

"The Ohio Canal—The great artery which will carry vitality to the extremities of the Union."

"The Citizens of Columbus—Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Who envies this day, let him slink back to his cavern and growl."

This branch of canal was over four years in process of construction. The heaviest jobs were the canal dam across the Scioto and the Columbus locks, Messrs. W. McElvain, A. McElvain, B. Sells and P. Sells, contractors; the four mile locks at Lockbourne, the Granville Company, consisting of Messrs. Monson, Fasset, Taylor and Avery, contractors. The first mile from the Scioto was excavated by the penitentiary convicts under guards. Such men were selected by the keeper as would have least inducements to break away; and they generally received a remitment of part of their sentences for faithful services.

The farming and producing part of the community were watching with great anxiety the progress of this work, pretty correctly anticipating the new era that the completion of the canals would introduce in the Ohio market. Of the substantial farmers along this short line who were thus watching its progress might be named William Merion, Moses Merrill, William Stewart, R. C. Henderson, Joseph Fisher, Andrew Dill, Percival Adams, Michael Stimmel, Fergus Morehead, Samuel Riley, James German, Thomas Morris, William Bennett, Jacob Plum, Luke Decker and Thomas Vause. Of whom Messrs. Adams, Stimmel and Riley were the only survivors in 1858.

On the 23d of September, 1831, the first boat arrived at Columbus by way of the canal. About eight o'clock in the evening the firing of cannon announced the approach of the "Governor Brown," a canal boat launched at Circleville a few days previous and neatly fitted up for an excursion of pleasure to this place, several of the most respectable citizens of Pickaway county being on board as passengers. The next morning at an early hour a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen of Columbus repaired to the boat in order to pay their respects to the visitors; and after the delivery of a brief but very appropriate address by General Flournoy, exchanging those friendly salutations and cordial greetings which the occasion was so well calculated to call forth, the party proceeded back to Circleville, accompanied a short distance by a respectable number of the citizens of Columbus and the Columbus band of music. On the afternoon of the second day after, two canal boats, the "Cincinnati" and the "Red Rover," from the lake by way of Newark, entered the lock at the mouth of the Columbus feeder, where they were received by a

committee appointed for that purpose, and proceeded, under a national salute of twenty-four guns and music from the Columbus band, to a point just below the National road bridge, where the commanders were welcomed, in the name of the citizens of Columbus, by Colonel Doherty in a very neat address. A procession was then formed, when the company proceeded to Mr. Ridgeway's large warehouse and partook of a collation prepared in handsome style by Mr. John Young. A third boat, the "Lady Jane," arrived soon afterward and was received in a similar manner. On the day following, these boats having disposed of their freight, took their departure for Cleveland in the same order and with about the same ceremonies as on their arrival, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, together with the Columbus band, accompanying their welcome visitors as far as the five-mile locks. Here they met the "Chillicothe" and "George Baker," which took them on board, and they returned home, highly delighted with their ride, at the rate of three or four miles an hour.

The First Canal Toll Collector.

Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., was the first collector of canal tolls, and kept the office up at the Ridgeway warehouse on Broad street, and nearly all the boats passed up there to put out and take in freight. M. S. Hunter was the second collector, and the office was removed to the head of the canal, where it continued ever after, and the freight business was nearly all done there following the removal of the office. David S. Doherty was the third collector, Charles B. Flood the fourth, Samuel McElvain the fifth and Benjamin Tressenrider the sixth.

The First Poorhouse.

The first poorhouse or county infirmary was erected on the Olentangy within the present general limits of the city in 1832, under the provisions of an act of the legislature of the date of March 8, 1831. Captain Robert Cloud was appointed superintendent. Further reference to this and subsequent buildings more appropriately occupy space in another chapter.

The First Agricultural Society

Was organized at a public meeting in the city hall on the 6th of September, 1851, and the following officers were elected: President, Samuel Medary; vice president, Samuel Brush; treasurer, George M. Peters; secretary, William Dennison, Jr.; managers, Pliny Curtis, David Taylor, Joseph O'Hara, William L. Miner and William H. Rarey. A committee of three was appointed from each ward and township to obtain subscribers to the institution and collect dues from the members.

The First Horticultural Society.

The Columbus Horticultural Society was organized April 10, 1845. The officers elected May 12, 1845, were: President, Bela Latham; vice presidents, W. S. Sullivant and Samuel Medary; recording secretary, Joseph Sullivant;

corresponding secretary, M. B. Bateman; treasurer, John W. Andrews; managers, Dr. I. G. Jones, John Burr, John A. Lazell, John Fisher, Moses Jewett, John Miller and Leander Ransom. The first county agricultural fair was held on the state fair grounds near Franklinton in October, 1851. The first horticultural fair and exhibition was held September 26, 1845.

The First Sale of Lots.

The first sale of lots in the city of Columbus began on June 18, 1812, and continued as a public vendue for three days, and after that they were disposed of at private sale.

The First State House.

The old state house was built on the southwest corner of the Capitol Square in 1814. A fuller description and an account of its destruction by fire appears elsewhere.

The First Stores.

The first stores in Columbus, say from 1812 to 1818, were opened in the following order and conducted or "kept" by the following persons, respectively: Belonging to the Worthington Manufacturing Company, kept by Joel Buttles in a small brick building on west end of lot later covered by the Broadway Exchange. Belonging to McLene & Green, in a log cabin on Rich street. Three connected cabins, kept as a bakery and place of entertainment by Christian Heyl.

The First Taverns.

The first tavern was kept by Volney Payne in a two-story brick on the lot afterward occupied by the Johnston building, Volney Payne, John Collett, John McIlvain, Robert Russell and James Robinson, respectively, conducted this house until 1844. In 1844 Daniel Kooser opened a tavern on Front street, south of State, and a Mr. McCollum opened one on Front, north of Broadway. The Franklin, afterward called the Nagle, was kept by Christian Heyl, and several smaller hotels, incident to a growing town of that day, were kept, but without special designation.

Later, in 1815, David S. Broderick opened the "Columbus Inn" in a large frame building on the corner of Town and High. In 1816 James B. Gardiner opened a tavern on Friend (Main) street, just west of High. Mr. Broderick having retired from the hotel business in 1818, Gardiner took charge of the stand, corner of Town and High, and called it "The Rose Tree," with the Biblical quotation: "The wilderness shall blossom as the rose." The stand for a time was known as the "Franklin House" and the "City House," and possibly was otherwise designated. When Mr. Gardiner removed from Friend (Main) street to take charge of "The Rose Tree," (Judge) Jarvis Pike

took charge of the former stand and renamed it "The Yankee Tavern." About 1815-16 there was a somewhat famous "place" yclept "The War Office." where, between drinking and carousing and quarreling and fighting, Squire Shields, who was among the first justices of the peace, was enabled to run a pretty heavy police docket at times.

The First School and School Teachers.

The first school taught in Columbus was in a cabin that stood on the public square (teacher's name not now known); then succeeded as teachers, in 1814-15, and so on, Uriah Case, John Peoples, W. T. Martin, a Mr. Whitehill, Joseph Olds (afterward a distinguished lawyer and member of congress), Dr. Peleg Sisson (while acquiring his profession), Samuel Bigger (afterward governor of Indiana), Rudolph Dickinson (for a number of years a member of the board of public works and member of congress), Daniel Bigelow, Orange Davis, a Mr. Christie, Rev. Mr. Labare, Cyrus Parker, H. N. Hubbell, Andrew Williams, and a number of others not now recollected, who were all teachers of common subscription schools in Columbus before the introduction of the present free school system.

The First Census.

In the spring of 1815 the census of the town was taken by James Marshal, Esquire, and amounted to about seven hundred. By this time there were some half dozen or more of stores, among which were those of Alexander Morrison, Joel Buttles, Henry Brown, Delano & Cutler and J. & R. W. McCoy; and a printing office issuing a weekly paper.

The First Lawyers.

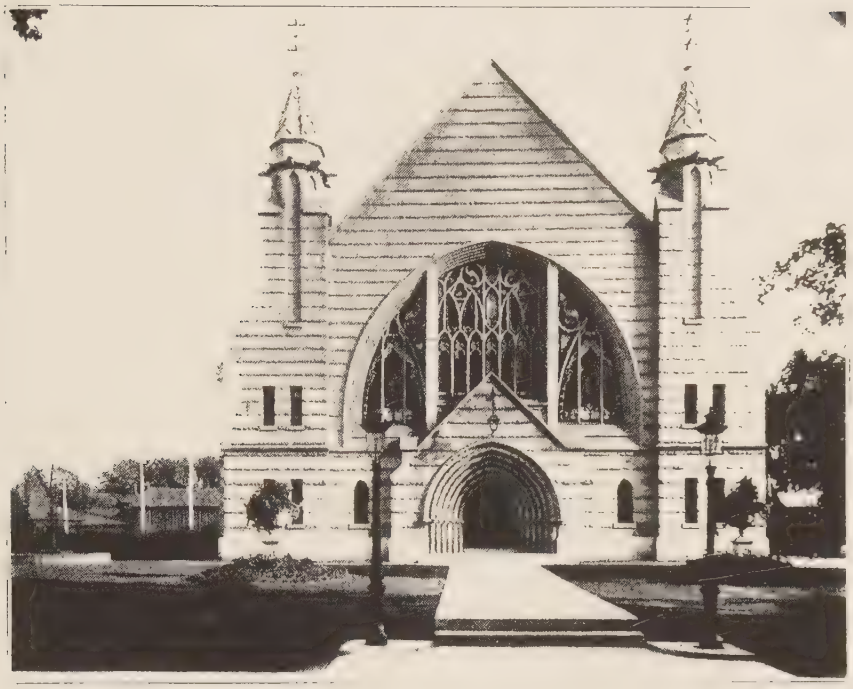
The first lawyers to locate in Columbus were David Smith, Orris Parish, David Scott and Gustavus Swan, about the year 1815. Shortly after, succeeded John R. Parish, T. C. Flournoy, James K. Cory, William Doherty and others.

Mr. Parish died in June, 1829, in the forty-third year of his age. He was a man of vigorous mind and an able lawyer and legislator, and for a time quite popular. But he had his frailties.

Mr. Cory died the first day of January, 1827, in his twenty-ninth year. He was a promising young lawyer from Cooperstown, New York, and had resided in Columbus some seven or eight years.

On the same day Dr. Daniel Turney, a popular physician of Columbus, died from the effects of poison.

Colonel Doherty was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, from whence he came to Ohio during the war of 1812, and took up his residence in Columbus in 1816. He subsequently, in 1820, married a daughter of General McLene, and made Columbus his residence the balance of his life. He possessed a turn of mind for public business, and, being a man of fine appearance



FACADE OF THE BROAD STREET BAPTIST TEMPLE.

Between Washington and Parsons Avenues, in the Midst of Fine Residences

THE BROAD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Broad and Washington Avenue. Built of Green Stone.

and pleasant address, became popular and filled some highly respectable and lucrative offices. He was for seven years in succession clerk of the house of representatives in the Ohio legislature—one session at Chillicothe and six at Columbus. The clerks then received five dollars per day, while the members received three dollars. He was also for a number of years adjutant general of the state of Ohio. He was afterward United States marshal for the district of Ohio four years. He had, however, previous to this and since his residence in Columbus, prosecuted the study of the law and been admitted to the practice.

In 1831 he was elected senator for the district of Franklin and Pickaway counties, and was at his first session chosen speaker of that body—a compliment rarely bestowed on a new member. But he was competent to fill the place and filled it to the general satisfaction of the senate. He died in February, 1840, at the age of fifty years.

The First Postoffice.

The Columbus postoffice was established in 1813 and was made a distributing office in 1838. From that period it has grown constantly.

The First Market House.

The first market house was erected in 1814 by voluntary contributions of property holders in the vicinity of its location. It was a substantial frame, probably fifty feet in length and proportionable in width and height. It was situated in the middle of High street, a little south of Rich street. It continued there until the town became incorporated. Immediately after the incorporation the subject of a new market house and the proper place for its location was agitated. Rich street, Town street, State street and Broad street were all proposed as sites. Property holders on Broad street were strenuous in favor of it, arguing its greater width than any other street and drawing the inference therefrom that it must have been designed in the plan of the town for the market house. Joseph Miller, who bought and erected the front of the building afterward known as the "Buckeye House," as early as 1816, it is said, was influenced in his purchase and made large improvements in the confident belief that the market house would be established nearly in front of his house. But about the year 1817 it was determined by the council in favor of locating it on State street, immediately west of High; and pursuant to contract, John Shields erected the new market house. It was a two-story building, something larger than the old frame, the under story of brick for a market house for the town, and the second story was a pretty well finished frame, divided into two large and well finished rooms and belonged to Shields. Thus he furnished a market house for the town for the privilege of having rooms of his own over it.

These rooms he rented out for various purposes: one was occupied as a printing office and the other was for a time used by himself, and occasionally others, to hold preaching in. After some years Shields sold out to John

Young, and by him the rooms were appropriated to amusement and gaming. The first billiard table kept in town was in the upper part of this market house. About the year 1829 or 1830 the council bought out Young's interest and the building was removed and a larger market house, without any rooms above, was erected on the same site—Elijah Ellis, contractor. This building continued until the erection of the market house on Fourth street.

The First Corporation.

On the 10th of February, 1816, the town was incorporated as "The Borough of Columbus," and on the first Monday in May following, Robert W. McCoy, John Cutler, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, Caleb Houston, Michael Patton, Jeremiah Armstrong, Jarvis Pike and John Kerr were elected the first board of councilmen.

First Town Wit and Poet.

James B. Gardiner, who was the wit of the day, composed the following off-hand doggerel verse with reference to their occupations, with which he would occasionally amuse himself by repeating to the members:

I sell buckram and tape.....McCoy.
I sell crocks and leather.....Cutler.
I am the gentleman's ape.....R. Armstrong.
I am all that together.....Brown.
I build houses and barns.....Houston.
I do the public carving.....Patton.
I sell cakes and beer.....J. Armstrong.
I am almost starving.....Pike.
I sell lots and the like.....
And dabble in speculation.....} .....Kerr.
We and his Majesty Pike (Mayor Pike)
Make a splendid corporation.

Mr. Gardiner was very apt in writing amusing and satirical verse and was in the habit of using the signature "Cokeley" until he was familiarly known by that name to all his acquaintances, and he was frequently so addressed by his jocular friends. But he also wrote some very fine patriotic and sentimental poetry for July celebrations and such occasions. He removed from Columbus to Greene county about the year 1823, and while there represented that county in the state legislature. He afterward returned to Columbus, and in 1834 was elected state printer for three years. He died in April, 1837, aged forty-eight years.

The First Incorporated Bank.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus was incorporated by the act of the legislature February 3, 1816, and on the first Monday of September, 1816, the first election of directors was held, the following being elected: Lucas Sullivant,

James Kilbourne, John Kerr, Alexander Morrison, Abram I. McDowell, Joel Buttles, Robert Massie, Samuel Barr, Samuel Parsons, John Cutler, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Miller and Henry Brown.

Lucas Sullivant was chosen the first president, and his immediate successors were: Benjamin Gardiner, John Kerr, Gustavus Sevan. The charter of the institution expired January 1, 1843.

First Big Sensation.

The first big sensation in banking, social and political circles occurred shortly after in the sudden disappearance of Benjamin Gardiner, the second president of the Franklin Bank, although it does not appear that he misapplied or carried off the money of others. This gentleman, whose true name was Barzillai Gannett, had left his home and family in one of the eastern states under unfavorable circumstances and obtained an appointment by the name of Benjamin Gardiner as quartermaster in the army, and was stationed at Franklinton during the war. He was grave and dignified in his appearance and manners and obtained a high reputation in the church and society generally, and married into a respectable connection in this county. But, unfortunately for him, his history followed him, and to avoid a prosecution for bigamy he left clandestinely and was never heard of, except perhaps by a few confidential friends.

The First Cotton Yarn Mill.

Colonel Jewett and Judge Hines erected a mill for spinning cotton yarns in 1821, run by horse power, on Front street, between Rich and Friend (Main) streets. Later it was run by water power, and it continued for some years, but was never very successful.

First Woolen Factory.

Ebenezer Thomas and others erected a woolen factory for carding, spinning and weaving at the corner of High and Noble streets. This venture, too, was not a great success.

First Steam Sawmill.

The first steam sawmill was erected in 1831-1832 by John McIlvain at the head of the Columbus branch of the Ohio canal. It was only comparatively successful in a business sense.

The First Plow Factory.

The first manufactory which was a success from the start was a plow factory and foundry established by Joseph Ridgeway in 1822. This being the heart of a great agricultural district, this establishment possessed signal advantages.

The First Addition.

The town was originally laid out in 1812 and the plat regularly made and laid down. The first addition was made to the original plat in 1814 by John McGown and called by him "South Columbus." The surveyor and platter was John Shields.

The First Insurance Company.

The Columbus Insurance Company was chartered by the legislature of 1832-33 and was known as the Columbus Insurance Company. It continued in business less than a score of years and went upon the shoals of failure in 1851.

First a City.

Columbus was incorporated as a city by the act of February, 1834, and entered upon a vigorous growth and began to expand its boundaries in all directions, as well as to take on the air and appearance of solidity.

The First Theater.

In the fall of 1835 the first public play house or theater was opened. It was a large frame building and was erected on the west side of High street, between Broad and Gay, and was opened "by a corps of dramatic performers under the management of Messrs. Dean & McKinney," says the original chronicler.

The First Balloon Ascension.

The first balloon ascension to be witnessed at Columbus was made on the 4th of July, 1842, from the state house grounds, in the presence of a great concourse of people, gathered from a radius of thirty or forty miles, who came on horseback, in vehicles and on foot. A Mr. Clayton of Cincinnati was the aeronaut.

The First State Bank Law.

In February, 1845, what was known as the state banking law was passed by the legislature, and three banks were organized under it in the city during that year.

The First Railway Passenger Train.

The first railway passenger train entered Columbus, coming in over what was then called the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, now a part of the Panhandle System of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. It arrived on the 26th of February, 1850.

The First Museum.

Mr. William T. Martin, writing of this interesting event, says: "In July, 1851, Captain Walcutt first opened his Museum in Columbus. It then consisted

of only six or seven wax figures and a few paintings. It for a time attracted as much attention and patronage as could be expected from so small a collection. He has been since then constantly adding to it, until it now comprises over twenty good wax figures, two or three hundred specimens of beasts, birds, fossils and other curiosities and about one hundred fine oil paintings, presenting quite a respectable collection. But those of our citizens who saw it or heard of it in its infancy are not aware of its improvements and do not seem to fully appreciate it."

With 1858-1860 the "firsts" of the ancient era and regime ceased and determined, and the present forms are but the outgrowth and improvements upon those which have gone before, and in none more conspicuously than those forms appertaining to transportation, trade and travel, which appeared in its original forms in the Columbus & Xenia, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and the Ohio Central Railways of over fifty years ago.

The present great system, more elaborately presented elsewhere, including the electric street railways, evolving from the earlier tramways or horse cars, and the great web of traction and interurban lines, is but the advanced growth from the earlier forms, some of them remoter than the middle of the nineteenth century.

Instead of one steam railroad alone, as in 1850, bringing anually from eight thousand to twelve thousand visitors into the city, it now has eighteen steam roads in operation, and others in contemplation for the near future, with an average of one hundred and fifty passenger trains entering and leaving daily, and in touch with all the trunk lines more than three million two hundred and fifty thousand visitors enter the city annually.

Ten electric lines in operation, radiating in every direction, bring in and carry out more passengers daily than arrive and depart over the steam roads, so that the passengers in and out annually by both systems reach eight million or ten million.

CHAPTER III.

FROM TOWN TO BOROUGH; FROM BOROUGH TO CITY.

Village Sidelights—Contemporaneous Incidents.

There is something akin to classic glamour hanging over the near-village and village days of Columbus, and during its evolution; and some of the incidents in connection with its early and village history had much to do with the making of history, not only for the state, but the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys.

How great their influence it is not easy to estimate, since the things prevented, as well as the things accomplished, are not readily differentiated and estimated. The accomplished things may be readily compared, analyzed and weighed, but the things that did not occur, because of these almost primal

negotiations between two opposing civilizations carried on here, on the verge of the unbroken wilderness itself, may neither be analyzed nor weighed, save in the delicate balance of an optimistic philosophy which has faith in mankind regardless of race, tradition, civilization or so-called education.

One of these belongs to the opening of this chapter. The first and direct record is from the pen of James B. Gardiner, the pioneer editor and newspaper publisher of Columbus, and which, when the time came, was analyzed and estimated by the brilliant mind of Colonel Edward L. Taylor. This was

The Harrison-Tarhe Peace Conference.

On the 28th of June, 1904, the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution did themselves and their organization great honor by placing in Martin Park, in the western part of the city of Columbus, a large bowlder, of igneous origin, bearing a very handsomely designed tablet in commemoration of the important council or conference which General William Henry Harrison had with the chiefs of certain Indian tribes near that spot, beginning on June 20th, 1813. By this act the Daughters rescued from the very brink of oblivion and gave a permanent place in the history of the war of 1812 to one of the important and controlling incidents of that war. But for this action on the part of this organization that event would probably have soon passed into entire forgetfulness, as there was but one contemporary report of the proceedings ever published of that conference or council, and that was in a weekly paper then published at Franklinton, called The Freeman's Chronicle, which was edited and owned by James B. Gardiner. It was the first weekly paper, or paper of any kind, ever published in what is now the city of Columbus. The first number of this paper was dated June 24, 1812, and the publication continued for more than two years, covering the entire period of the war of 1812. Mr. Gardiner was present at the council, and in the issue of his paper of June 25, 1813, he published an account of it. Mr. William Domigan, at that time a resident of the town of Franklinton, had the thoughtfulness to preserve a full file of that paper as it was issued, and had the same bound in substantial form, which sole copy has been preserved to this time and presents the best picture of the condition and life of the young village that is in existence today.

Mrs. Orton Presides.

Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., regent of the Columbus Chapter of the organization before mentioned in her very appropriate address in presenting the memorial tablet to the city of Columbus, said: "We are assembled here today to commemorate an event more than local in character, far-reaching in its results and of the greatest importance to the state as well as to the capital of Ohio."

Hon. Robert H. Jeffrey, mayor of Columbus, in his remarks accepting the tablet on behalf of the city of Columbus, said: "The value of this bowlder lies in recalling to our memory the high patriotism of our forefathers.

CHIEF TARHE (THE CRANE)

From an old print, 1817.

In its ruggedness, its strength and its power to defy all time it typifies the immutable principles of the great union of stars which these ancestors fought, bled and died for."

General Benjamin R. Cowen then delivered an historical address concerning the events the monument and the tablet were intended to commemorate. This address as well as all the proceedings of the day have been published in booklet form by the regent, Mrs. Orton, for private circulation.

In order to give further permanency to the record of this important event we give in full the account of Mr. Gardiner, as it apears in the issue of The Freeman's Chronicle of June 25, 1813:

A Pioneer Newspaper Account.

"On Monday last General Harrison held a council in this place with the chiefs of the Delaware, Shawanee, Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, to the amount of about fifty. In the General's talk he observed that he had been induced to call them together from certain circumstances having come to his knowledge which led him to suspect the fidelity of some of the tribes, who had manifested signs of a disposition to join the enemy, in case they had succeeded in capturing Fort Meigs. That a crisis had arrived which demanded that all the tribes, who had heretofore remained neutral, should take a decided stand, either for us or against us. That the president wished no false friends, and that it was only in adversity that real friends could be distinguished. That the proposal of General Proctor to exchange the Kentucky prisoners for the friendly tribes within our borders indicated that he had been given to understand that those tribes were willing to raise the tomahawk against us. And that in order to give the United States a guarantee of their good dispositions the friendly tribes should either move, with their families, into the settlements or their warriors should accompany him in the ensuing campaign and fight for the United States. To this proposal the chiefs and warriors present unanimously agreed, and observed that they had long been anxious for an opportunity to fight for the Americans.

"We cannot recall the precise remarks that were made by the chiefs who spoke, but Tarhe (The Crane), who is the principal chief of the Wyandots and the oldest Indian in the western wilds, appeared to represent the whole assembly and professed, in the name of the friendly tribes, the most indissoluble attachment for the American government and a determination to adhere to the Treaty of Greenville.

"The General promised to let the several tribes know when he should want their services, and further cautioned them that all who went with him must conform to his mode of warfare; not to kill or injure old men, women, children nor prisoners. That by this means we should be able to ascertain whether the British tell the truth when they say that they are not able to prevent Indians from such acts of horrid cruelty; for if Indians under him (Gen. H.) would obey his commands and refrain from acts of barbarism, it would be very evident that the hostile Indians could be as easily restrained by their commanders. The General then informed the chiefs of the agree-

ment made by Proctor to deliver him to Tecumseh in case the British succeeded in taking Fort Meigs, and promised them that if he should be successful he would deliver Proctor into their hands—on condition that they should do him no other harm than to put a petticoat on him; 'for,' said he, 'none but a coward or a squaw would kill a prisoner.' The council broke up in the afternoon and the Indians departed next day for their respective towns."

In order to understand and appreciate the importance and full significance of this conference, it is necessary to recall some of the chief events of the times relating to the war.

The Battle of Fallen Timbers.

The battle of "Fallen Timbers" was fought August 20, 1794, at which General Wayne obtained a complete victory over the Indians who had concentrated in the region of the Maumee. This defeat was followed the next summer by a general council held by General Anthony Wayne at Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, with the Indian tribes of the northwest, which resulted in the celebrated treaty known as the "Treaty of Greenville," which was concluded August 3, 1795, and was in its results the most important of all the peace treaties made between the United States and the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio. The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawattomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Piankeshaws, Kickapoos and Kaskaskias became parties to that treaty.

This treaty was followed by comparative peace for a period of sixteen years and until about the year 1811, although in the meantime turbulent, revengeful and evil-disposed Indians frequently broke away from the different tribes and from the control of their principal chiefs and formed marauding parties, which from time to time committed all manner of murders, thefts and outrages on the frontier settlers of the northwest.

For a few years prior to the declaration of the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain the relations between these two governments had been very much strained, and it was generally considered that war was sure to ensue. In the meantime the British maintained numerous active and powerful agents among the Indians of the northwest for the purpose of supplying them with munitions of war and creating discontent among them and inciting them to make war on the white settlers. Thus encouraged, there was assembled under Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, at their camp at the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, in northwestern Indiana, a large number of turbulent and desperate Indians drawn from most of the various tribes east of the Mississippi. It was the purpose and hope of Tecumseh and his brother, and the Indians under their influence, by a united effort with the British forces, to drive the white people out of the territory of the northwest. These Indians thus assembled on the upper Wabash became very threatening and endeavored to deceive and surprise General Harrion, who was then governor of the territory of Indiana, with headquarters at Vincennes. Their actions and numbers were such as to make it prudent and even necessary that General Harrison should make a demonstration against them for

the purpose of discovering their purpose and strength. This resulted in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, at which battle the Indians were defeated, but not greatly dispirited, as they still relied greatly upon the looked for war between the United States and Great Britain, when they would have the powerful aid of the British forces.

Tecumseh was not present at that battle, and the Indians were under the command of his brother, the imposter Prophet. By this defeat the power which the Prophet had been exercising over his Indian followers was largely destroyed, and he was never afterward in much favor.

The War of 1812.

The war which had long been threatening between the United States and Great Britain suddenly flamed into activity, and war was declared on the part of the United States against Great Britain on June 18, 1812. This was the opportunity the discontented and turbulent Indians of the northwest had long been waiting for. Tecumseh had before that time, and in anticipation of it, concluded his alliance with the British forces, and the forces under him were already well prepared to join in active warfare. He was at the head of all the Indian forces in the northwest and was by far the ablest war chief of his times and the ablest war chief which the Indian race has produced of which we have any accurate knowledge, unless it may be the great Pontiac of a half century before. He at once commenced a vigorous onslaught on the frontier military posts and frontier settlers, and with terrible effect

Affairs went badly against the American forces for the first year after the declaration of war. On July 17, 1812, Lieutenant Hanks, in command of Mackinac, was compelled to surrender the garrison, consisting of fifty-seven effective men, to the forces under the British commander at St. Joseph's, a British post near the head of Lake Huron.

On August 15 following, the massacre of the garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago) occurred, at which time between fifty and sixty United States soldier were mercilessly murdered and the fort destroyed. This terrible slaughter, in which the treacherous and blood-thirsty Black Hawk was engaged, was followed the next day (August 16) by the cowardly and ignominious surrender of General Hull at Detroit of about fifteen or sixteen hundred troops to a greatly inferior number of British and Indians under General Brock of the English army.

The Northwest Overrun.

By the time of September, 1812, the entire northwest, with the exception of Fort Harrison on the Wabash and Fort Wayne on the Maumee had been overrun and was in possession of the British and Indians, and these two forts were both besieged by hordes of savages. Fort Harrison, with but fifty or sixty men, under Captain Zachary Taylor (then a young officer in the United States army and afterward president of the United States), was heroically defended and the Indian hordes repelled. A like brilliant defense was made at Fort Wayne. The garrison was small, the Indians were in great

numbers, the captain in command of the garrison was dissipated and incompetent and was summarily deposed from command, which then devolved upon one Lieutenant Curtis, a young officer in the United States army, who, by his heroic defense of the fort during the two weeks of unremitting siege has recorded his name permanently in the annals of his time.

It was just at this discouraging and perilous time that General Harrison was appointed commander of all the forces in the northwest. He at once took most heroic measures to raise the siege at Fort Wayne and strengthen that garrison, and also to strengthen the garrison at Fort Harrison on the Wabash. This he accomplished, and thereafter was able to maintain the lines of the Wabash and Maumee as the frontier between the American forces and the allied British and Indians. All beyond to the northwest was in possession of the enemy.

But disasters to the American forces were not yet ended. On the 21st of January, 1813, General Winchester, who was in command of the forces on the Maumee, was defeated at the battle of the River Raisin by the combined forces of General Proctor and Tecumseh, and about seven hundred of his troops captured or destroyed, many of them being massacred after they had surrendered.

General Harrison was at the headquarters of the army at Upper Sandusky when he first heard that General Winchester, who was in command of the forces on the Maumee, intended to make an important military movement, the nature of which, however, he could not learn. No important offensive movement was contemplated by him at that time. On receiving this information he at once ordered forward all the troops then at Upper Sandusky, about three hundred strong, and took a horse and rode to Lower Sandusky (Fremont) in all haste. Such was the energy with which he pushed forward over the terrible winter roads that the horse of his aid-de-camp failed and died under the exertion. At Lower Sandusky he learned that on the 17th of January Colonel Lewis had been sent forward from the Rapids to the River Raisin in command of over six hundred troops, which was almost the entire available force on the Maumee. General Harrison's mind was filled with forebodings, and, ordering the troops at Lower Sandusky forward to the Rapids, he again pushed forward to that place, where he arrived early on the 20th. Here he learned that General Winchester had gone forward to join his command at the River Raisin. There was nothing that could be done but wait for the troops which he had ordered forward from the Sandusky, which were floundering along as best they could through the swamps of the wilderness. He did not have to wait long before he received the appalling news of the battle at the River Raisin, which was one of the most disastrous of all our Indian wars.

Columbus at Mercy of the Foe.

The battle was fought on January 21, the defeat was complete and overwhelming, and Winchester's army was practically destroyed. This left the region of the Maumee entirely open to be overrun by the victorious British

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, HIGH AND MOUND STREETS.

and Indians, and it was expected that they would soon make their appearance at the Rapids. A council of war was at once held and it was determined to withdraw the remaining troops to Portage river, about twenty miles east from the Maumee. Here a camp was established, and the troops, which were struggling forward, as well as the remnant of General Winchester's command, were concentrated. Within a few days such a force had been assembled as to enable General Harrison to move back to the Maumee. He did not, however, resume possession of the old camp, Fort Miami, which had been occupied before by General Winchester's command, but a better place was selected some distance up the river from the old camp and on the south side of the river, where a strong fort was erected which was named Fort Meigs in honor of the then Governor of Ohio.

It was the intention to concentrate a force at Fort Meigs sufficient to maintain it against all attacks which might be made, but on account of the terrible roads through the wilderness the expected recruits from Kentucky and southern Ohio did not arrive until the fort was besieged by the entire forces under Proctor and Tecumseh.

On the 1st day of April, 1813, the fort was invested on every side and an active siege was at once begun. The siege was carried on with great vigor, the Indians being incited to bravery by the promise of the monster General Proctor to deliver General Harrison into their hands should the siege be successful and the fort taken. However, after nine days of constant bombardment and conflict, the siege failed and the British and Indian forces withdrew. Immediately after the British and Indians had withdrawn from the Maumee, General Harrison hastened in person to southern and central Ohio to urge forward the troops that were being collected to meet and repel the British and Indian forces and drive them beyond the boundaries of the United States.

It was under these anxious and harassing circumstances that General Harrison came to Franklinton and held the conference with the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Senecas. The principal chiefs of these tribes had remained true to their obligations and neutrality under the Treaty of Greenville, but so many had been lured away from their tribal obligations by British pay and British bribes and promises, and such was their strength when commanded and guided by that able and energetic Tecumseh, that it became necessary for General Harrison to know as exactly as possible what proportion of the military strength of the powerful tribes would remain neutral or if necessary join with the American forces. The chiefs assembled not only assured him that they would remain true to their obligations, but if called upon would join with the American forces against the British.

They were not called upon to take an active part in the war, but as a matter of fact several of the chiefs of these four great tribes, with a considerable number of their warriors, of their own volition accompanied General Harrison in his campaign, which ended in the decisive battle of the Thames. Chief Tarhe (the Crane), grand sachem of the Wyandots, whose village was then near Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, and who was spokesman for all

the tribes at the conference at Franklinton, although seventy-two years of age, went with General Harrison on foot, with a number of his warriors, to Canada and was present at the battle of the Thames, although he took no active part in that battle.

This conference or council at Franklinton enabled General Harrison to know what he could depend upon as to these four neutral tribes and greatly relieved him from uncertainty and anxiety, and also greatly relieved the frontier settlers from the apprehension and fears with which their minds and hearts were filled.

What the Tarhe-Harrison Conference Secured.

From the date of that conference the tide turned strongly in favor of the American forces. The English and Indians were again in force along the Maumee, and in July, 1813, again besieged Fort Meigs, but it had been so strengthened and reinforced that they made no assault upon it, but retired after a few days—Proctor by water to Sandusky bay and the Indians through the forest to Sandusky river. This demonstration was quite formidable, both by land and water. Fort Stevenson, at the mouth of the Sandusky river, where the city of Fremont now stands, was first besieged. On July 31, 1813, the British approached Fort Stevenson by water and landed about five hundred British troops, with some light artillery, while Tecumseh, with about two thousand Indians, besieged the fort on the land side.

It is not our purpose here to narrate the history of that assault. Suffice it to say here that Major Croghan, in command of the fort with but one hundred and sixty men in the garrison, successfully repelled the assault of the British and Indians and compelled them to retire after heavy losses. This brilliant victory was succeeded on August 10 by the celebrated and world renowned victory of Commodore Perry, by which the British fleet on Lake Erie was destroyed. This enabled General Harrison to move his army across Lake Erie to the Detroit river and to invade Canada.

On the 5th of October he was able to bring the allied forces under Proctor and Tecumseh to issue at the battle of the Thames, where a complete victory was gained over the allied forces. Tecumseh was killed in that battle and Proctor ignominiously fled the field. His army was captured or destroyed. The battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh practically ended the war in the northwest, although the British still held a few small forts like Mackinac and St. Joseph's, around the head of Lake Huron; but these were powerless of any offensive operations.

The war, however, between the United States and Great Britain continued in full force and destructiveness for more than a year after the battle of the Thames, during which time the commerce of both nations upon the high seas was largely ruined. In August, 1814, the British gained possession of the city of Washington and burned and destroyed all the public buildings and threatened further serious destruction. A year had now elapsed since the battle of the Thames, during which time quiet had reigned among the Indians in the northwest. The neutral tribes of the northwest remained

favorable to the cause of the United States, and many of those who had served under Tecumseh a year before had become angered and embittered toward the British for want of their fulfillment of their promises so lavishly made before the war, and were anxious to assist in the war against their former allies.

The Greenville Conference.

In this situation the government authorized and directed General Harrison and General Lewis Cass to meet the Indian tribes in conference at Greenville, Ohio, where the Treaty of Greenville had been concluded nineteen years before. Accordingly, the commissioners met at that place with the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Senecas, Miamis, Pottawattomies and Kickapoos and concluded a treaty of peace as follows:

Article 2. The tribes and bands above mentioned engage to give their aid to the United States in prosecuting war against Great Britain and such of the Indian tribes as still continue hostile, and to make no peace with either without the consent of the United States. The assistance herein stipulated for is to consist of such number of their warriors from each tribe as the president of the United States, or any officer having his authority therefor, may require.

Article 3. The Wyandot tribe and the Senecas of Sandusky and Stony creek, the Delaware and Shawanese tribes, who have preserved their fidelity to the United States throughout the war, again acknowledge themselves under the protection of the said United States, and of no other power whatever, and agree to aid the United States in the manner stipulated for in the former article and to make no peace but with the consent of the said states.

Article 4. In the event of the faithful performance of the conditions of this treaty the United States will confirm and establish all the boundaries between their lands and those of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Miamis as they existed previously to the commencement of the war. Thus the Franklinton conference was embodied in treaty form.

No call was made for Indian help under this treaty, as on December 24, 1814, the commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Great Britain concluded the Treaty of Ghent, putting an end to the war. This second Treaty of Greenville was the last peace or war treaty ever entered into between the United States and any of the Indian tribes within the boundaries of the state of Ohio; and with the exception of an unimportant treaty concluded at Detroit the following year, the last made east of the Mississippi.

A Heroic Figure.

Tarhe, the Crane, knew every foot of Columbus and its vicinity, his capital for a long period being at Lancaster, and the sentinel tower of his prophets and watchmen was that matchless piece of scenery, Mount Pleasant, that rises abruptly from and overlooks the beautiful Hock-Hocking valley. Mr. Emil Schlup, of Upper Sandusky, thus estimates his personal or moral character and places him among the great characters of history, demonstrating

that the soil of Ohio, while yet a wilderness, was capable of and did produce ment of great souls, as witness Tarhe, Cornstalk, Tecumseh and others. Of Tarhe Mr. Schlup says:

A Man of Noble Traits.

"Probably no other Indian chieftain was ever more admired and loved by his own race or by the outside world. He was either a true friend or a true enemy. Born near Detroit, Michigan, in 1742, he lived to see a wonderful change in the great northwest. Being born of humble parentage, through his bravery and perseverance he rose to be the grand sachem of the Wyandot nation. This position he held until the time of his death, when he was succeeded by Duonquot. Born of the Porcupine clan of the Wyandots and early manifesting a warlike spirit, he was engaged in nearly all the battles against the Americans until the disastrous battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Tarhe saw that there was no use opposing the American arms or trying to prevent them planting corn north of the Ohio river. At that disastrous battle thirteen chiefs fell, and among the number was Tarhe, who was badly wounded in the arm. The Americans generally believed that the dead Indian was the best Indian, but Tarhe sadly saw his ranks depleted and at once began to sue for peace. General Wayne had severely chastised the Indians and forever broke their power in Ohio. Accordingly, on January 24, 1795, the principal chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas, Ottawas, Sacs, Pottowattomies, Miamis and Shawnees met. The preliminary treaty with General Wayne at Greenville, Ohio, in which there was an armistice, was the forerunner of the celebrated treaty which was concluded at the same place August 3, 1795. A great deal of opposition was manifested to this treaty by the more warlike and turbulent chiefs, as this would cut off their favors on the border settlements.

Always Kept Faith.

"Chief Tarhe always lived true to the treaty obligations which he so earnestly labored to bring about. When Tecumseh sought a great Indian uprising, Tarhe opposed it, and awakened quite an enmity among the warlike of his own tribe, who afterward withdrew from the main body of the Wyandots and moved to Canada. The Rev. James B. Finley had every confidence in Tarhe, as evidenced in 1800, when, returning from taking a drove of cattle to the Detroit market, he asked Tarhe for a night's lodging at Lower Sandusky, where the Wyandot chief then lived, and intrusted him with quite a sum of money from the sale of cattle, and the next morning every cent was forthcoming.

"From 1808 until the war of 1812 Tarhe steadily opposed Tecumseh's treacherous war policy, which greatly endangered Tarhe's life, and it is claimed he came near meeting the same fate that Leather Lips met on June 1, 1810. He even went so far as to offer his services, with fifty other chiefs and warriors, to General Harrison in prosecuting the war against Tecumseh and the English under General Proctor. He was actively engaged in the battle on the Thames. So earnest was he in the success of the American cause, so sin-

cere did he keep all treaty obligations, that General Harrison in after years, in comparing him with other chiefs, was constrained to call him 'The most noble Roman of them all.'

He Abjured Strong Drink.

"Tarhe never drank strong drinks of any kind nor used tobacco in any form. Fighting at the head of his warriors in Harrison's campaign in Canada at the age of seventy-two years is something out of the ordinary. Being tall and slender, he was nicknamed 'The Crane.' On his retiring from the second war for independence, he again took up his abode in his favorite town—the spot is still called 'Crane Town,' about four and one-half miles northeast from Upper Sandusky, on the east bank of the Crane run, which empties into the Sandusky river. Here, surrounded by a dense forest, he spent his old age in a log cabin fourteen by eighteen feet. Just south of the old cabin site are a number of old apple trees—likely of the Johnny Appleseed origin—the fruit being small and hard; a short distance south of the cabin is the old gauntlet ground, oblong and about three hundred yards long; to the westward from the village site is a clearing of about ten acres, still known as the Indian field and still surrounded by a dense forest. Here Tarhe died in his log cabin home in November, 1818. In 1850 John Smith, then owner of the land, had most all of the cabin taken down for firewood. At that time a small black walnut twig, about the thickness of a man's thumb, was growing in the northwest corner of the cabin, and is quite a tree at the present writing—a living and growing monument to the memory of the great and good Wyandot chief."

The Chieftain's Widow.

"Aunt Sally Frost was Tarhe's wife when he died. To them one child was born, an idiotic son, who died at the age of twenty-five years. Sally had been a captive from one of the border settlements and refused to return to her people. After the death and burial of Tarhe, the principal part of Crane Town was moved to Upper Sandusky, the center of the Wyandot reservation, twelve miles square. Here the government at Washington paid them an annuity of ten dollars per capita until the reservation reverted back to the government in March, 1842.

"Cabin sites are plainly discernible in the old historic town, which was usually a half-way place between Fort Pitt and Detroit. Here in the early days Indian parties found a resting place when on their murderous missions to the border settlements. This was one of the 'troublesome' Indian towns on the Sandusky river that the ill-fated Colonel William Crawford was directed against in the spring of 1782. Traces of the old Indian trail may be seen meandering southward through the forest, where the warwhoop was frequently given and the bloody scalping knife drawn over many defenseless prisoners. The springs, just westward from the town site, are cattle tramped, but still bubble forth a small quantity of water, but likely not nearly so active

as when they furnished the necessary water for the nations of the forest a century and more ago.

"On June 11, 1902, Mr. E. O. Randall, the able and efficient secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, in company with the writer, gave the place a visit. Numerous locusts were chirping away at their familiar songs quite loud enough to drown out the voices of the intruders.

Tarhe's Friend, Jonathan Pointer.

"Jonathan Pointer, who had been a colored captive among the Wyandots and who was a fellow soldier with Tarhe in the Canadian campaign under General Harrison, returned with that celebrated chieftain to his home and stayed with him until the time of Tarhe's death, always claiming that he assisted in the burial of Tarhe on the John Smith farm, about a half mile southeast from his cabin home. Logs were dragged over the grave to keep the wild animals from disinterring the body. Jonathan Pointer was engaged as interpreter for the early missionaries among the Wyandots; he died in 1857. No memorial marks Tarhe's resting place. Red Jacket, Keokuk, Leather Lips and other chieftains have received monumental consideration from American civilization; but Tarhe, the one whose influence and activity helped to wrest the great northwest from the British and the Indians, has apparently been forgotten. And how long shall it be so?

"Colonel John Johnson, who for nearly half a century acted Indian agent of the various tribes of Ohio and who made the last Indian treaty that removed the Wyandots beyond the Mississippi, was present at the great Indian council summoned at the death and for burial of Tarhe. The exact spot where the council house stood is not known, but a mile and a half north from Crane Town site are a number of springs bubbling forth clear water which form Pointer's run, that empties into the Sandusky river. They are still called the Council Springs and the bark council house was likely in this vicinity. Colonel Johnson, in his 'Recollections,' gives the following account of the proceedings:"

Colonel Johnson's Recollections.

"On the death of the great chief of the Wyandots, I was invited to attend a general council of all the tribes of Ohio, the Delawares of Indiana, the Senecas of New York, at Upper Sandusky. I found on arriving at the place a very large attendance. Among the chieftains was the noted leader and orator Red Jacket from Buffalo. The first business done was the speaker of the nation delivering an oration on the character of the deceased chief. Then followed what might be called a monody, or ceremony, of mourning or lamentation. Thus seats were arranged from end to end of a large council house, about six feet apart, the head men and the aged took their seats facing each other, stooping down, their heads almost touching. In that position they remained for several hours. Deep and long continued groans would commence at one end of the row of mourners and so pass around until all had responded and these repeated at intervals of a few minutes. The Indians were all washed

OLD STATE CAPITOL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN 1846

and had no paint or decorations of any kind upon their persons, their countenances and general deportment denoting the deepest mourning. I had never witnessed anything of the kind before and was told that this ceremony was not performed but on the decease of some great man. After the period of mourning and lamentation was over the Indians proceeded to business. There were present the Wyandots, Shawnees, Delawares, Senecas, Ottawas and Mohawks. Their business was entirely confined to their own affairs, and the main topics related to their lands and the claims of the respective tribes. It was evident, in the course of the discussion, that the presence of myself and people (there were some white men with me) was not acceptable to some of the parties and allusions were made so direct to myself that I was constrained to notice them, by saying that I came there as a guest of the Wyandots, by their special invitation; that as the agent of the United States, I had a right to be there as anywhere else in the Indian country; and that if any insult was offered to myself or my people, it would be resented and punished. Red Jacket was the principal speaker and was intemperate and personal in his remarks. Accusations, pro and con, were made by the different parties, accusing each other of being foremost in selling land to the United States. The Shawnees were particularly marked out as more guilty than any other; that they were the last coming into the Ohio country and although they had no right but by the permission of the other tribes, they were always the foremost in selling lands. This brought the Shawnees out, who retorted through head chief, the Black Hoof, on the Senecas and Wyandots with pointed severity. The discussion was long continued, calling out some of the ablest speakers, and was distinguished for ability, cutting sarcasm and research, going far back into the history of the natives, their wars, alliances, negotiations, migrations, etc. I had attended many councils, treaties and gatherings of the Indians, but never in my life did I witness such an outpouring of native oratory and eloquence, of severe rebuke, taunting national and personal reproaches. The council broke up later in great confusion and in the worst possible feeling. A circumstance occurred toward the close which more than anything else exhibited the bad feeling prevailing. In handing round the wampum belt, the emblem of amity, peace and good will, when presented to one of the chiefs, he would not touch it with his fingers but passed it on a stick to a person next to him. A greater indignity, agreeable to Indian etiquette could not be offered.

A Day of Disappointment.

"The next day appeared to be one of unusual anxiety and despondence among the Indians. They could be seen in groups everywhere near the council house in deep consultation. They had acted foolishly—were sorry—but the difficulty was, who would present the olive branch. The council convened very late and was very full; silence prevailed for a long time; at last the aged chieftain of the Shawnees, the Black Hoof, rose—a man of great influence and a celebrated warrior. He told the assembly that they had acted like children and not men yesterday; that he and his people were sorry for

the words that had been spoken and which had done so much harm; that he came into the council by the unanimous desire of his people to recall those foolish words and did there take them back—handing round strings of wampum, which passed around and were received by all with the greatest satisfaction. Several of the principal chiefs delivered speeches to the same effect, handing round wampum in turn, and in this manner the whole difficulty of the preceding day was settled and to all appearances forgotten. The Indians are very civil and courteous to each other and it is a rare thing to see their assemblies disturbed by unwise or ill-timed remarks. I never witnessed it except upon the occasion here alluded to, and it is more than probable that the presence of myself and other white men contributed towards the unpleasant occurrence. I could not help but admire the genuine philosophy and good sense displayed by men whom we call savages, in the transaction of their public business, and how much we might profit in the halls of our legislature, by occasionally taking for our example the proceedings of the great Indian council at Upper Sandusky."

The Original Charter.

The joint resolution on February 12, 1812, merely declared that the name of the future capital should be Columbus—the town of Columbus—leaving it without municipal form, and to all intents and purposes, under the direct control of the legislature. As already shown, it assumed that direction and proceeded to appoint an overseer or supervisor, who took charge of it literally, and from his dicta there was no appeal except to the legislature itself. The necessity of a municipal government soon manifested itself, and the following act of incorporation was passed by the legislature:

An Act to incorporate the town of Columbus in the County of Franklin.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio. That so much of the township of Montgomery, in the county of Franklin, as is comprised within the following limits, that is to say: commencing at the southwest corner of the half section of Refugee land, number twenty-five, of township five, in range twenty-two, on the bank of the Scioto river, thence with the southern boundary line of said half section, east, to the southeast corner thereof; thence north, with the eastern boundary of said half section, number twenty-five, and that of number twenty-six, and eighty poles on that of half section, number twelve; thence west, across half sections numbered twelve and ten, to the western boundary of the latter half section; thence north with the western boundary of said half section number ten, to the northwest corner thereof; thence west, on the north boundary lines of half sections numbered ten and nine, to the northwest corner of the last named half section; thence south with its western boundary line, to the bank of the Scioto river; thence down said river, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate, henceforth to be known and distinguished by the name of the borough of Columbus, subject however, to such alterations as the legislature may from time to time think proper to make.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the qualified electors, who shall have been resident in said town of Columbus six months, to meet at the Columbus Inn, on the first Monday of May next, and then and there elect by ballot nine suitable persons, being citizens, freeholders or house keepers, and inhabitants of said town, to serve as mayor, recorder, and common councilmen of said town; and the persons thus elected, shall within ten days after their election, proceed to choose out of their own body by ballot, a mayor, recorder, and treasurer; and the remaining six, in conjunction with the mayor, recorder and treasurer, shall act as common councilmen; and the mayor, recorder, treasurer, and common councilmen thus elected, shall at their first meeting determine by lot what term they shall severally serve; three of them shall serve until the next annual election; three others of them for two years; and the last three for three years; and at every annual election, which shall be on the first Monday of May, in every year, there shall be elected three new members of said body, who shall continue in office three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the mayor, recorder, treasurer and common councilmen so elected, and their successors in office, shall be, and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of, the mayor and council of the borough of Columbus; and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession, with power to purchase, receive, possess and convey any real or personal estate for the use of the said town of Columbus: Provided, The annual income thereof shall not exceed four thousand dollars; and shall also be capable in law by the name aforesaid, of suing and be sued, pleaded and being impleaded, in any action in any court of this state; and when any action or suit shall be commenced against the corporation, the service shall be by the officer leaving an attested copy of the original process with the recorder, or at his usual place of abode, at least three days before the return thereof; and the said mayor and common council are hereby authorized to have a common seal, with power to alter the same at their discretion.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the person first elected mayor of said borough of Columbus, shall within ten days after his election, take an oath of affirmation before some justice of the peace for said county of Franklin, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and every person who shall thereafter be elected mayor, shall be qualified to office by one of the board of said common council; and every recorder, treasurer and common councilman, before he enters on the execution of the duties of his office, shall take an oath or make affirmation before the mayor for the time being, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the mayor and members of the common council shall have power to appoint an assessor, a town marshal, a clerk of the market, a town surveyor and such other subordinate officers as they may deem necessary; and to give such fees to the recorder and other officers of the corporation, and impose such fines for refusing to accept such offices, as to them shall appear proper and reasonable.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the mayor and common council shall have power in the month of July, annually, to levy a tax within said borough, upon all objects of taxation for county purposes; but no tax shall be levied exceeding the rates prescribed by law for county purposes; and the assessor shall be governed in the discharge of his duty by the rules and regulations to be established by the mayor and common council: Provided, nothing herein contained shall be considered as prohibiting the said mayor and common council from levying a tax on dogs.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the mayor and common council shall have power to erect and repair such public buildings as they may deem necessary for the benefit of said town; and make and publish such laws and ordinances, and the same from time to time to alter and repeal as to them may seem necessary for the safety and convenience of said town of Columbus and its inhabitants: Provided, such laws and ordinances are not contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state; and the mayor shall have full power and authority to administer oaths, impose reasonable fines on such persons as shall offend against the laws and ordinances made as aforesaid; to levy and cause to be collected, all such fines by warrant under his hand, directed by the town marshal, who is hereby empowered to collect the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and the same to pay to the treasurer of the corporation; and when goods and chattels cannot be found whereon to levy, to commit the body of the offender to prison, there to remain until such fine shall be paid, or until he shall be discharged by order of the corporation: Provided always, That no person shall be imprisoned under the provisions of this section, more than twenty-four hours at any one time.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the mayor and his successors in office, are hereby vested with powers coequal with justices of the peace within the corporation and shall have power to exercise the same jurisdiction and authority in civil and criminal cases within the limits of said borough, and be entitled to the same fees as justices of the peace in like cases; all process shall be directed to the town marshal who is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same powers in serving such process, levying execution, and making distress or delinquents in civil and criminal cases, and shall be entitled to the same fees as constables are; but it shall not be lawful for the said mayor or town marshal to take cognizance of or hold plea in any debt, personal or mixed, except the defendant shall reside within the limits of the corporation aforesaid.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the town marshal shall collect all taxes assessed by the corporation, and he is hereby authorized and required to collect and pay over to the treasurer all such sums of money as shall be assessed for the use of said corporation, within three months from the time of his receiving a duplicate thereof; and the treasurer's receipt shall be his voucher, on his settlement with the common council, which shall be when thereunto required by them, after the expiration of three months as above; the town marshal shall give ten days notice before he makes distress for the collection of any tax; and if the tax on any lot on which no personal

property can be found, shall remain unpaid two months after the expiration of the three months aforesaid, the said town marshal shall give notice in one or more of the newspapers printed in said town, of the amount of such tax, and the number of the lot on which it is due; and if said tax shall not be paid within two months after the date of such advertisement, the town marshal shall in such case proceed to sell so much of such lot or lots as will discharge the same, taking the part sold in such a manner as will include the same distance on the back line of the lot, as on its front line; Provided, That the former owner may at any time within one year thereafter, redeem the lot or part thereof so sold, by paying to the purchaser, his or her heirs, executors or administrators, the amount of said tax, and and one hundred per centum damages thereon.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the town marshal and treasurer shall each before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond with security to the recorder, to be approved of by the common council, conditioned for the faithful discharge thereof; the treasurer shall pay over all moneys by him received, to the order of the mayor and common council, and shall when required submit his books and vouchers to their inspection.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the recorder to make and keep a just and true record of all and every law and ordinance made and established by the mayor and common council, and of all their proceedings in their corporate capacity; and the record so made, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any elector of said town; and if any person shall think himself aggrieved by any judgment of the mayor, it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to the court of common pleas, within ten days after such judgment; and it shall be the duty of said court to hear such appeal, and give such relief as shall appear to them reasonable.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the annual election shall be opened at twelve o'clock, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of said first Monday in May; at the first election, two judges and a clerk who are electors, shall be appointed by the electors present, who shall each take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his appointment; and at all subsequent elections the mayor, recorder, treasurer or common council, or any three of them, shall be judges of the election, and shall cause a statement of the votes to be publicly declared, and a fair record thereof made by the clerk on the same day, who shall notify the persons elected to the respective offices, within two days thereafter, by giving personal notice, or by leaving a written notice at their most usual place of residence; and it shall be the duty of the recorder, every year, after the first election, to set up or cause to be set up, at least ten days previous to the first Monday in May, notice of the election, in five of the most public places in said town.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That in case of a vacancy in the office of mayor, recorder, or treasurer, the vacancy shall be supplied from the common council; and in case of a vacancy in the common council, it shall be supplied by the mayor, recorder, treasurer and common council men, from among the electors of said town; and in case of misconduct in office of

the mayor, recorder, treasurer, common council men or any subordinate officer, the others have hereby power to remove him or any of them, by an agreement of a majority of two thirds concurring.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That in case of the absence or inability of the mayor, it shall be the duty of the recorder to act in his stead, who shall at all times when the mayor resumes his office, render to him an account of his transactions during such absence or inability.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That the corporation shall use the jail of the county of Franklin, for the confinement of all such persons as by the laws of the corporation may be liable to imprisonment; and all persons thus imprisoned, shall be under the charge of the sheriff of the county.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That no law shall ever be made by this corporation, subjecting cattle, sheep or hogs, not belonging to any of the residents of said borough, to be abused or taken up and sold for coming within the bounds thereof.

MATTHIAS CORWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
PETER HITCHCOCK,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 10, 1816.

Pregnant With Great Results.

As heretofore suggested, the conference described was pregnant with great results, and had much to do in determining the immediate destiny of all that portion of the new republic lying west and northwest of the Alleghenies and south of the great chain of lakes. Having broken the French power in the Canadas, to lose in turn her own colonies in the American Revolution, the British government still fondly hoped to reconquer the republic, and bring the entire continent, at least north of the Rio Grande, under the British flag and sceptre.

It is pretty well settled that the British aggressions, which led up to the war of 1812, had for their purpose the provocation of hostilities between the old nation and the infant republic. The English statesmen and soldiers apparently imagined that the republic was too poverty-stricken to maintain its existence in another war, and it provoked rejoicing rather than surprise in government circles in London when the United States declared their readiness and their determination to defend their rights against all comers and demonstrate that an American was not inferior to a king in all proper sovereignty.

It is also clear that it was part of the program to threaten the republic from the sea and from Lower Canada, thus engaging all the military forces of the original states in self-defense, and leave all the vast empire lying west and northward in a defenseless and undefendable state, thus allowing the savage tribes in the northwest the opportunity to sweep away the white settlements which were scattered over the territory now comprising Ohio,

APPROACH TO SCHILLER MONUMENT. CITY (SCHILLER) PARK.

A RUSTIC BRIDGE. CITY (SCHILLER) PARK.
A Favorite Place for Both Children and Love Stricken Lads and Lassies.

Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and form a junction with the British armies in Virginia or Pennsylvania, or some other advantageous spot that would paralyze the new nation.

After that the Indian allies would return to their wilderness domain, England would resume control of the lost colonies, a modified and a better form of government, would follow the once colonial system of the crown, and England would in the course of a century or two dominate the whole continent and build up the most splendid empire since the days of Persian greatness and opulence.

All this was changed by that conference across the river, and whatever of cohesive alliance of all the Indian tribes, under the tutelage of the Canadian representatives of the crown was dissipated, when the wise chief Tarhe, who had not only learned to respect Americans but was able to estimate them as warriors, gave the keynote to his fellows that prevented an alliance, which if once consummated, would have made it impossible for the United States forces to have invaded Canada and put England herself on the defensive.

To the military and statesmanic genius of General William Henry Harrison and the lofty idea of humanity entertained by Tarhe and his fellow chiefs and counselors, powerful enough to move and control all the northwestern tribes in the very crisis of an epoch, is due the fact that the growing young state of Ohio and its log cabin capital, were not whelmed in a century of darkness and disaster, from which but a slow recovery was to be expected, even if any semblance of the present political, commercial, social and educational conditions had been possible by the morning of the twentieth century.

The commemoration of the event and the spot by the Daughters of the American Revolution, however, we have every reason to hope and believe will in the course of coming years incite the people of a great city, the heart of a great state, to build other memorials to the simple minded sons of the forest, who seem to have apprehended the true vision of the future.

The New Political Era.

It is but just to say, however, that the sentiment of British statesmanship, current in the opening of the eighteenth century, does not exist in the beginning of the twentieth, and the two nations interested are mutually grateful that the Harrison-Tarhe conference was held, that the then possible horrors of savage warfare were averted, and that Anglo-American politics and statesmen (probably as one of the outflowing consequences) are second to none in the uplifting of manhood and liberal ideas of political governments.

Following the event thus historically dwelt on to bring out the striking lights it throws upon current history and the state of which it is the capital went forward with full confidence in the future—a confidence that time has most amply justified.

The State Offices Assembled at Columbus.

In the fall of 1815, the state offices were removed from Chillicothe to Columbus, and on the first Monday of December, in the same year, the legislature commenced its first session in the then new state house in Columbus. The proprietors, having finished the public buildings and deeded the two ten acre lots to the state, agreeably to their proposals, at this session they presented their account for the erection of the public buildings; and by an act passed the 29th of January, 1817, the governor was authorized to settle and adjust the account, and the auditor required to draw on the treasurer for the balance found due after deducting the fifty thousand dollars which the proprietors were by their proposals bound to give.

In the settlement, after deducting from the charge for carpenter work some six or seven per cent, and the fifty thousand dollars, there was found a balance of about thirty-three thousand dollars due the proprietors, which was paid by the state, and thus closed this heavy and responsible enterprise.

A Practical Hanse Town.

This "Charter" is to be taken as the type of municipal organization at the beginning of the century. It was as Hanseatic in its latitude and freedom, as were the Hanse towns in Europe of the previous century and still more remote. It was home rule in its simplicity save as to the eligibility to office. While the elector was only required to be a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States and six months a resident, there were two important restrictions as to eligibility to office. Under this rescript to be eligible to an elective office the aspirant must either be a freeholder or a housekeeper. In other words, he must either be the owner of real estate or the head of a family and "keeping a house."

The advantages of the two classes were equalized and adjusted, however. The bachelor or widowed landowner was eligible to office. So, also, was the landless head of a family, sheltered under the clapboard roofed cabin. To the appointive offices, save in occasional exceptions, both classes were equally eligible.

The original body determined the tenure of its numbers, dividing them into three classes of three years tenure each, after the first two years, three holding for one year, three for two and three for three, three being elected annually. This did not precisely make the mayor, recorder, treasurer and common council a self-perpetuating body, owing to the fact that in those days an occasional public officer knew when he had enough. The nine members of the borough council, who were the corporation itself, elected the mayor, recorder and treasurer from their own number. Two-thirds of them were in office when the remaining third were candidates for election to office, and as the whole body had the power to appoint all the subordinate officers of the town and control its entire business, expenditures, levies, etc., there was an opportunity for self-perpetuation at least. Whether it was taken advantage of or other is left to the judgment of the reader,

when he looks over the entire list of mayors, recorders, treasurers and councilmen, as well as the inferior officers on a later page, covering the entire borough period from 1816 to 1834.

The duties of the officers were plain and simple, and the borough government was not an onerous one; the population grew and Columbus increased in importance; there were no official scandals, and the people were, as a rule, satisfied. The final section forbidding the borough council to pass any law "subjecting cattle, sheep or hogs not belonging to the residents of said borough, to be abused or taken up and sold," is strikingly humane. They might abuse, take up and sell their own cattle, sheep and hogs, but such chattels belonging to the stranger and the outsider must receive respectful and humane treatment—a nineteenth century legislative rendition of the Golden Rule in behalf of domestic animals.

Early Years of Village Life.

For the first few years the town improved rapidly. Emigrants flowed in apparently from all quarters, and the improvements and general business of the place kept pace with the increase of population. Columbus at that date, however, was a rough spot in the woods, afar from any public road of much consequence. The east and west travel passed through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe; and the mails came to Columbus by cross lines on horseback The first successful attempt to carry a mail to and from Columbus, otherwise than on horseback, was by Philip Zinn about the year 1816, once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus, via the Scioto river.

How Real Estate was Sold.

The proprietors of the town usually made their sales of lots by title bond. Upon receiving a third, fourth or fifth of the price agreed upon in hand, and annual notes for the balance without interest if punctually paid, otherwise to bear interest from date, they executed a bond binding themselves to make a deed when the notes were paid; and it frequently happened that after one or two payments and a small improvement had been made, the whole would fall back to the proprietors. The lots for sale all being in the hands of the proprietors, and their giving time on the payments, kept up the prices at from two to five hundred dollars on any part of the town plat, and prices did not fall much below this until after the year 1820, when owing to the failure of two of the proprietors, McLaughlin and Johnson, as also of numerous other individuals who had possessed themselves of lots, there was such an immense number offered at forced sales by the United States marshal and sheriff, and so very little money in the country, that after being appraised and offered, and re-appraised and offered again and again, they finally had to sell. And lots which had years before been held at two and three hundred dollars, were struck off and sold at from ten to twenty dollars, and sometimes lower, even down to seven or eight dollars, for a lot on the extremities of the plat.

More Depression.

To add to the depression of business and price of property, about the year 1822 or 1823, the title of Starling's half section, on which the town was in part located was called in question. It had originally been granted to one Allen, a refugee from the British provinces in the time of the American Revolution. Allen had deeded it to his son, and the son had mortgaged it and it was sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy the mortgage, and Starling was the purchaser.

The First Disputed Title.

It was now claimed by the heirs of Allen, who took various exceptions to Starling's title. First as to the sale from the old man Allen to his son; also to the authentication of the mortgage by the son, and particularly to the sale by the sheriff to Starling, on the ground that there was no evidence that an appraisement had been made as required by the statutes of Ohio, and suit was brought by ejectment against some of the occupants who owned the most valuable improvements, first in the supreme court of Ohio, and then in the United States court for the district of Ohio.

Henry Clay in Ohio Supreme Court.

Mr. Starling defended the suits and first engaged Henry Clay, who then practiced in the United States courts at Columbus, as attorney. But owing to his appointment as secretary of state, he was called to Washington city and gave up the case, and Henry Baldwin, then of Pittsburg, was next engaged, who conducted the defense with great ability, and about the year 1826 it was finally decided in favor of Starling's title. So the matter was put to rest as to that half section.

The suit against Starling's half section was scarcely decided, when a claim was set up against Kerr and McLaughlin's half section. They had bought from one Strawbridge, who conveyed by an attorney or agent, and the deed ran thus: That the agent conveyed for Strawbridge, instead of Strawbridge conveying by agent, and was so signed: "J.——— M——— (the agent), (seal), Attorney in fact for Strawbridge."

Thus the defect in Kerr and McLaughlin's title was merely technical. But it was contended that this was not Strawbridge's deed, but the deed of the agent who claimed no title. And about the year 1826, a quit-claim was obtained from Strawbridge's heirs, by some man purporting to be a New Yorker, upon which a suit was brought in ejection, as in other cases, against one or more of the occupants of the most valuable lots. But by a suit in chancery to quiet title about the year 1827, this was all set right, and the title of Kerr and McLaughlin sustained. In March, 1851, an act was passed by the legislature of Ohio to remedy such defects in conveyances, by which this technical distinction under the common law has been abolished.

VIEW IN FRANKLIN PARK

The years 1819 and 1820 to 1826 were the dullest years in Columbus. But soon after this Columbus began to look up again. The location of the national road and the Columbus feeder to the Ohio canal gave an impetus to improvements, and by the year 1830, the prices of property and the improvements of the town had very considerably advanced.

The Manufacturing Spirit Appears.

Although Columbus possessed a reasonable amount of wealth and of money-making talent, the attention of its capitalists never was until of later years much turned toward manufacturing, but more directed to speculating upon the productions of others, by buying, selling, etc., than to creating new or additional wealth. The early efforts in the way of mills and manufactories, further than the common branches of mechanism, generally failed, either for want of capital or want of judgment and skill in their construction and management. The first partially modern sawmill erected within the present city limits was a sawmill on the Scioto, some ten or fifteen rods below where the penitentiary now is, in 1813, by John Shields and Richard Courtney. It passed through several hands in a few years; was considered a good property; but soon went to ruin; and for the last sixty-five years or more not a vestige of its remains has been perceivable.

About the year 1816 the same John Shields erected a flouring mill on the run at the southwest corner of the town, a few rods west of Ball's tannery. The water was brought from east of High street in a race along the side of the bank, near the south end of Hoster's brewery, and let on to an overshot wheel. This mill, after standing some twelve or fifteen years and being owned by several individuals in succession was suffered to go to ruin, and there have been no remains of it perceivable for fifty years.

Along this hollow there formerly were, in succession, a number of breweries, distilleries, tanyards and asheries that have long since disappeared. At a later period there were two large breweries, one owned by Messrs. Hoster & Silbernagle and the other by John Blenker, and some three or four tanneries.

The First Circular Saw.

In 1819, Moses Jewett, Caleb Houston and John E. Baker erected on the Scioto, just above Rich street, a sawmill upon a new patent plan. The saw was circular and was to cut constantly ahead with no back strokes. It was an experiment, and cost them a good deal without ever answering any valuable purpose.

In 1821 Colonel Jewett and Judge Hines commenced the manufacturing of cotton yarn by horse power in a frame building on Front street, between Rich and Friend; and after experimenting with that some time and also with the circular saw in the mill, the spinning machinery was removed into the mill, where the spinning was continued by water power a few years. But finally the whole concern was abandoned, and for nearly fifty years

there has not been a vestige of the building to show where it stood. The frame on Front Street where they first commenced the cotton spinning was for many years known as the "old factory."

A Hemp Dresser.

About this time, Judge Hines having invented a machine for dressing hemp in an unrotted state, in 1822 he and William Bain constructed and put in operation one of the machines at the southeast corner of High street and South Public lane. It was propelled by horse power on a tread wheel. It after some time passed into the hands of Lafayette Tibbits, who worked it until the fall of 1824, when he failed and the whole concern went down.

Woolen Manufacturers.

About the year 1822, a woolen factory for carding, spinning and weaving was commenced by Ebenezer Thomas and others on the west end of the lot later owned by Colonel S. W. Andrews, corner of High and Noble streets. It was worked by horse power on a tread wheel. It passed through the hands of different owners, without profit to any. About the year 1834 or 1835, the building and machinery were removed and re-erected by George Jeffries on the west abutment of the canal dam, where it was worked by water power, some two or three years, when the machinery was sold out by piece meal under the hammer; and so ended that manufacturing establishment.

A Steam Sawmill.

About the year 1831 or 1832, John McElvain erected a steam sawmill at the head of the canal, where Hunter's warehouse afterward stood. It was worked by different persons (it is believed without much profit) for some seven or eight years, when the engine and machinery were disposed of and the warehouse erected over it, the mill frame answering as part of the warehouse. In 1843, the warehouse was totally consumed by fire, but was subsequently rebuilt. The first successful manufacturing establishment, other than common mechanic shops, was the foundry and plow manufactory of Mr. Ridgway, established in 1822.

The County Seat Removed.

In 1824 the county seat was removed from Franklinton to Columbus; and the courts were held in the United States courthouse until 1840. The court of common pleas then (1824) was composed of Gustavus Swan, president; Edward Livingston, Samuel G. Flenniken, and Aurora Buttles, associates; A. I. McDowell, clerk; and Robert Brotherton, sheriff.

Begins to Expand.

As already observed, the original town was laid out in 1812. In the summer of 1814, John McGown's addition was laid out and called South

Columbus—surveyed and platted by John Shields. In 1830 the wharf lots were laid out by order of the town council. They are, and theoretically must remain city property. In 1831, a few lots were laid out by John Young and called Young's addition.

McElvain's Addition.

In 1832 a five acre lot of land near the head of the canal, owned by John McElvain and others, was laid out into lots and called McElvain's addition.

In February, 1833, Otis and Samuel Crosby's first addition (between Town and South streets) was laid out; and in November of the same year, their second addition (between South street and South Public lane) was also laid out.

Brotherton and Walcutt's Addition.

About the years 1831 and 1832, Robert Brotherton and John M. Walcutt, who owned a few acres of an original reserve, sold out some building lots on Town street, which was generally called Brotherton and Walcutt's addition. They did not have their lots platted, but sold by metes and bounds as lands conveyed. The lots, however, were subsequently platted, agreeably to the sales, and recorded.

Heyl and Parson's Addition.

In 1835 Judge Heyl and Dr. Parsons had a small addition of lots laid out in the southwest corner of the town, called Heyl and Parson's addition. In the same year, 1835, Matthew J. Gilbert's addition was laid out.

Kelley and Northrup's Addition.

In 1838 Alfred Kelley, Moylen Northrup and John Kerr's heirs, laid out into lots what they called on their recorded plat, "The allotment of the central reservation;" but which was more commonly called Kelley and Northrup's addition. Since which there have been so many small additions and sub-divisions of out-lots into building lots, that it would be more tedious than interesting to trace them any farther.

Demise and Failure.

Of the four original proprietors, John Kerr died in 1823, leaving a young family and a large estate, which, however, did not long remain with his heirs after they arrived at age.

Alexander McLaughlin failed in business about the year 1820 and never again rose from his fallen fortune. He had once been considered amongst the wealthiest men of the state. In his latter years he obtained a

support by teaching a common country school. He was a sensible man, with a fine business education and qualifications, but he had over-reached himself before the depression of business and prices of real estate, which took place from 1817 or 1818, to 1824 and 1825, and his large landed estate was sold under the hammer (figuratively speaking) for a mere song. He died about the year 1832 or 1833.

James Johnston, commonly called Colonel Johnston, failed about the same time and in the same way as Mr. McLaughlin. He left Columbus and went to Pittsburg to live about the year 1820, where he remained the balance of his life and died in the summer of 1842 at a very advanced age.

Lyne Starling, Last of the Four Founders.

Lyne Starling, the surviving one of the four, after the settlement of the proprietors' accounts with the state and among themselves, about the year 1818 or 1820, made a pleasure tour through Europe and then returned and spent the balance of his life principally in Columbus. He lived a bachelor and died quite wealthy in the fall of 1848, aged sixty-five years. He had, some half dozen years before his death, donated thirty-five thousand dollars to the erection of Starling Medical College and was in return complimented by having the college named after him.

John McGown, proprietor of South Columbus, died in the summer of 1824 in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

A Fourth of July Celebration.

On the 4th of July, 1825, a celebration of the commencement of the Ohio canal took place at Licking Summit, at which Governor Clinton, of New York, pursuant to invitation, attended, accompanied by Solomon Van Rensselaer, and Messrs. Rathbone and Lord, who made the first loan to the state for canal purposes. On the Wednesday following, Governor Clinton was escorted into Columbus by General Warner and suite, Colonel P. H. Olmsted's squadron of calvary, Captain Hazel's light infantry, Captain Andrew McElvain's rifle corps, and Captain O'Harra's artillery; together with other citizens, to the state house, where he was addressed by Governor Morrow with a cordial welcome to Ohio's fertile and productive lands and her capital.

To which Governor Clinton made an appropriate reply, eulogizing our state and our canal enterprise, and closing with this sentence: "In five years it may, and probably will be completed, and I am clearly of the opinion that in ten years after the consummation of this work it will produce an annual revenue of at least a million of dollars; and I hope this remark may be noted, if anything I say shall be deemed worthy of particular notice, in order that its accuracy may be tested by experience." Governor Clinton overestimated the revenues, but the canal added hundreds of millions in wealth to the state.

Dined at the Golden Bell.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the state house, Governor Clinton was escorted to Mr. Robinson's tavern, sign of the Golden Bell, on the lot where the Johnston building was later erected, and partook of a public dinner.

Insurance Company Incorporated.

At the session of the legislature of 1832-33, the Columbus Insurance Company was incorporated. It failed in 1851.

The Clinton Bank Incorporated.

At the session of 1833-34, the Clinton Bank of Columbus was chartered, and in October, 1834, the first board of directors was elected and consisted of William Neil, Christopher Neiswanger, David W. Deshler, Demas Adams, John Patterson, Jesse Stone, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph Ridgway, Bela Latham, William S. Sullivant, William Miner, O. W. Sherwood and Nathaniel Medberry.

First President and Cashier.

William Neil was elected president, and John Delafield, Jr., cashier. Mr. Neil continued president until January, 1846, when he was succeeded by William S. Sullivant, who was continued as president until the charter expired, 1st of January, 1854. Mr. Delafield was succeeded as cashier by John E. Jeffords, in January, 1838. Mr. Jeffords died in April, 1842, and David W. Deshler was then appointed cashier and continued until the expiration of the charter. During the last nine or ten years of the bank, W. G. Deshler served as teller, and David Overdier as bookkeeper.

Charter Expired—New Bank.

After the expiration of the charter, some half dozen of the principal stockholders in the old bank formed themselves into a new private banking company and continued to do business as such in the same room. They styled their institution Clinton Bank, merely dropping from the old name the words "of Columbus." They redeemed the notes of the old Clinton Bank of Columbus.

The First Cholera Scourge.

In the summer of 1833, the cholera made its first appearance in Franklin county. It first broke out in the early part of the summer in a neighborhood on the canal, in Madison township, where it proved very fatal, but was confined to the space of a few miles only. On the 14th of July, it made its first appearance in Columbus and continued until about the first

of October. A Mr. Stagg, who resided at the west end of Rich street, opposite the Jewett block, was the first victim. During its prevalence, there were about two hundred deaths in Columbus, notwithstanding the whole population of the town was not much, if any, over three thousand and it was supposed that one-third had fled to the country. Much sickness from fevers also prevailed at the same time, so that in many cases it was impossible to determine to what disease to attribute the death of the patient: though it is believed that about two-thirds of the deaths were attributable to cholera. Out of the whole number, the board of health discriminated one hundred as being of cholera proper. The number that was more or less attributable to cholera, has been variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The mortality and terror of this season far surpassed any pestilence that ever afflicted Columbus, before or since. Other parts of the county, beside the town and the neighborhood above alluded to, were not more sickly than ordinary seasons.

Among those who fell victims to the epidemic, were the following well known citizens: the Horton Howard family, consisting of the old gentleman, his wife and daughter, two grandchildren, and son-in-law, Mr. Little; James Woods and wife; C. C. Beard and wife; Ebenezer Thomas; William John; John B. Compston; Benjamin Sweetzer; Henry Jewett; Nimrod Rochester; Mr. White, coachmaker, and his wife; and Mrs. Zachariah Mills.

Postoffice and Borough Officers.

The Columbus postoffice was established in 1813 and in 1838 was made a distributing office.

Matthew Matthews,	appointed postmaster in	1813—	retired in	1814.
Joel Buttles,	appointed postmaster in	1814—	retired in	1829.
Bela Latham,	appointed postmaster in	1829—	retired in	1841.
John G. Miller,	appointed postmaster in	1841—	retired in	1845.
Jacob Medary,	appointed postmaster in	1845—	died in	1847.
Samuel Medary,	appointed postmaster in	1847—	retired in	1849.
Aaron F. Perry,	appointed postmaster in	1849—	retired in	1853.
Thomas Sparrow,	appointed postmaster in	1853—	retired in	1857.
Thomas Miller,	appointed postmaster in	1857—	retired in	1858.
Samuel Medary,	appointed postmaster in	1858.		

Beginning and End of the Borough.

The first act to incorporate the borough of Columbus was passed the 10th of February, 1816, and vested the corporate authority in nine councilmen, from which body a mayor, who also acted as president of the council, a recorder and treasurer, were elected by the council. They also appointed a surveyor, a marshal, and clerk of the market, and a lister and appraiser, to list and value property for borough taxation. The recorder made out the tax duplicate, and the marshal was the collector. The first

OHIO HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Ready for the Assembling of the General Assembly.

CHAMBER OF THE OHIO STATE SENATE.

election for councilmen was held at the Columbus Inn on the 6th of May, 1816.

The elections were by general ticket, and all the town voted at the same poll. The first members were to serve one, two and three years, so that three new members were elected each year after. The first councilmen elect met at the same inn on the 13th of the same month and organized. In March, 1817, the old market house, that had been erected by contributions, was declared a nuisance and an ordinance passed for its removal.

Members of Council.

During the eighteen years of the borough organization, from 1816 to 1834, the following gentlemen served at various periods, as members of the council, to-wit: Messrs. Robert W. McCoy, Jeremiah Armstrong, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, John Cutler, Caleb Houston, John Kerr, Michael Patton, Jarvis Pike, James B. Gardiner, Christian Heyl, William McElvain, James Kooken, Townsend Nichols, Ralph Osborn, P. H. Olmsted, John Jeffords, Eli C. King, L. Goodale, Charles Lofland, W. T. Martin, John Greenwood, John Laughry, James Robinson, John W. Smith, William Long, Joel Buttles, Nathaniel McLean, Joseph Ridgway, George Jeffries, John Warner, Robert Brotherton, Jonathan Neereamer, Robert Riorden, Samuel Parsons, John Patterson, Moses R. Spurgion.

The following were the officers appointed by the town council:

Mayor—Jarvis Pike, 1816; Jarvis Pike, 1817; John Kerr, 1818; John Kerr, 1819; Eli C. King, 1820; Eli C. King, 1821; Eli C. King, 1822; John Laughry, 1823; William T. Martin, 1824; William T. Martin, 1825; William T. Martin, 1826; James Robinson, 1827; William Long, 1828; William Long, 1829; William Long, 1830; William Long, 1831; William Long, 1832; P. H. Olmsted, 1833.

Recorder—R. W. McCoy, 1816; R. W. McCoy, 1817; Jas. B. Gardiner, 1818; Ralph Osborn, 1819; John Kerr, 1820; John Kerr, 1821; John Kerr, 1822; William T. Martin, 1823; William Long, 1824; William Long, 1825; William Long, 1826; William Long, 1827; L. Goodale, 1828; L. Goodale, 1829; L. Goodale, 1830; N. McLean, 1831; R. Osborn, 1832; John Patterson, 1833.

Marshal—Samuel King, 1816; Samuel King, 1817; James Fisher, 1818; William Richardson, 1819; Samuel Shannon, 1820; Samuel Shannon, 1821; Samuel Shannon, 1822; Samuel Shannon, 1823; Benjamin Sells, 1824; Samuel Shannon, 1825; Samuel Shannon, 1826; John Kelly, 1827; Benjamin Sells, 1828; Benjamin Sells, 1829; J. G. Godman, 1830; John Kelly, 1831; Benjamin Sells, 1832; George B. Harvey, 1833.

Treasurer—Robert Armstrong, 1816; Robert Armstrong, 1817; Christian Heyl, 1818; Christian Heyl, 1819; Christian Heyl, 1820; Christian Heyl, 1821; Christian Heyl, 1822; Christian Heyl, 1823; Christian Heyl, 1824; Christian Heyl, 1825; Christian Heyl, 1826; Christian Heyl, 1827;

R. W. McCoy, 1828; R. W. McCoy, 1829; R. W. McCoy, 1830; R. W. McCoy, 1831; R. W. McCoy, 1832; R. W. McCoy, 1833.

Surveyor—John Kerr, 1816; John Kerr, 1817; John Kerr, 1818; John Kerr, 1819; Jeremiah McLene, 1820; John Kerr, 1821; John Kerr, 1822; Jeremiah McLene, 1823; Jeremiah McLene, 1824; Jeremiah McLene, 1825; Jeremiah McLene, 1826; Jeremiah McLene, 1827; Jeremiah McLene, 1828; Jeremiah McLene, 1829; Jeremiah McLene, 1830; Jos. Ridgway, Jr., 1831; Byron Kilbourne, 1832; Byron Kilbourne, 1833.

Clerks of Market—William Long, 1816; William Long, 1817; William Richardson, 1818; William Richardson, 1819; Samuel Shannon, 1820; Samuel Shannon, 1821; Samuel Shannon, 1822; Samuel Shannon, 1823; Samuel Shannon, 1824; Samuel Shannon, 1825; Samuel Shannon, 1826; John Kelly, 1827; Benjamin Sells, 1828; Benjamin Sells, 1829; Julius G. Godman, 1830; John Kelly, 1831; Benjamin Sells, 1832; George B. Harvey, 1833.

It will be observed that while there were one hundred and sixty-two councilmanic terms during the sixteen years of the borough organization, there were but thirty-seven different councilmen chosen or nearly five terms for each.

There were eighteen mayorial terms and eight different mayors.

There were eighteen recordership terms and ten different recorders.

There were eighteen terms of marshalship and ten different marshals.

There were eighteen terms of treasurership and three different persons were treasurer.

There were eighteen terms of surveyorship and four different persons surveyor.

There were eighteen terms of clerk of the market and six different persons clerk.

That is to say that seventy-eight persons constituted the entire officialdom of the borough during the eighteen years of its existence, where as there were fifteen terms of office beginning and ending annually, after the first year, which if divided on the two term basis, would have given one hundred and thirty-five officials two terms each.

Enter the City of Columbus.

By an act of the legislature, passed March 3d, 1834, Columbus was incorporated a city and divided into three wards. All north of State street constituted the first ward, all between State and Rich the second, and all south of Rich the third ward; each ward to be represented by four councilmen, to be elected on the second Monday of April in the same year. The term of service of the first board to be determined by lot, and afterward one member to be elected annually from each ward. The mayor to be elected biennially by the people.

CHAPTER IV.

COLUMBUS BECOMES A CITY.

In some respects the legislative charter of March 3, 1834, was not unlike the borough charter of 1816; while in others it was widely variant. Both are worthy of intelligent study, even in this day of advanced ideas of municipal government. The borough charter contained the most advanced ideas of the smaller municipal governments of its day, and so, also, the city charter contained the best ideas then prevalent for the large municipalities or cities. One who reads closely, and studies intelligently, both these charters, and especially the last, will discern that they were legislative enactments, directly in the interests of the citizens and rate payers, and offered little or no encouragement to politicians and job hunters.

They are a fair, and in one way, a uniform type of the village, borough and city governmental system of that age. Plain, straightforward, clear and comprehensive statements of the delegation of powers to the citizens from the higher sovereign, defining the limits within which they might exercise home rule. The widely different forms and qualities of local and municipal government which have been the vogue for the past quarter of a century, tends to give them great historical value, and make them a most important feature in the annals of the city and, therefore, worthy of historical perpetuation.

If one will read the contemporaneous record of history in the light of these enabling acts, he will be struck with the almost total absence of official scandal and realize that the official faults which were open to censure were practically only venial ones. These charters contain no doubtful grants of power, confer no india rubber prerogatives to be stretched at the inclination of the official. It was held by the statesman of that day that the opportunity to do wrong in official station was seldom, if ever, escaped by weak men and eagerly improved by dishonest ones. Hence, they barred all opportunity and the result fully justified their austerity. That even a weak man might be strong in the absence of temptation, while strong men were not always strengthened, by coming in contact with it. Plainness, directness, straightforwardness and strict accountability in government are not so constituted as to make office holding a gold-mine, whatever they may do in the conservation of private rights and the promotion of public virtue and civic progress.

The Charter entire follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that so much of the county of Franklin as is comprised within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at a point where the southwest corner of the new penitentiary lot bounds on the Scioto river thence north with the west line of said lot, to the north side of Public Lane, thence east with Public Lane to the east side of Fourth street to Broad street, thence east with the north side of Broad street to the east side of Seventh street, thence south with the east side of Seventh street to South Public Lane, thence west with the south

side of Public Lane, to the alley which is the east boundary of South Columbus, thence south with the east side of said alley to the south side of the alley or lane, which is the south boundary of South Columbus, thence with the south side of said alley or lane to the west side of the alley or street which is the western boundray of South Columbus, thence north with the west side of said alley or street to the south side of South Public Lane, thence west to the west side of the Columbus Feeder so as to include the tow path, thence north with said tow path to the Scioto River, and in the same direction across said river, thence up the west side of said river, and in the same direction across said river, thence up the west side of said river and with the meanders until a line drawn due north will reach the place of beginning, shall be and (is) hereby declared to be a City, and the inhabitants thereof are created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of "the City of Columbus," and, as such by that name, shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, pleaded and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever and also of purchasing, using, occupying, enjoying, and conveying real and personal estate and may have and use a corporate seal, and change, alter and renew the same at pleasure, and shall be competent to have, receive, and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers and privileges, and be subject to all duties, and obligations incumbent upon and appertaining to a municipal corporation, and for the better ordering and governing said City, the exercise of the corporate powers of the same herein and hereby granted and the administration of its fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns, with the conduct, direction and government thereof shall be vested in the mayor and council, consisting of four members from each ward, to be denominated the city council, together with such other officers. as are hereinafter mentioned and provided for.

Sec. 2. That the said City of Columbus shall be, and is hereby invested as the lawful owner and proprietor, with all the real and personal estate. and all the rights and privileges thereof, together with all the property funds, and revenues and all money, debts, accounts and demands due and owing. or in any wise belonging to the mayor and council of the borough of Columbus, or which by or under the authority of any former acts, ordinances, grants. donations; gifts or purchases, have been acquired, vested in or are or may be owing or belonging to the said mayor and council of the borough of Columbus, and the same are hereby transferred to the corporate body created and established by this act, and all suits pending and judgments recovered by, in favor of, or against the said mayor and council of the borough of Columbus, together with all rights, interests, claims and demands in favor of and against the same, may be continued, prosecuted, defended and collected, in the same manner as though this act had never been passed, and the said City shall be held accountable, and made liable for all debts and liabilities of the said mayor and council of the borough of Columbus.

Sec. 3. That the said city, shall be divided into three wards; the first ward shall comprise all the territory north of the centre of State street, the second ward all between the centre of State and the centre of Rich streets.

and the third ward all south of the centre of Rich street, until such boundaries may be altered, or the number of wards may be increased by city council, who are hereby authorized and empowered to make alterations in the boundaries of or to establish additional wards as the public convenience may require.

Sec. 4. That the mayor of said City shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof on the second Monday of April, biennially, and shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; it shall be his duty to be vigilant and active at all times in causing the laws and ordinances of said city to be put in force and duly executed, to inspect the conduct of all subordinate officers in the government thereof, and as far as in his power to cause all negligence, carelessness, and positive violation of duty to be prosecuted and promptly punished; he shall keep the seal of said city, sign all commissions, licenses and permits which may be granted by or under the authority of the city council, and shall keep an office in some convenient place in said city, to be provided by the city council; he shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as from time to time may devolve upon him by the ordinances of said city, not inconsistent with the provisions of the act, and the character and the dignity of his office, and generally do and perform all such duties, and exercise such other powers as pertain to the office of mayor; he shall in his judicial capacity, have exclusive original jurisdiction of all cases, for the violation of the ordinances of said city, and he is hereby vested with powers coequal with justices of the peace within said city, and shall have power to exercise the same jurisdiction and authority in civil and criminal cases, within the limits of said city and shall be entitled to the same fees as justice of the peace in like cases, all process shall be directed to the city marshal, who is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same powers, in serving such process, levying execution and making distress on delinquents in civil and criminal cases, and shall be entitled to the same fees as constables are for the like services, and in case of misconduct in office of the mayor, recorder, treasurer, marshal, councilman, or any subordinate officer the city council have hereby power to remove him, or any of them, by an agreement of a majority of two-thirds concurring, and the mayor shall have power and it shall (be) lawful for him to award all such process and issue all such writs as shall be necessary to enforce the due administration of right and justice throughout said city, and for the lawful exercise of his jurisdiction agreeably to the usages and principles of law; Provided that in all cases brought before said mayor, for violations of the ordinances of said city, and where said mayor shall adjudge the defendant or defendants to pay a fine of five dollars and upwards, exclusive of costs; the defendant or defendants shall have the right of appealing from the said judgment to the court of common pleas of Franklin County, upon giving bond in double the amount of said judgment and costs, and with such security as shall be approved of by said mayor, within ten days from the rendition of said judgment, which bond shall be conditioned to pay and discharge the judgments and costs, which may be recovered against him, her or them, in the said court of common pleas, which appeal when perfected

by giving bond as aforesaid, shall entitle the party appealing to the same rights and privileges, subject to the same conditions, restrictions and limitations, as by the laws of this state, pertain to parties appealing from the judgments of justices of the peace to the courts of common pleas, and the said causes so appealed, shall be prosecuted in the said court of common pleas, by indictment and trial by jury in the same manner as offences against the laws of the state are prosecuted; and it shall be sufficient to set forth in the indictment, the offence in the words of the ordinance said to be violated; and to refer to said ordinance by title only without reciting such ordinance and by concluding the said indictment against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio. And the said court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to take cognizance of, and hear and determine all such cases as shall be brought before them by appeal as aforesaid, and assess such fine, and pass such judgment against such defendant or defendants, as shall be prescribed by the ordinances of the city. The mayor shall moreover, have authority to take and certify the acknowledgments of all deeds for the conveyance or incumbrance of real estate situate in the state of Ohio. And it shall be lawful for him to order any person brought before him charged with the commission of any criminal offence in any state or territory of the United States, upon proof by him adjudged sufficient, to direct such accused person to be delivered to some suitable person or persons to be conveyed to the proper jurisdiction for trial.

Sec. 5. That the qualified electors of each ward in said city shall, on the second Monday of April next, elect by ballot, four members of the city council in each ward, who shall have resided in said city three years, and shall have been freeholders or householders therein one year next preceding such election, and shall be residents and inhabitants of the ward in which they shall be elected, and the members so elected shall meet in each ward within five days, and determine by lot, the time they shall severally serve; one shall serve one year, one two years, one three years, and one four years; so that one-fourth of them shall be out every year, and at every annual election, which shall be on the second Monday in April in every year, there shall be elected one new member of said council in each ward who shall continue in office four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and the members so elected shall, when assembled together, and duly organized continue the city council a majority of the whole number of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall be the judges of elections, and qualifications of their own members, and shall determine the rules of their proceedings, and keep a journal thereof, which shall be open to the inspection and examination of every citizen, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as they shall think fit to prescribe; they shall meet in the council chamber or in some other convenient place in said city, on the third Monday in April, and after having taken the oath of office before the mayor or some other officer qualified to administer oaths, they shall elect, from their own body, a president who shall preside in their meetings for one year, and

REPRESENTATIVE COLUMBUS HOSPITALS

a recorder and treasurer, who shall hold their offices one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 6. That the city council shall provide the places and fix the times of holding their (meetings) not herein otherwise provided for, which at all times shall be open for the public; they shall appoint all assessors and collectors of taxes, city surveyors, clerk of the market, street commissioners, health officers, weighers of hay, measurers of wood and coal, wharf masters, and such other city officers, whose appointment or election is not herein otherwise provided for, as shall be necessary for the good government of said city, and the due exercise of its corporate powers, and which shall have been provided for by ordinance, and all city officers whose term of service is not prescribed and whose powers and duties are not defined in and by this act, shall perform such duties, exercise such powers, and continue in office for such term of time, not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

Sec. 7. That the said city council shall have the custody, care, superintendence, management and control of all the real and personal estate, and other corporate property belonging to said city, and all the real and personal estate, money, funds, and revenues, which from time to time, may be owned by, or of right belong to said city, with full power to purchase, hold, possess, use, occupy, sell and convey the same for the use and benefit of said city and the inhabitants thereof; Provided, that the city council shall not have power to sell any public landing, wharf or wharves, dock or docks, basin or basins, or any interest therein, or part thereof, which now is, or hereafter may be used and kept for the accommodation and convenience of the merchants, and others engaged in the trade, commerce and navigation of said city; nor shall the said city council issue any printed notes or tickets to be issued under their authority, or under the authority of said city, as a circulating medium of trade or exchange, or in any way or manner, either directly or indirectly, engage in the business of banking.

Sec. 8. That the said city council shall have power, and it is hereby made their duty to make and publish, from time to time, all such ordinances as shall be necessary to secure said city and the inhabitants thereof against injuries from fire, thieves, robbers, burglars, and all other persons violating the public peace; for the suppression of riots and gambling, and indecent and disorderly conduct; for the punishment of all lewd and lascivious behavior in the streets and other public places of said city, and for the apprehension and punishment of all vagrants and idle persons; they shall have power, from time to time, to make and publish all such laws and ordinances as to them shall seem necessary, to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, and improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of said city and the inhabitants thereof; to impose fines, forfeitures and penalties, on all persons offending against the laws and ordinances of said city, and provide for the prosecution, recovery and collection thereof; and shall have full power to regulate by ordinances, the keeping and sale of gunpowder, within the city.

Sec. 9. That the said city council shall have power to establish a board of health for said city, invest it with such powers, and impose upon it such duties as shall be necessary to secure said city and the inhabitants thereof from the evils, distress and calamities of contagious, malignant and infectious diseases, provide for its proper organization and the election or appointment of the necessary officers thereof, and make such by-laws, rules and regulations for its government and support as shall be required for enforcing the most prompt and efficient performance of its duties, and the lawful exercise of its powers; they shall have power, whenever the public peace of said city shall require it, to establish a city watch, and organize the same, under the general superintendence of the city marshal or other proper officer of the police, prescribe its duties and define its powers in such manner as will most effectually preserve the peace of said city, secure the inhabitants thereof from personal violence, and their property from fire and unlawful depredations; they shall establish and organize all such fire companies, and provide them with the proper engines and other instruments as shall be necessary to extinguish fires, and preserve the property of the inhabitants of said city from conflagration, and provide such by-laws and regulations for the government of the same as they shall think fit and expedient; and each and every person who may belong to any such fire company shall, in time of peace, be exempted from the performance of military duty, under the laws of this state; they shall erect, establish and regulate the markets, market places of said city for the sale of provisions, vegetables and other articles necessary for the sustenance, comfort and convenience of said city and the inhabitants thereof, to assize and regulate the sale of bread; and they shall have power to establish and construct landing places, wharves, docks, and basins in said city, at or on any of the city property.

Sec. 10. That for the purpose of more effectually securing said city from the destructive ravages of fire, the said city council shall have power and authority, and for such purpose, they are hereby empowered and authorized, on the application of three-fourths of the whole number of owners or proprietors of any square or fractional square in said city, to prohibit in the most effectual manner, the erection of any building or the addition to any building before erected, more than ten feet high in any such square or fractional square, except the outer walls thereof shall be composed entirely of brick or stone and mortar, and to provide for the most prompt removal of any building or addition to any building which may be erected contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section.

Sec. 11. That the said city council shall have power, and is hereby made their duty to regulate, by good and wholesome laws and ordinances for that purpose, all taverns, ale and porter shops and houses, and places where spirituous liquors are sold by a less quantity than a quart, and all other houses of public entertainment within said city, all theatrical exhibitions and public shows, and all exhibitions of whatever name or nature, to which admission is obtained on the payment of money or any other reward: the sale of all horses and other domestic animals at public auction in the said city, and impose reasonable fines and penalties for the violation of any such

laws and ordinances: And the said city council shall have full and exclusive powers to grant or refuse license to tavern keepers, innholders, retailers of spiritous liquors by a less quantity than a quart, keepers of ale and porter houses and shops, and all other houses of public entertainment, showmen, keepers and managers of theatrical exhibitions, and all other exhibitions for money or reward; auctioneers for the sale of horses and other domestic animals, at public auction in said city; and in granting any such license, it shall be lawful for said city council to exact, demand and receive such sum or sums of money as they shall think fit and expedient, to annex thereto such reasonable terms and conditions in regard to time, place and other circumstances, under which such license shall be acted upon, and in their opinion the peace, quiet and good order of society in said city may require; and for the violation of such reasonable terms and conditions as aforesaid, the mayor shall have power to revoke or suspend such license, whenever the good order and welfare of said city may require it, in such manner as shall be provided for by ordinance.

Sec. 12. That the said city council shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to require and compel the abatement and removal of all nuisances within the limits of said city, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by ordinance; to cause all grounds therein, where water shall at any time become stagnant, to be raised, filled up, or drained; and to cause all putrid substances, whether animal or vegetable, to be removed; and to effect these objects, the said city council may, from time to time, give order to the proprietor or the proprietors, or to his or her agent, and to the non-resident proprietors who have no agents therein, by a publication in one or more of the newspapers printed in said city, for a period of six weeks, of all or any grounds, subject at any time to be covered with stagnant water, to fill up, raise or drain such grounds at their own expense; and the said city council shall designate how high such grounds shall be filled up and raised, or in what manner they shall be drained, and fix some reasonable time for filling up, raising or draining the same: and if such proprietor or proprietors, or agent, shall refuse or neglect to fill up, raise or drain such grounds, in such manner, and within such time as the said city council shall have designated and fixed, they shall cause the same to be done at the expense of the city, and assess the amount of the (expense) thereof, on the lot or lots of ground so filled up, raised or drained as aforesaid, and place the assessment so made as aforesaid, in the hands of the city marshal, who shall proceed to collect the same, by the sale of such lot or lots, if not otherwise paid, in the same manner, with the same powers, and under the same regulations, and shall make good and sufficient deeds thereof to the purchaser, subject to the same right or redemption by the proprietor or prorietors, their heirs or assigns, as the law prescribes, for the time, for the sale of lands for the non-payment of state and county taxes; but no penalty for the non-payment of any such taxes or assessments shall exceed twenty-five per cent.

Sec. 13. That said city council shall cause the streets, lanes, alleys and commons of said city, to be kept open and in repair, and free from all kinds of nuisances: but it shall be lawful for them to continue any building

or erection now standing thereon, if, in their opinion, the interest and general health of said city will not be injured thereby: they shall have the exclusive power of appointing supervisors and other officers of streets within the said city; they shall have the power, whenever the public convenience or safety shall require it, to prohibit hogs, cattle, horses, and other description of animals, from running at large in the streets, lanes, alleys, commons and other public places in said city; they shall have power to license and regulate all carts, wagons, drays, and every description of two and four wheeled carriages, which may be kept in said city for hire, all livery stables, brokers and loan officers, and to provide for the inspection and the appointment of inspectors of all articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, which may be brought to said city, or sold or purchased therein, for exportation, and not included in the inspection laws of said city.

Sec. 14. That to defray the current expenses of said city, the said city council shall have power to levy and collect taxes on the real and personal property therein, as the same has been or shall be appraised and returned on the grand levy of the State: Provided, the amount of taxes levied as aforesaid shall not in any one year exceed one-fifth of one per centum on the aggregate value of taxable property in said city: they shall also have power, whenever, in their opinion, the interest of said city shall require it, to levy and collect taxes on dogs and other domestic animals, not included in the list of taxable property, for state and county purposes, which said taxes shall be collected by the city marshal or collector, and paid into the city treasury, in the same manner, with the same powers and restrictions, and under the same regulations, and in all things as to the sale of real or personal property therefor, he shall act according to the provisions and regulations of the law, for the collection of taxes for state and county purposes; and they shall have power to levy and collect a special tax from the real estate of any section, square or part of a square, or market place of said city, on the petition of the owner or owners, of not less than two-thirds in value thereof, for opening, paving, repaving or improving any sreet, lane, or alley bounding on or within the same, or for the purpose of lighting any section, street, lane or alley bounding on or within the same; Provided, that for the purpose of lighting such section, street, lane or alley, the owner or owners of not less than two-thirds of the real estate bound on or within the same, and both sides thereof, shall petition therefor, and for no other purposes whatever, the city council shall moreover have power, when two-thirds of the members elected shall deem it necessary to assess a special tax for supplying said city, or any portion thereof, with a night watch.

Sec. 15. That the said city council shall have power, whenever the public good shall require it, to erect a city prison, and to regulate the police or internal government of the same; that said city prison may contain cells for solitary confinement, and such apartments as may be necessary for the safe keeping, accommodation and employment of all such persons as may be confined therein; that the said city council shall have power to pass all such ordinances as may be necessary for the apprehension and punishment of all common street beggars, common prostitutes and persons disturbing the

peace of said city, who, upon conviction thereof before the mayor, in such manner as the said city council shall prescribe, may be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be confined in the cells, or kept at hard labor in said city prison for any length of time not exceeding fifteen days; that any person convicted before the mayor, under the provisions of this act, of any offence which, by the laws of the State of Ohio, is punishable in whole or in part, by confinement in the county jail, may be confined in the cells of the city prison, for any time not exceeding that specified by the laws of this State, for the punishment of such offense, or such persons so convicted, as aforesaid, may be kept at hard labor therein for the said term of confinement: And, provided also, that until such city prison shall be prepared for the reception of prisoners, the said city shall be allowed the use of the county jail of Franklin County, for the confinement of all such persons as may be convicted before the mayor, and who shall be liable to imprisonment under the laws of this state, or the ordinances of said city; and all persons so imprisoned, shall be under the charge of the sheriff of said county, who shall receive and discharge such persons in and from said jail, in such manner as shall be prescribed by the ordinances of said city, or otherwise, by due course of law; and after the said city prison shall be erected and prepared for the reception of prisoners, the marshal of said city, in the control, government and management thereof, shall have the same power and authority, and be subject to the same liabilities, as by the laws of this State now are or hereafter may be conferred and imposed upon the sheriffs of the several counties, in the control, government and management of the county jails, and all such other powers and duties as the city council may prescribe, to enforce any sentence of hard labor pronounced against any person by the said mayor.

Sec. 16. That all moneys raised, recovered, received, or collected, by means of any tax, license, penalty, fine, forfeiture or otherwise under the authority of this act, or which may belong to said city, shall be paid into the city treasury, and shall not be drawn therefrom except by order or under the authority of the city council and it shall be the duty of said city council, to liquidate and settle all claims and demands against said city to require all officers, agents, or other persons entrusted with the disbursement or expenditure of the public money, to account to them therefor, at such time and in such manner as they may direct; and they shall annually publish, for the information of the citizens a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of all public money belonging to said city, and also of all the debts due and owing to and from the same; and the said city council shall have power to pass all such laws and ordinances as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers herein and by this act granted.

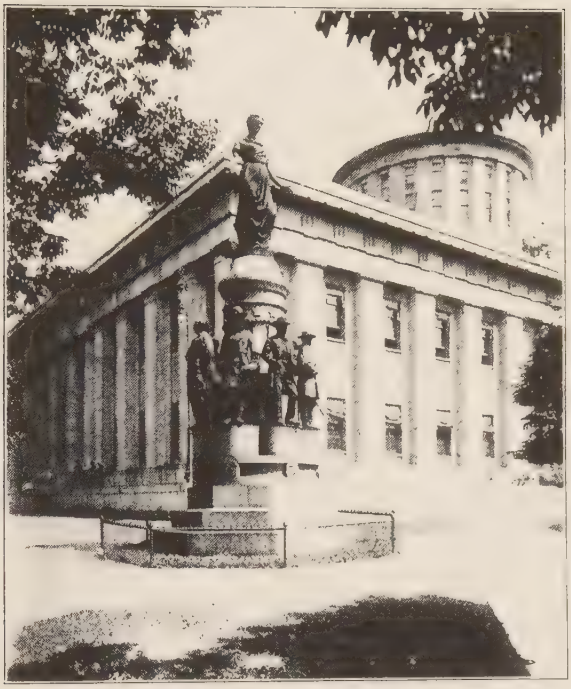
Sec. 17. That every law or ordinance of said city, before it shall be of any force or validity, or in any manner binding on the inhabitants thereof, or others, shall be agreed to and ordered to be engrossed for its final passage by a majority of all the members of the city council: it shall then be reconsidered by the city council, and if on its final passage, it shall be adopted by a majority of all the members, it shall become a law for said

city; and all questions on the final passage of any law or ordinance, or the adoption of any resolutions, shall be taken and decided by yeas and nays: and the names of the persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journals of said council; and all the laws and ordinances passed and adopted as aforesaid, shall be signed by the president of the council and the city recorder and immediately published in one or more of the newspapers of said city.

Sec. 18. That it shall be the duty of the city recorder to make and keep a just and true record of all and every law and ordinance, made and established by the city council, and all their proceedings in their corporate capacity, and the record so made shall at all times be open to the inspection of any elector of said city, and he shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be lawfully required of him, by the ordinances of said city; and he shall preside over the meetings of the city council in the absence of the president, until otherwise directed by the city council.

Sec. 19. That the city treasurer shall give bond with security to the recorder, to be approved by the city council before he enters on the duties of his office, conditioned for the faithful discharge thereof; he shall pay over all moneys by him received to the order of the president of the city council, countersigned by the city recorder; but no money shall be drawn from the treasury but by appropriations made by the city council; and the treasurer shall, when required, submit his books and vouchers to their inspection, and he shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be lawfully required of him, by the ordinances of said city.

Sec. 20. That there shall be elected annually by the city council, a city marshal, who shall hold his office one year, and until his successor be elected and qualified, who shall perform such duties and exercise such powers not herein specified as may be lawfully required of him by the ordinances of said city, and shall receive such fees and compensation as the said city council shall direct; the said marshal shall execute and return all writs and other process directed to him by the mayor, or when necessary in criminal cases, or for violations of the city ordinances, may serve the same in any part of Franklin county, it shall be his duty to suppress all riots, disturbances and breaches of the peace, to apprehend all rioters and disorderly persons and disturbers of the public peace in said city, and all persons in the act of committing any indictable offence against the laws of this State or ordinances of said city, or fleeing from justice after having committed any such offence, and him, her or them forthwith to take into custody and bring before the mayor for examination, and in case of resistance, may call to his aid and command the assistance of all by-standers and others in the vicinity; he shall have power to appoint one or more deputies, and at pleasure to dismiss or discharge them from office, and shall in all things be responsible for the correct and faithful discharge of their duties, and liable for all negligence, carelessness and misconduct in office; and positive violations of duty, which they or either of them may be guilty of in the performance of their official duties.



OUR JEWELS. STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.
Bronzes that Graced the Chicago World's Fair in 1892.

EAST ENTRANCE TO GREEN LAWN

Sec. 21. That the mayor, councilmen, marshal, treasurer, city recorder, and all other officers under the government of said city, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully and impartially to perform the several duties of the office to which they may be respectively elected or appointed; and when required shall give such bond to said city with good and sufficient security, in such sum or sums, and with such conditions thereto, as the city council may from time to time direct, and in all cases not hereinbefore provided for, shall respectively be allowed and receive such fees and compensation for their services, and be liable to such fines, penalties and forfeitures for negligence, carelessness, misconduct in office and positive violation of duty, as the said city council shall by ordinance order and determine.

Sec. 22. That whenever the office of mayor, councilmen, marshal, treasurer, city recorder, or other officer in and by this act specified or provided for, shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the city, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the city council, as soon as may be, to appoint some suitable person, having the requisite qualifications, to fill such vacancy, and the person so appointed shall continue in office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected or appointed; and in case of sickness or temporary absence of the mayor, the city council shall appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of that office during such sickness or temporary absence, who shall be obeyed and respected accordingly: Provided, that no appointment shall be made by the city council under this act, of any officer or agent of said city, or to fill any vacancy thereof, without the concurrent vote of a majority of all the members.

Sec. 23. That in all elections for city officers not otherwise provided for, it shall be the duty of the mayor to issue a proclamation to the qualified voters of said city, or to those of the respective wards, as the case may require, setting forth the time of such election, the place or places where the same shall be held, the officer or officers to be chosen; and cause such proclamation to be published in two of the newspapers printed in said city, at least ten days previous to said election; and every such election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until four o'clock in the afternoon, and shall in all things be conducted agreeably to the laws regulating township elections for the time being, and it shall be the duty of the judges of such elections in the several wards, within two days thereafter, to make and direct the return thereof to the mayor of the said city, at his office, in the same manner that election returns are required to be made to the clerk of the court of common pleas, by the act entitled "an act to regulate elections;" Provided, that in all elections of mayor; the returns thereof shall be made and directed to the president of the city council; and the said mayor or the president of the city council, as the case may be, shall within five days after any such election, open the returns which have been made to him as aforesaid, and shall make an abstract of all the votes and file the same with the city recorder, who shall make a record thereof in a book to be kept by him for that pur-

pose; and the person or persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, but if from any cause the qualified voters of said city, of the respective wards, as the case may be, shall fail to effect any election at the time and in the manner herein provided, the mayor shall forthwith issue his proclamation for a second or other election, which in all things shall be notified, conducted, regulated and the returns thereof made, as in and by this act is prescribed; and the person or persons who shall be chosen at any such second or any other election, shall hold his or their office until the next stated period for the choice of a successor or successors, and it shall be the duty of the mayor or president of the city council, immediately to notify such person or persons as may be elected as aforesaid, of his or their election, by causing a written notice thereof to be served upon him or them, by the city marshal or his deputy; and every person so chosen or elected as aforesaid, shall, within ten days after being notified of his election, cause himself to be qualified to enter upon the duties of his office, and in default thereof, the office to which he shall have been elected, shall (be) deemed and considered in law to be vacant; and it shall be the duty of the city council to prescribe the time and manner, and provide the place or places of holding all elections in said city for city officers, and of making the returns thereof, not herein otherwise directed and prescribed.

Sec. 24. That each and every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, having the qualification of an elector, for members of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, and having resided in said city one year next preceding any election for city officers, shall be deemed a qualified voter of said city, and shall be entitled to vote in the ward in which he resides for mayor and members of the city council: Provided, that no person shall be capable of holding any office under the government of said city who has not resided therein, and been an inhabitant thereof at least one year next preceding his election or appointment, and provided also, that no person shall be eligible to the office of mayor, marshal, or treasurer of said city, who shall not have resided in said city and been an inhabitant thereof three years next preceding his election or appointment.

Sec. 25. That the city council, two-thirds of all the members concurring therein, shall have power to borrow money for the discharge and liquidation of any debt of the city, and to pledge for the payment of the interest and the repayment of the principal, the property and resources of the city in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as by an ordinance, voted for by two-thirds of the members elected as aforesaid may be prescribed.

Sec. 26. That the said city council shall have power on the petition of the owners of two-thirds in value of any square or section in said city to lay out and establish a new street or streets, alley or alleys through or across such square or section. Provided notice of the presenting of such petition shall be given by publication thereof in at least two of the newspapers published in said city for three weeks in succession, the last of which shall be at least sixty days before the presenting said petition; and provided also that if any person shall claim damages in consequence of the laying

out of any such new street or alley, and shall file notice thereof in writing, in the office of the mayor within ten days after the order for laying out said street or alley shall have been made; the said city council shall cause the damage if any over and above the benefit to the property claimed to have been injured to be assessed under oath by three dis-interested judicious freeholders of said city to be appointed by said council for that purpose which shall be paid within three months after the making of the said order by the persons petitioning for the laying out of such new street or alley or in default thereof, the order laying out the said street or alley shall be null and void.

Sec. 27. That the mayor and council, recorder, treasurer, town marshal, clerk of the market, and all other officers of the borough of Columbus, now in office therein shall remain and continue in their respective offices and perform the several duties thereof under the provisions of this act, until the second Monday of April next until the mayor and city council are elected and qualified, and all laws, ordinances and resolutions heretofore lawfully passed, and adopted by the mayor and council of the borough of Columbus, shall be, remain and continue in force, until altered or repealed by the city council, established by this act; Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to restrain or prevent the General Assembly from altering or amending the same whenever they shall deem it expedient.

Sec. 28. That the mayor and council of the borough of Columbus shall appoint two suitable persons in each ward to be judges of the first election; also two suitable persons to be clerk in each ward, and procure a suitable place in each ward for holding the election, and at every annual election thereafter the city council shall appoint two of their members in each ward, who are not candidates for re-election, to be judges, and make such other arrangements by ordinance respecting said elections as shall be lawful and convenient for the citizens of the several wards.

Sec. 29. That this act shall be taken and received in all (councils) and by all judges, magistrates and other public officers, as a public act, and all printed copies of the same which shall be printed by (or) under the authority of the General Assembly shall be admitted as good evidence thereof without any other proof whatever; that the act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Columbus, in the county of Franklin, passed February tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and all acts to amend the same, and all supplements thereto, and all laws and parts of laws heretofore passed and coming within the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN H. KEITH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID T. DISNEY,
March 3, 1834. Speaker of the Senate.

First City Election.

Pursuant to the provisions of the 28th section of the charter, the borough council set the election thereunder for the 19th of April, 1834, at

which a mayor and twelve councilmen were elected, four councilmen being chosen from each of the three wards into which the city was divided.

The term of the mayor was for two years and the councilmanic term was of like length, save that one-half of the councilmen first chosen from each ward, to be ascertained by lot, were to serve for but one year, the other half to serve for two years, and thereafter two councilmen from each ward were to be chosen annually, to the end that the term should be for two years for all after the first election. The following were chosen:

Mayor, John Brooks.

Councilmen.

First Ward—Joseph Ridgway, R. W. McCoy, Henry Brown, Otis Crosby.

Second Ward—Jonathan Neereamer, Noah H. Swayne, Francis Stewart, William Long.

Third ward—John Patterson, Christian Heye, William Miner, William T. Martin.

Officers by Appointment.

The council proceeded to elect (or "appoint") the following officers: President, Robert W. McCoy; recorder, William T. Martin; treasurer, William Long; surveyor, J. A. Lapham; marshal and clerk of the market, Abraham Stotts.

The subsequently most noted man among the above was Noah H. Swayne, who ended his distinguished career on the supreme bench of the United States, he having retired in 1881 and died in 1884, fifty years after serving as city councilman in the Ohio capital.

Robert W. McCoy continued in council and was reelected president of the body until he resigned his seat in 1853, having been a councilman continuously from 1816 to 1853, a period of thirty-seven years.

William T. Martin continued as recorder until 1839; William Miner succeeded him until 1843, and then the office was filled by Joseph Ridgway, Jr., until the office was abolished in 1850. Then the office of city clerk was created and was filled by B. F. Martin, not related, however, to William T. Martin, until 1857, when he was succeeded by Joseph Dowdall.

William T. Martin, however, served as councilman, and concurrently as mayor, or recorder at times, from 1816 to 1839, and after that for twenty or more years in county, township and other offices, making his official tenure considerably more than half a century, and counting all the concurrent official years and terms, his services were equivalent to one hundred and fifty years, and in each and every office, whether one or two or three held concurrently, he was the model of official efficiency and promptness, and wound up his career by writing the best early history of Columbus that was ever printed, and to whom the writer of this desires to formally and most comprehensively express his obligations and make his acknowledgments.

William Miner was appointed recorder in 1843, followed by Joseph Ridgway, Jr. The office of recorder was abolished in 1850 and its duties devolved on the city clerk, a newly created official. Mr. Benjamin F. Martin, son of William T. Martin, was chosen the first clerk and continued to

THE CITY HALL, SOUTH CAPITOL SQUARE

CUSTOMS, POSTOFFICE, THE UNITED STATES COURT AND UNITED STATES PENSION BUILDING,
Now Being Extended to Street South

hold the office until 1857, when he was succeeded by Joseph Dowdall. R. W. McCoy continued as treasurer until 1834 and was succeeded in that year by William Long. The office of city solicitor was created in 1851.

By an ordinance passed by the council on the 18th of February 1846, the city was divided into five wards. All north of Gay street to constitute the first ward; all between Gay and State streets, the second; all between State and Rich streets, the third; all between Rich and Mound streets, the fourth; and all south of Mound street the fifth. Each ward to be represented by three members in council.

But subsequently, by an act of the legislature passed May 3, 1852, for the organization of cities, etc., the number of councilmen for each ward is reduced to two. The fifty-ninth section of that act provided that on the first Monday in April, 1853, there shall be two members elected in each ward, one of whom shall serve two years, the other one year. And the last section of the same act provides that the officers in office at the passage of the act should hold out their respective terms.

It now became a question whether to hold an election or not. The term of one of the members in each ward expired at this time which would reduce the council to the number required without any election; but it would not be in accordance with the letter of the above provision requiring an election at this particular time; and the members not being disposed to resign their places the two members in each ward whose term did not expire held on and the council ordered an election for two additional members. So that the first year, under the new charter, each ward had four members instead of two, the second year three members, and the third year (1855) the council was reduced to the number required—two in each ward.

Borough and City Officers, 1816—1908-1909.

Following are the borough and city offices, as they are respectively designated herewith, from 1816 to 1908-9, with the dates of incumbency:

Mayors.

There has been but one office from the beginning of municipal government in Columbus that has not been changed in name or official significance, and that is the office of mayor. These mayors and the years of their incumbency, under both the borough and city government, from 1816 to 1909, have been:

Jarvis Pike, 1816-17; John Kerr, 1818-19; Eli C. King, 1820-22; John Laughrey, 1823; William T. Martin, 1824-26; James Robinson, 1827; William Long, 1828-29; Philo H. Olmsted, 1833; John Brooks, 1834-35; Warren Jenkins, 1836-37; Philo H. Olmsted, 1838-39; John G. Miller, 1840-41; Thomas Wood, part of 1841; Abram I. McDowell, 1842; Smithson E. Wright, 1843-44; Alexander Patton, 1845; A. S. Decker, 1846; Alexander Patton, 1847-49; Lorenzo English, 1850-60; Wray Thomas, 1861-64; James G. Bull, 1865-68; George W. Meeker, 1869-70; James G. Bull, 1871-74;

John H. Heitmann, 1875-78; G. G. Collins, 1879-80; George S. Peters, 1881-82; Charles C. Walcutt, 1883-86; Philip H. Bruck, 1887-90; George J. Karb, 1891-94; Cotton H. Allen, 1895-96; Samuel L. Black, 1897-98; Samuel J. Swartz, 1899-1900; John N. Hinkle, 1901-02; Robert H. Jeffrey, 1903-05; DeWitt C. Badger, 1906-07; Charles A. Bond, 1908-09.

Other City Officers.

In 1834 the other city officers were: Marshal, corresponding with the present superintendent of police; surveyor, corresponding with the present city civil engineer; recorder, eventually changed to city clerk. The office of city treasurer came over from the borough government and continued to April 29, 1862, when the office was abolished and its duties assigned to the county treasurer. In recent years the office of city treasurer was revived, which will account for the apparent break in the office. The office of city auditor is also of recent date. The office of city solicitor was created in 1852. The office of chief of the fire department was created in 1860. City surveyor was changed to civil engineer in 1857. The office of marshal was abolished in 1873 and the office of superintendent of police was substituted for it; so that the principal city officers were mayor, city solicitor, city clerk, city treasurer, city engineer, police judge, chief of fire department, superintendent of police and city auditor, and under these titles the incumbents since 1834, when the city government was organized, and the official cognates prior to 1850 will be classified, both for convenience and for the purpose of furnishing an intelligible idea of the duties performed by each.

City Solicitor.

James L. Bates, 1850-52, when he resigned; Emory Butler, part of 1852 and part of 1853, when he resigned; James A. Wilcox, 1854-60; Francis Collins, 1861-62; Hawley J. Wylie, 1863-66; Edward F. Bingham, 1867-70; Francis Collins, 1871-72; G. G. Collins, 1873-74; J. W. Quinn, 1875-76; E. P. Sharp, 1877-78; Alexander W. Krumm, 1879-81; Charles T. Clark, 1883-85; James Caren, 1885-89; Paul Jones, 1889-93; Gilbert H. Barger, 1893-97; Selwin N. Owen, 1897-99; Ira H. Crum, 1899-1901; Luke G. Byrne, 1901-03; George D. Jones, part of 1903; James M. Butler, 1903-05; George S. Marshall, 1905-08, incumbent.

Recorder.

The duties of city recorder and city clerk are similar. The "recorders" extended from 1816 to 1840. The office has since been titled city clerk. The incumbents have been:

Robert W. McCoy, 1816-17; James B. Gardiner, 1818; Ralph Osborn, 1819; John Kerr, 1820-22; William T. Martin, 1823; William Long, 1824-27; Lincoln Goodale, 1828-30; Nathaniel McLean, 1831; Ralph Osborn, 1832; John Patterson, 1833; William T. Martin, 1834-38; William

Miner, 1839-42; Joseph Ridgway, Jr., 1843-49. The office ceased and determined at the close of the year 1849 and the duties of the recorder devolved upon the city clerk.

City Clerk.

Office was created in 1840. The incumbents have been:

Benjamin F. Martin, 1840-56; Joseph Dowdall, 1857-60; J. J. Funston, 1861-63 Joseph Dowdall, 1864-65; Levi E. Wilson, 1866-73; Frank Wilson, 1874-78; H. E. Bryan, 1879-90; John M. Doane, 1890-98 (resigned); John T. Barr, 1898-1908 (incumbent).

Treasurers.

Robert Armstrong, 1816-17; Christian Heyl, 1818-27; Robert W. McCoy, 1828-33; William Long, 1834-35; Jonathan Neereamer, 1836-37; John Greenwood, 1838-42; William Armstrong, 1843-61; T. P. Martin, 1862. Office abolished April 29, 1862. Duties transferred to county treasurer. Office re-created in May, 1903. William C. Cussins, 1903-05; Charles H. Smith, 1906-08 (incumbent).

City Engineer.

The pioneer name for this office was surveyor. The incumbents have been: John Kerr, 1816-19; Jeremiah McLene, 1820; John Kerr, 1821-22; Jeremiah McLene, 1823-30; Joseph Ridgway, Jr., 1831; Byron Kilbourne, 1832-33; C. R. Prezriminsky, 1834; J. A. Lapham, 1835; Nathaniel Medbery, 1836; John Field, 1837; Uriah Lathrop, 1838-40; N. B. Kelley, 1841-43; Uriah Lathrop, 1844-56. Changed to city engineer in 1857. Phil D. Fisher, 1857-65; W. W. Pollard, 1866; H. W. Jaeger, 1867-68; B. F. Bowen, 1869-71; John Graham, 1872-73; Josiah Kinnear, 1874-77; T. N. Gulick, 1879; John Graham, 1880-87; R. R. Marble, 1887-89; Josiah Kinnear, 1889-97; Julian Griggs, 1897-1906; Henry Maetzel, 1906-08 (incumbent).

Superintendent of Police.

From 1816 to 1873 the head of the police force was known as marshal. Under the act of May 1, 1873, the office of marshal was abolished and the office of superintendent of police was substituted therefor, the new official assuming duties of marshal, with added duties and responsibilities. The incumbents have been: Samuel King, 1816-17; James Fisher, 1818; Demming L. Rathbone, to June 26, 1819; William H. Richardson, remainder of 1819; Samuel Shannon, 1820-23; Benjamin Sells, 1824; Samuel Shannon, 1825-26; John Kelly, 1827; Benjamin Sells, 1828-29; Julius G. Godman, 1830; Benjamin Sells, part of 1830 (Godman deceased); John Kelly, 1831 (removed); Benjamin Sells appointed and served to end of 1832; George B. Harvey, 1833; Abraham Stotts, 1834-35; George B. Harvey, 1836-42; George B. Riordan, 1843; George B. Harvey, 1844-46; John Whitzell,

1847-50; John H. Turney, 1851; James Stephens, 1852-53; Henry M. Wakeman, 1854-56; John Coffroth, 1857-60; Samuel Thompson, 1861-64; Adam Stephens, 1865; Patrick Murphy, 1866-68; Charles Engleke; 1869-73. Marshal's office ceased and superintendent of police created May 1. 1873. Alexis Keeler, 1873; Samuel Thompson, 1874-75; Charles Engleke, 1876-79; Engleke removed and J. W. Lingo appointed 1879; Lingo removed in 1880 and S. A. Rhoads appointed; Rhoads removed December 3, 1880 and J. W. Lingo appointed; J. W. Lingo removed May 6, 1881, and S. A. Rhoads appointed; Rhoads removed October 28, 1881, and Samuel Thompson appointed. (These removals were purely partisan and political.) Samuel Thompson, 1881-85; John W. Lingo, 1885-87; John E. Murphy, 1887-93; Edward Pagles, 1893-95; Patrick Kelley, 1895-99; J. Macy Walcutt, part of 1899; William T. Tyler from August, 1899-03; Patrick Kelly, 1903-04. (John A. Russell was chosen superintendent in 1904, but died a few days after his selection.) John F. O'Connor, 1904-08 (incumbent).

Chief of Fire Department.

Office created and John Miller appointed chief engineer November 26, 1860. Without any vital or essential changes, the office and the duties devolving on the incumbent are nearly the same as originally framed, further than the natural expansion of powers to meet expanding responsibilities have been found necessary. The incumbents have been:

John Miller, 1860-63; I. H. Marrow, 1864-67; William S. Huffman, 1868; Henry Heinmiller, 1869-80 (removed for political reasons); D. D. Tressenrider, 1881-90; Henry Heinmiller, 1890-98; Charles J. Lauer, 1898-1908 (incumbent).

Auditor.

The office of auditor was created by act of May, 1903, elective by the people. Sylvester C. Noble was elected to the office in 1903; reelected, and his present term will expire in 1910.

Police Judges and Clerks.

Until 1890 the mayors of cities and villages were ex officio judges of the police court, save in cases where other provision was made by special act of the legislature. The law was generalized until finally the police courts were established in all the cities. In Columbus the police judge became an elective office with a three-year term.

The judges incumbent and their clerks have been:

Matthias Martin, 1890-93. Clerk, George W. Dun.

Thomas M. Bigger, 1894-96. Clerk, S. N. Cook.

Samuel J. Swartz, 1897-98. Resigned to become mayor.

Moses B. Earnhart appointed to vacancy. Clerk, William S. Tussing.

N. W. Dick, 1900-02. Clerk, E. C. Frass.

VIEW IN GOODALE PARK

Roy Wildermuth, 1903-07. Clerks, E. C. Frass, part of the time; Frank W. Phillips, the remainder.

Samuel G. Osborn, 1908 (incumbent). Clerk, Frank W. Philips.

Growth of the Population.

A local census taken in 1815 indicated a population of approximately seven hundred in the then town. In 1820 the federal census gave the borough a population of one thousand four hundred and fifty. In 1830, while still a borough, two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven. In 1840, after six years of city organization, six thousand and forty-eight. In 1850, seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. In 1860, about twenty-seven thousand five hundred. During the same period the population of the entire county, including the city, is given in the United States Census as follows: 1810, three thousand four hundred and eighty-six; 1820, ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two; 1830, fourteen thousand seven hundred and forty-one; 1840, twenty-five thousand and forty-nine; 1850, forty-two thousand nine hundred and nine. It will be seen that while in 1810 the population of Columbus was about one-seventh of the entire population of the county, in 1860 it was more than fifty-one hundredths of it.

The reason for this growth between 1820 and 1860 was largely dependent on two causes—facilities for travel and transportation east and west, which were lacking in the earlier days of the state capital. The first important through line east and west was the National road. When it was completed (having been begun beyond the Alleghenies in 1806 and completed thirty years later), it brought a constant stream of travel, traffic and home-seekers into the far-famed Upper Scioto valley. This road gave Columbus its first great impetus, deriving anticipatory benefits from it before its completion to this point.

This great work was undertaken by congress in 1806. It cost thirty thousand dollars per mile and extends from Cumberland Gap, Maryland, to the Ohio river, and thence to the Indiana line. But for the advent of steam roads, canals and steam boats the government would doubtless have constructed more of these national roads, and no better expenditure of public money could have been made for the benefit of the rural mail system of the present day, if for nothing else; but what a boon they would have been for automobiling? And who knows but that in the ages to come there will again be as much or more travel and traffic over the old National road than there was in the palmy days of stage coaching?

It is not too late yet for the government to build turnpikes all over the country, and especially in localities that are almost inaccessible for steam roads. John C. Calhoun, the great states righter, was a federalist long enough to advocate the National road. And there were grafters in those days! It is said that in repairing some of the bridges in Madison county it was found that the fine cut stone work was merely veneer, back of which was small stones and gravel. However, many of the bridges are yet in a good state of repair. Between Columbus and Springfield the road is as

straight as an arrow and level enough for a railroad without making a cut or a fill. In fact, it is being used in some places east of Columbus for traction line purposes, and in other places the road is said to be almost obliterated for lack of repairs.

The Indians in their day had a complete network of trails leading in every direction throughout the country, and many of the pikes and roads of today are over the original old Indian trails that were first traversed by the noble Red Man for perhaps centuries before the advent of the whites.

Growth of population and material wealth are not the absolute and indubitable proof of public virtue and private honesty, with good government as the concomitant, but they are reliable indices in nine cases out of ten. The next great impetus to a forward movement was the advent of the railway system, pioneered by the Columbus & Xenia from the west and the Ohio Central (now part of the Baltimore & Ohio system from the east), which, with the steam lines that came after and electric lines which began to gridiron the whole interior of the state a decade ago, are now cobwebbing the whole of it, all roads converge upon the still rapidly expanding capital.

Two Bases for Comparison.

The year 1843, while not marking the exact point of the half century following the "beginnings" of Columbus, is so proximate, and so clearly marks, historically speaking, a "breathing spell" in the city's progress that it may be taken as the second basis of comparison, in the city's history entire, for the companions whereby the steps of progress became visible to the mind's eye.

The first pause for comparison was when the borough of Columbus was created by act of the legislature in 1816. The then residents compared their then progress with the dawn of a new-born civilization and the retiring horizon of the primeval night of barbarism. To them and to the occasional wayfarers the change and the progress were not only satisfactory, but marvelous. They were able, too, to make a correct estimate because the then doers were the descendants of the original workers in the vineyard or knew of them by daily contact, or, better still, by the oft-told story of the verbal history of the neighborhood told by those, each of whom was a book and some of whom were encyclopedias.

The second basis of comparison, or temporary inventory taking, was in 1843, when the city, as a city, was some ten years old, and the fathers began to turn over to the sons the public affairs, and the newcomers from far and near set themselves to "learning the ropes" and making themselves familiar with the traditions, having almost the force of law.

If you, Mr. Reader, in the multiple form, had been here at that time you would have known personally of the people who then lived and wrought, and the comparison with the present would be made brilliant and scintillant with the star points of that other generation. Some of you were here in the peerless morning of youth, and have the advantage over the great majority.

But suppose we should give you the name and occupation and abode of all the men who did, and most of the women who wrought for future generations, with enough side lights to reveal to you in outline all the other men and women and the smaller folk, would you not feel yourself able to estimate the present coigne of progress at its true value and with emotions of a greater human interest, than would accompany mere columns of statistics?

Herewith are given the introductions, written by the pen of history in 1843 to some twelve hundred of the then residents of Columbus, describing who they were, what they were engaged in, where they lived, in other words a glimpse at the people of the city among whom a very large proportion of you will discern your ancestry, in the direct lines, and a goodly number of you are here present today were also there present, rising sixty-five years ago. This highly entertaining series of introductions from A to Izzard, may be comprehensively described as

A Pioneer City Directory.

It is a little duodecimo volume of two hundred and one pages, four and a half inches wide by seven and a fourth long, bound in muslin and printed in long primer type, and is one of the treasures of the Old North West Historical and Genealogical Society. But forty-one of these little pages are devoted to the names of residents, the rest being filled with a brief and interesting history of the city up to date (1843-44) and the remainder illuminated with advertisements of the business houses.

This sub-chapter of names and business places will set many of the older readers agog with memories that have lain latent for years, and will furnish their great grandchildren's grandchildren with their potents of nobility and the hatchments of their heraldry:

American Hotel, N. W. cor. High & State.
Aston, James, cabinetmaker, res. N. W. cor High & Gay.
Aston, Wm., (A. & Son) soap & candlemaker, res. W. S. Front, bet. Gay & Long.
Aston, Thos., (Aston & S.) boards at Wm. Aston's.
Armstrong, Robert, land agent, res. N. S. Broad near Front.
Avaider, John, cupola tender, Frank. Foundry, res. near Foundry.
Ayers, E., tinner, boards at City House.
Ambos, P., confectioner, res. W. S. High, opposite State Offices.
Amos, Walter, merchant tailor, res. E. S. 4th, bet. Broad & State.
Andrews, John W., atty-at-law, res. E. S. Third, bet. State & Broad.
Armstrong, John, tavern keeper, W. S. High, bet. Town & Rich.
Acheson, Thos., (Sherwood & Co.) boards at American Hotel.
Adams, Wm., tailor, res. E. S. High, near Town.
Armbruster, John G., brushmaker, res. E. S. High, near Friend.
Andrews, Sam'l C., atty-at-law, res. W. S. High, bet. Mound & Friend.
Asbery, Thos., res. N. W. cor. High & Mound.

Armstrong, Robert, carpenter, res. E. S. Front, near Friend.
Abbott, J. S., clerk at Post Office, res. S. E. cor. Front & Friend.
Armstrong, John G., carpenter, res. N. W. cor. Rich & Scioto.
Altman, John, wagonmaker, res. S. S. S. P. Lane, bet. Scioto & Front.
Auder, John, laborer, res. S. S. South, near High.
Antone, N., gardner, res. High, near College.
Adenton, Simon, carpenter, N. S. South Public Lane, near Third.
Allspiker, George, laborer, res. 3d bet. 2d and 3d alleys.
Aumock, C., pumpmaker, res. N. S. Mound, bet. 3d and High.
Armstrong, Wm., tailor, res. S. S. Town, bet. High and 3d.
Adams, James, hatter, res. W. S. 4th, bet Long & Spring.
Adams, Demas, res. east side 3d, near Broad.
Altman, Wm., pumpmaker, res. S. E. cor, Town & 3d.
Allen, G. W., peddler, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Rich & Town.
Abbe, Daniel, shoemaker, res. E. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.

Baptist Church, N. W. cor. 3d & Rich.
Brickell, John, Sr., farmer, res. near New Penitentiary.
Brickell, John, Jr., farmer, res. near New Penitentiary.
Belford, Richard, guard O. P., res. W. S. Front, bet. Last & North Lane.
Backus, Temperance, Mrs., res. E. S. Front, bet. Long & Gay.
Backus, E., atty-at-law, bds. at Mrs. Backus.'
Burns, John, cook at Neil House, res. W. S. Broad near Front.
Bridleman, John R., blacksmith, res. Canal near Broad.
Brown, B. B., constable, res. W. S. Scioto near Broad.
Baley, Wiley, guard O. P., res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Blain, John T., clerk at P. O., res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Broad.
Baker, Charles, clerk at Hayden & Co.'s., res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Broad.
Blake, Benjamin, coachmaker, res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Broad.
Bartol, Abner, office agent at Neil, Moore & Co.'s, bds. at Neil House.
Booth, Ezra (B. & Minor), coachmaker, res. W. S. High near Broad.
Barker, C. A., harnessmaker at Hayden & Co.'s res. N. S. Town near 4th.
Brush, Sam'l (B. & Gilbert), atty-at-law, bds. at S. Crosby's.
Burdell, Wm., merchant tailor, bds. at Neil House.
Buck, S., jeweler, res. op. State Offices.
Brunson, B. R. (B. & McLene,) res. S. S. State near 3d.
Ball, Aaron, (B. Hand & Co.) res. W. S. 3d bet. State & Rich.
Buttles, Joel, (B. & Runyon), res. E. S. 3d, bet. State and Broad.
Breyfogle, Charles, (William & B.), tailor, res. W. S. Front, bet. Friend & Mound.
Bentz, Fred'k, confectioner, res. W. S. High near Rich.
Brooks, W. B., grocer, bds. at J. Brooks.
Brooks, John, res. S. E. cor. Rich & 3d.
Baylor, J. E., saddler, bds. at City House.
Barth, N. Buck Tavern, S. S. Friend near High.
Bates, J. L. (Swayne & B.), attys-at-law, bds. at A. Kelly's.

Baker, J. W., dentist, bds at City House.
Brough, John, Aud. State, res. E. S. High, bet. State & Town.
Backus, Andrew, cab'mak'r, res. E. S. High, bet. Town & Rich.
Brooks, David, Eagle Hotel, E. S. High, bet. Town & Rich.
Buttler, T. B., clerk, bds. at City House.
Brown, A. C., boot & shoemaker, res. E. S. High near Friend.
Brockelhurst, John, res. E. S. High near Friend.
Brockelhurst, Mrs., milliner, E. S. high near Friend.
Brown, J. M., (George & B.), grocer, res. N. E. cor. High & Friend.
Brown, Wm., res. E. S. Front near Broad.
Butler, Henry, carpenter, res. Front bet. Town & Rich.
Batterson, Eli B., carpenter, res. N. S. Rich, bet. Front & High.
Bruck, J. P., cabinetmaker, res. W. S. Front near Friend.
Beck, L., tailor, res. W. S. Front near Rich.
Boner, Philander, brickmaker, res. S. S. Rich near Scioto.
Bradford, Sam'l, boat capt., res. S. S. Scioto near Friend.
Brickell, John, paver, res. N. S. Friend, bet. Scioto & Canal.
Bowen, Isaac, laborer, res. S. S. Rich, bet. Front & Scioto.
Bare, Clemment, laborer, res. W. S. Front near S. P. L.
Brooks, Reuben, dentist, W. S. Front near South.
Boos, L., laborer, res. S. E. cor. Front & S. P. Lane.
Bills, Samuel, pumpmaker, res. N. E. cor. High & 3d alley.
Boalinder, Wm., laborer, res. N. E. cor. High & 2d alley.
Baine, John, confectioner, res. W. S. High near South.
Breit, John, shoemaker, res. east side High, bet. South & S. P. Lane.
Blanchard, Davis, teamster, res. E. S. High, bet. N. P. L. & 1st alley.
Boulus, Peter, laborer, W. S. New, bet. College & 5th alley.
Boeshams, Wm., carpenter, S. W. cor. New & College.
Barker, Wm., carpenter, res. S. S. College, near New.
Barker, Phillip, carpenter, res. S. S. College near New.
Brown, John, carpenter, res. W. S. 3d, near S. P. Lane.
Barth, Andrew, weaver, res. N. W. cor. 3d and 2d alley.
Bower, David, laborer, res. E. S. 3d, bet. 4th & 5th alleys.
Blanker, Thos., laborer, res. W. S. 3d, bet. 4th & 5th alleys.
Benner, Henry, stonemason, res. W. S. 3d, bet. South & S. P. Lane.
Berck, Barnard, brewer, res. N. S. South, bet. 3d & High.
Beck, Leonard, stonemason, res. N. S. South, bet. 3d & High.
Buckeye House, north side Broad near High.
Bown, Mrs. H., dressmaker, bds. at Mr. Jarvois'.
Bailey, James, carpenter, res. S. S. Rich, bet 3d & High.
Bryden, James, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
Boswell, Jacob, carpenter, res. N. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
Buttles, A., (B., Comstock & Co.) res. N. S. Rich, bet 3d & High.
Broderick, John C., chairmaker, res. S. S. Town, bet 3d & High.
Barcus, E., carpenter, res. N. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
Bay, Thos., grocer, E. S. High near Broad.
Brotherlin, Adam, farmer, res. E. S. High near Spring.

Biddle, Thos., carpenter, res. S. S. North, bet. 3d & High.
Bambrough, Wm., port. painter, res. E. S. Long, bet. 3d & High.
Bosworth, S. B., teacher at Col. Inst., bds. at Mr. Hall's.
Bills, Mrs. Mary, washerwoman, res. E. S. Gay, bet. 3d & High.
Brite, Mrs. Mary, washerwoman, res. S. W. cor. 3d & Spring.
Baker, John, weaver, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Spring & North.
Betz, Christian, res. E. S. 3d, bet. Spring & Gay.
Betz, Charles, laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Spring & Gay.
Bonsell, Thos., school teacher, res. E. S. 3d near Town.
Batterson, Daniel, teamster, res. N. S. Town, near 4th.
Barnhart, Daniel, mason, res. N. S. Town near 4th.
Belsford, Sam'l woolen manufacturer, res. N. S. Town near 4th.
Burr, Levi J., res. S. E. cor. Town & 4th.
Bowman, George, clockmaker, res. N. W. cor. Friend & 3d.
Burkle, Vincen, tailor, res. N. W. cor. Friend & 3d.
Baylor, Mrs. Charlotte, seamstress, res. N. S. Friend near 3d.
Buttalph, Thos. S., carpenter, res. E. S. 6th, bet. Rich & Friend.

Chapman, J. B., carpenter, res. Water, near O. P.
Chapman, Seth T., boatman, res. same.
Cutler, Samuel, clerk postoffice, res. N. E. cor. Front & Gay.
Cope, John, stone cutter, res. Front, bet. Spring & Long.
Cool, Isaac, limeburner, res. E. S. Front, bet. Long & Gay.
Campbell, Mrs. Eleanor, res. S. E. cor. Front & Gay.
Columbus Foundry, east side Water, near Scioto bridge.
Catley, R. P., physician, boards at Buckeye.
Cushman, G. W. (C. & Howell), res. S. S. Long, bet. High & Third.
Chesley, Alex., res. W. S. High, bet. Broad & Gay.
Chairs, Henry, res. W. S. High, bet. Broad & Gay.
Creary, Holderman, clerk Aud. Office, res. W. S. Front, bet. Long & Spring.
Cadwallader, Thos., Farmer and Mechanics' Tavern, S. E. cor. Broad & Scioto.
Campbell, James, laberor, res. E. S. High, bet. Gay & Long.
Clinton Bank, S. W. cor. High & State.
Clark, Sumner, druggist W. S. High, near State, bds. at Russell's.
Carr, W. K. (Griffith & C.) merchant, bds. at Wm. Flinthams.
Carpenter, T. B., merchant, res. S. S. Town, eight bldgs.
Cooper, A., grocer, (Mops & C.) res. S. S. Friend near 3d.
Cullmann, Geo., confectioner, W. S. High near Rich, bds. at Bruck's.
Columbus Insurance Co., S. E. cor. High & State.
Case, E., merchant, res. E. S. High near Mound.
Cross & Journal office, N. W. cor. High & Town, third story.
Covert, John, prin. of Col. Ins., bds. at City House.
Clark, B. B., physician, res. W. S. High near Friend.
City Hall, W. S. High near Gay.
Crosby, Wm., boarding house, S. S. Town, eight buildings.
Cherry, James, bootmaker, res. N. E. cor. Front & Friend.

TRINITY CHURCH, BROAD AND THIRD.
One of the Stateliest of the Capital City's Noted Churches.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST BROAD STREET

Crum, T. A., carpenter, res. S. S. Friend near Front.
Cloud, Robert, res. N. W. cor. Front & Mound.
Compston, Mrs. Sidney, res. W. S. Front, bet. Rich and Friend.
Caldwell, Thos., blacksmith, res. Friend, bet. Front & Scioto.
Chase, Reuben, cooper, res. N. E. cor. Friend & Scioto.
Cain, Wm., laborer, res. S. W. cor Fourth & Spring.
Crips, E., shoemaker, E. S. Front near Rich.
Campbell, Conrad, res. W. S. Scioto near Friend.
Cole, Frederick, Aud. of County, res. W. S. Front, bet. South & Mound.
Curtis, Samuel, physician, res. W. S. Front, bet. South & Mound.
Coulbourn, John H., carpenter, res. W. S. High, bet. 1st alley & S. Public Lane.
Cupp, George, laborer, res. N. E. cor. High & Third alley.
Chester, Simeon, peddler, res. S. W. cor High & First alley.
City House, S. E. cor. High & Town.
Constance, Frederick, laborer, res. W. S. New near 4th alley.
Collins, Peter, laborer, res. N. W. cor. New & South public lane.
Cohern, Reuben, laborer, res. N. E. cor. 3d & 3d alley.
Cigler, Jacob, laborer, N. E. cor. 3d & 4th alley.
Cass, Peter, laborer, res. W. S. Third, bet. South & Mound.
Catholic Church, E. S. Fifth, bet. Town & Rich.
Crum, F., at Post Office, res. W. S. Third, bet. Town & Rich.
Curtis, — res. S. S. State near Third.
Chittenden, Asahel, res. north side Broad, bet. 3d & High.
Champion, J. N., res. S. W. cor. High & Long.
Cranbarger, Andrew, res. S. W. cor. High & Spring.
Cole, M. C., Union House, E. S. High, bet. Spring & North.
Caine, A. J., tanner, res. S. S. North, bet. 3d & High.
Cherry, James L., rope maker, res. N. S. Long near 3d.
Cigler, David, laborer, res. E. S. Third, bet. Spring & North.
Cochran, John, printer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Spring & North.
Caffroth, John, hatter, res. S. S. 4th, bet. Long & Spring.
Crosby, Samuel, res. E. S. 3d near State.
Casey, Wm. L., (C. & Vanvechten,) bds. D. Adams.
Cook, Mrs. Eliza, washerwoman, res. W. S. 3d. near Town.
Cole, George, editor, Cross & Journel, res. N. S. Town near 5th.
Carlisle, Abraham, carpenter, res. W. S Third. bet. Rich & Friend.
Crum, Christian, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 5th & 4th.
Collins, Samuel A., butcher, res. S. W. cor. Rich & 5th.
Cowling, E., butcher, res. S. S. Friend, east of 7th.
Cavendish, John, coachmaker, res. N. S. Friend, bet. 5th & 6th.
Charilon, H. H., blacksmith, res. S. S. Spring near 5th.
Copert, John, laborer, res. S. E. cor. Friend & 4th.
Crumley, Christian, laborer, res. N. E. cor. 5th & S. P. Lane.
Crum, John, tailor, res. N. S. Mound, bet. 6th & 5th.
Colgate, Chas., starch manufacture, res. S. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Cowles, Richard B., res. Neil House.

Carter, Francis, physician, boards at Russell's.
Columbus Herald Office, W. S. High, bet. Rich & Friend.

Doherty, D. S., grocery, res. Canal, bet. Broad & State.
Dening, J. C., thrashing machine maker, res. W. S. Front, bet. Gay & Long.
Dening, G. S., threshing machine maker, res. W. S. Front, bet. Gay & Long.
Dickerson, B., clerk, res. near Columbus Foundry.
Dalzell, James., miller, res. W. S. Broad, bet. High & Front.
Deshler, D. W., cashier, C. B., res. N. W. cor. High & Broad.
Daniel, John L., moulder, at F. Foundry, res. Scioto, bet. Broad & State.
Dixon, David, merchant, S. S. Broad, near Scioto Bridge.
Dellis, Mrs. Eliza, grocery, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Derth, Asa, pumpmaker, res. E. S. Broad near Front.
Davis, Mrs. Mary, seamstress, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Derby, H. W., bookseller, res. W. S. High, opposite State House.
Duffey, John, editor, res. E. S. Front near Friend.
Dryer, Isban G., cabinetmaker, bds. at City House.
Dennig, George, res. N. S. Rich, bet. High & 3d.
Derickson, Edward, cooper, res. S. S. Cherry alley near Front.
Dewitt, Hiram, wagonmaker, res. W. S. Front, bet. Friend & Mound.
Denning, L., machinist, res. E. S. Scioto, bet. Mound & South.
Davis, Richard, paver, res. south, S. S. P. L., bet. Friend & High.
Dalton, Isaac, carpenter, E. S. High near South.
Daniels, H., carpenter, res. N. S. Town & 5th.
Dippel, Lawrence, potter, S. E. cor. High & 3d alley.
Dill, Greenley, brickmaker, res. S. W. cor. 3d & 3d alley.
Decker, Jacob, laborer, res. S. W. cor. 3d & S. P. L.
Durant, John, peddler, res. N. S. Mound, bet. High & 3d.
Donigan, Wm., sheriff, res. at the jail.
Decker, M., (A. S. D. & Co.) res. N. S. Friend, bet. 3d & High.
Decker, Amos, boards at M. Deckers.
Decker, A. S., res. S. S. Rich, bet. 6th & 7th.
Dobb, Rev. A. F., res. N. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
Davis, Benjamin, shoemaker, res. N. P. Lane, bet. 3d & High.
Dennison, Wm., atty-at-law, res. E. S. High, bet. Gay & Broad.
Davis, David, mason, res. S. S. North, bet. 3d & High.
Davis, David, carpenter, res. N. S. North, bet. 3d & 4th.
Doherty, Mrs. Eliza, res. S. S. State near Third.

Eagle Hotel, E. S. High, bet. Town & Rich.
Ebersole, C. patternmaker, F. Foundry, res. S. W. cor. 5th & Rich.
Ellia, Mrs. Mary, res. N. W. cor. Front & State.
Evans, Daniel, coachmaker, res. S. E. cor. Front & Mound.
Eldridge, Ira, grocer, near Neil House, res. in rear.
Eldridge, J., tailor, res. Town east of 3d.
Eldridge, C. F., grocer, bds. at Wm. Eldridge's.
Eldridge, Wm., res. E. S. Third near Friend.

Ellis, R., hardware merchant, bds at Neil House.
Edminson, Mrs. M., E. S. High, bet. Town & Rich.
Edgar, Mrs. Eleanor, seamstress, res. W. S. Front, bet. Mound & Friend.
Elphinstone, George, stonecutter, res. W. S. Scioto, bet. Friend & Mound.
Ellenbush, G., shoemaker, res. near City Brewery.
Emrick, Jacob, res. E. S. High near 5th alley.
Eswine, Daniel, farmer, res. S. E. cor. New & 5th alley.
Engler, George, laborer, res. W. S. 3d, bet. South and S. P. Lane.
Emmick, Mrs., res. N. S. Friend, bet. High & 3d.
Espy, J. M., res. S. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Evans, David, paver, res. S. S. North, bet 3d & High.
Evans, Mary, washerwoman, res. W. S. 7th near State.
Eckerman, Mrs., res. W. S. 6th near Town.
Eneg, Michael, gardener, res. E. S. Friend E. of 7th.

First Presbyterian Church, S. W. cor. 3d & State.
Fritts, John, guard, O. P., res. Front, bet. North & North Pub. Lane.
Ford, C. B., stonecutter, bds at Buckeye House.
Faught, Simon, blacksmith, res. W. S. Front, bet. Broad & State.
Franklin Foundry, N. E. cor. Town & Canal.
Forman, D. S., cutter at Burdell's, bds. at Mrs. Grafton's.
Field, John, exchange broker, res. N. W. cor. 3d & Town.
Fay, C., (F. Kilbourn & Co.) merchant, res. W. S. High near Town.
Franklin House, E. S. High, bet. Friend & Rich.
Fenton, Joseph, cutler and repairer, res. W. S. High near Rich.
Fisk, B. F., res. N. S. North Pub. Lane near New.
Flintham, Wm., iron merchant, res. E. S. 3d near Town.
Flennekin, Mrs. Ann, seamstress, res. E. S. High near Rich.
Flennekin, Miss. Mary, milliner, bds. at Mrs. Flennekin's.
Foster, A., school teacher, res. W. S. Front, bet. Rich & Town.
Fober, Christian, tanner, res. W. S. Front, near City Brewery.
Funston, John, soap and candlemaker, res. W. S. High near South.
Frankenburg, A., grocer, res. E. S. High near South.
Frankenburg, O., res. S. W. cor. High and 2d alley.
Fleek, Henry carpenter, res. E. S. New near 5th alley.
Fishinger, Fred, miller, res. N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 3d & 4th.
Fink, Fred, grocer, res. W. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.
Francis, Mrs. hatbinder, res. N. S. Mound near High.
Fowler, John, mathematical instrumentmaker, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Rich & Friend.
Fiffer, Conr'd, laborer, res. N. S. S. P. Lane near 4th.
Ferris, Daniel A., N. W. cor. Rich and 5th.
Fisher, George, drayman, res. N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 5th & 6th.

Gilbert, M. J., (Brush & G.) atty-at-law, res. S. W. cor. High and Gay.
Gavins, E., baker, res. S. W. cor. Broad & Front.
Gill, W. A., (G. & McCune,) res. W. S. Front, bet. Broad & State.

Gill, John L., (G. & McCune,) res. W. S. Front, bet. Broad & State.
Geer, Geo., iron merchant, bds. at American Hotel.
Gibbs, Jesse, pumpmaker, S. S. Broad near Front.
German Evangelical Church, near N. W. cor. Mound & 3d.
Gregory, Mrs., res. N. S. Broad, bet. 3d & High.
Gabeirl, Charles, grocer, res. S. W. cor. 3d and North.
Gootsel, Richard, laborer, res. N. E. cor. 3d & North.
Grove, Wm., res. S. W. cor. 4th & Long.
Glazier, Joseph N., livery stable keeper, res. N. S. Town near 4th.
Garner, Thos., chairmaker, res. N. S. Town, bet. 4th & 5th.
Graham, John, surveyor, res. S. S. Friend, bet. 3d & 4th.
Getz, George, laborer, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Mound & Friend.
Goodman, Peter, shoemaker, res. E. S. 3d near Mound.
Giles, Christian, laborer, res. E. S. 3d near Mound.
Gillet, Horace S., teacher, D. & E. Asylum, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 5th & 6th.
Galloway, Orris B., res. S. S. Rich near 7th.
Getler, Frederick, laborer, res. W. S. 4th near S. P. Lane.
German Lutheran Church, E. S. 3d, bet. Rich & Town.
Griffith, Timothy (G. & Carr), merchant, bds. at American Hotel.
Gwynne, E. (G. & Lamson) merchant, W. S. High near State.
Goodale, L., merchant, W. S. High, bet Town & State.
Gale, E., Union Hotel, W. S. High near Rich.
Greenwood, John, merchant, W. S. High near Mound.
Griffin, Mrs., res. E. S. High near Town.
Greenleaf, John, plasterer, res. W. S. Front near Friend.
George, Henry, carpenter, res. E. S. Scioto, bet. South & Mound.
George, Charles, carpenter, res. S. S. S. P. Lane near Scioto.
Glover, E., printer, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound and South.
Godecke, Wm., res. N. E. cor. Front and S. Pub. Lane.
Green, Andrew, teamster, res. S. E. cor. Front and S. Pub. Lane.
Goodline, Jacob, res. bet. 2d alley and S. Pub. Lane.
Griffin, James, brushmaker, res. E. S. 3d, bet. 2d & 3d alley.
Gorehart, John, cooper, res. N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 3d & 4th.
Gratton, Mrs. Rachael, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
Glenn, A. E., printer, res. N. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
Grover, Ira, res. W. S. 3d near Rich.
Godman, Israel, cabinetmaker, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Town & Rich.
Gaver, Elias, tailor, res. S. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Garner, John, chainmaker, res. S. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
George, James, (G. & Brown) grocer, res. N. S. Broad near High.
Gardiner, Mrs., res. S. S. State, bet. Front and High.

Hillery, Luther, carpenter, res. N. W. cor. Front & Long.
Hillery, Calvin, carpenter, res. N. W. cor. Front & Long.
Hoffman, John, assistant W. O. P., res. E. S. Water near North.
Huff, A., guard, O. P., res. S. S. North near Water.

Heevey, Daniel, guard, O. P., res. S. W. cor. Front & North.
Hicks, John, laborer, res. E. S. Front near Broad.
Heffner, S. T., res. N. S. Broad, bet. Front & Water.
Hartman, John, grocery, N. S. Broad near Front, bds. at G. Whites.
Heffner, D. F., clerk, res. N. S. Broad near Front.
Handford, Z., res. N. S. Broad near High.
Hemtz, Adam, blacksmith, res. W. S. Scioto, bet. Broad & State.
Harvey, G. B., res. W. S. High near Gay.
Harvey, John A., (H. & Seibert), bookbinder, bds. at G. B. Harvey's.
Hunter, R. J., guard, O. P., res. W. S. Broad, bet. Front & Scioto.
Herd, Wm., painter, res. W. S. Front, bet. Broad & State.
Hawe, P. J., printer, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Hubbel, R. H., stage agent, res. W. S. Front, bet. Broad & State.
Harper, George, stage driver, res. S. S. Town near 5th.
Hettishammer, Valentine, grocery, res. E. S. Scioto near State.
Hume, Isaac, coachtrimmer, res. N. S. Gay, bet. High & 3d.
Hayden, P., (H. & Co.), S. E cor. Broad & 4th.
Huntington, H. T., (Whiting & H) bookseller, res. S. S. State near 3d.
Hand, Thomas B., (Ball, H. & Co.) hatter, bds. at Buckeye.
Hinkle, Wm., grocer, res. W. S. S. Pub. Lane near New.
Hawley, J., physician, res. N. W. cor. High & Friend, 2d story.
Howell, G. W., (Cushman & H.) res. N. S. Rich near 6th.
Higgins, Clark, (A. Stewart & Co.) res. S. S. High near Mound.
Hicks, David, baker, res. E. S. High near Friend.
Heyl, L., atty-at-law, res. E. S. High near Friend.
Hensel, Adam, grocery, res. N. E. cor. High & Mound.
Hecock, ——., carpenter, res. N. E. cor. High & Mound.
Heyl, Conrad, painter, res. S. E. cor. Front & Rich.
Himrod, John, painter, res. E. S. Front near Rich.
Hubbard, Osmer, tailor, res. N. S. Cherry alley near Front.
Hoffner, George, laborer, N. S. Cherry alley east of Front.
Hitler, Jacob, prov. store, res. W. S. Front near Friend.
Harrison, Wm., blacksmith, res. W. S. Front, bet. Friend & Rich.
Hall, Francis, coffeehouse, res. W. S. Front near State.
Hesser, John S., hatter, res. E. S. Scioto, bet. State & Town.
Hindle, Mrs., res. N. S. Friend near canal bridge.
Hunter, Joseph, res. S. S. Rich W. of Scioto.
Hughes, John, plasterer, res. S. S. Rich, bet. Front & Scioto.
Heneman, Frederick, res. S. S. South, bet. Front & Scioto.
Haddock, Samuel, res. N. W. cor. Front & South.
Harter, Jacob, carpenter, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound & South.
Hoster, L., brewer, res. S. S. S. P. Lane, bet. Front & High.
Howl, Charles, carpenter, N. S. South near High.
Horger, G., shoemaker, S. W. cor. High & S. P. L.
Holdon, E. A., grocer, W. S. High near 1st alley.
Hunt, John, blacksmith, E. S. High near 5th alley.
Harkman, V., cabinetmaker, res. N. W. cor. New & College.

Heyl, Peter, laborer, res. N. W. cor. New & College.
Hewett, Jeremiah, laborer, res. W. S. 3d near S. P. L.
Heindle, Henry, brickmaker, res. N. E. cor. 3d & 3d alley.
Huemiller, Conrad, laborer, res. S. W. cor. 3d & 2d alley.
Harmer, John, shoemaker, E. S. 3d, bet. 2d & 3d alley.
Hemel, Adam, res. N. S. South, bet. 3d & High.
Hoyt, L., res. S. S. Mound, bet. 3d & High.
Harris, John, plasterer, res. N. S. Friend, bet. 3d & High.
Hitchcock, Rev. H. L., res. N. S. Friend, bet. 3d & High.
Hubbard, Wm. B., atty-at-law, res. S. S. Rich, bet. High & 3d.
Howard, Jonathan, stonecutter, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Town & Rich.
Howard, Horton, constable, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Town & Rich.
Humphrey, L., (L. H., & Co.) coppersmith, res. S. W. cor. Gay & 3d.
Humphrey, E., res. S. W. cor. Gay & Third.
Hurd, H., Buckeye House, N. S. Broad near High.
Hunter, Wm., drayman, res. E. S. High, bet. Broad & Gay.
Hall, Edward, mason, res. N. W. cor. North & 3d.
Hall, J. S., carpenter, res. N. S. Gay near 3d.
Howard, Hiram, carpenter, res. E. S. Gay near 3d.
Hutton, Wm., laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. North & Spring.
Howard, Elias, teamster, res. S. S. Gay, bet. 3d & 4th.
Harvey, Elias, carpenter, res. 3d, bet. Gay & Broad.
Hoge, Rev. Dr. James, res. N. W. cor. Broad & 4th.
Hardy, Arnold, mason, W. S. 4th, bet. Broad & State.
Hulburt, Rev. Heland, res. N. E. cor. 4th & State.
Hume, Robert Jr., clerk, bds. at Whitehill's.
Hodgkins, Mary Jane, res. S. E. cor. 4th & State.
Hurd, Wm. teamster, res. N. S. Mound near 4th.
Hibbs, Adin G., miller, res. E. S. 3d near Mound.
Hide, Warner, laborer, res. E. S. 3d, bet. Mound & South.
Hare, Jacob, res. N. S. Rich, bet. 5th & 4th.
Hymrod, Jacob, painter, res. N. W. cor Rich & 7th.
Henley, Samuel, plasterer, res. N. S. Rich, bet. 5th & 6th.
Hopcroft, Henry, painter, res. W. S. 5th, bet. Friend & Rich.
Hosack, Robert, carpenter, res. E. S. Town east of 7th.
Hanes, Hiram, chairmaker, res. E. S. 5th near Friend.
Holt, J. S., blacksmith, N. S. Friend near 5th.
Hines, Oliver P., mason, res. S. S. Friend, bet 5th & 6th.
Hinkle, John, cartman, res. N. E. cor. Mound & 5th.
Hitz, Christian, laborer, res. N. S. Mound near 5th.
Hess, Nicholas, blacksmith, res. N. W. cor. 4th & S. P. L.
Hinderer, Gotleib, cabinetmaker, res. N. W. cor. 5th & S. P. L.
Hindershott, Peter, laborer, res. N. S. S. P. L., bet. 4th & 5th.
Hook, Leonard, tailor, W. S. 5th near S. P. Lane.
Hanna, Alexander, printer, bds. at Wm. Thomas'.

Ierman, George, carpenter, res. south end New.
Iseller, Nicholas, laborer, res. W. S. New near College.

Jacobs, A., carpenter, res. S. E. cor. Water & North.
Jones, John O., paver, res. N. W. cor. Front & North.
Jennings, David, teamster, res. E. S. Front, bet. North & Long.
Jones, Edward, stonecutter, bds. at I. Winn's.
Jones, D. J., locksmith, res. N. S. Rich near River.
Jarvis, George, carpenter, res. E. S. High near Friend.
Jarvis, Mrs., milliner, res. E. S. High near Friend.
Jenkins, Warren, res. W. S. High, bet. Mound & Friend.
Jenkins, Ebenezer, res. W. S. High, bet. Mound & Friend.
Jenkins, A., potter, N. E. cor. Front & Rich.
Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth, seamstress, res. N. S. Rich near Front.
Jones, Joseph, gunsmith, bds. at Mrs. Jones.
Jones, David, blacksmith, res. N. S. Friend near River.
Jones, John, (Kimball & J.) res. N. W. cor High & Front.
Jones, Thomas J. carpenter, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound & South.
Jones, John, teamster, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound & South.
Jones, Thomas J., carpenter, res. N. E. cor. Front and S. P. L.
Jones, John, laborer, res. E. S. 3d, bet. 2d & 3d alley.
Jacobs, John, sadler, res. N. S. Friend, bet. High & 3d.
Jacobs, Cornelius, gunsmith, res. N. S. Friend, bet. High & 3d.
Jones, I. G., physician, res. N. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Jones, R., painter, res. E. S. 3d, bet. North & Spring.
Johnson, Lewis, teamster, res. E. S. Gay, bet. 3d & 4th.
Jago, Job, shoemaker, res. S. E. cor. 3d & Town.
John, Mrs. Mary, seamstress, res. W. S. Rich, bet. 3d & 4th.
Jackson, John, shoemaker, res. S. S. Mound, bet. 4th & 5th.
Jarvis, Wm. B., carpenter, res. N. E. cor. Rich & 6th.
Jarvis, Rev. Wm., res. N. E. cor. Rich & 6th.
Johnson, Chester, res. N. W. cor. Friend & 5th.
Jones, Wm., gardener, res. S. S. Friend E. of 7th.

Knoderer, Charles, Sr., gluemaker, res. near O. P.
Knoder, Wm., housemover, res. S. S. Broad, bet. Front & Scioto.
Knoderer, Charles, Jr., wagonmaker, E. S. Front, bet. State & High.
Kidney, Jacob, carpenter, res. S. E. cor. Water & North.
Kime, John, carpenter, res. E. S. Front, bet. Broad & Gay.
Kidd, Anthony, grocer, res. W. S. High N. of Broad.
Knight, Catherine Mrs., seamstress, res. W. S. High near City Hall.
Kees, Wm., carpenter, res. W. S. Front near Broad.
Kame, Jacob, finisher, F. Foundry, res. N. S. Friend near canal bridge.
Kelsey, Wm., American Hotel, N. W. cor. High & State.
Kimball, H. H., (K., & Jones,) bds. at H. Daniels.
Kilbourn, L., (Fay, K. & Co.) res. in rear of store.

King, Matthew, clerk at Greenwood's, res. rear of store.
Krauss, George, baker, res. W. S. High near Friend.
Kelley, N. B., architect, bds. at City House.
Kelton, F. C., (Stone, K. & Co.) res. W. S. 3d near Rich.
Kent, C. W., auctioneer, res. N. W. cor. High & Mound.
Kelley, N. J., painter, res. S. S. Rich, bet. Front & Scioto.
Krag, Peter, grocer, res. N. W. cor. High & South.
Karshner, Ludwick, res. N. E. cor. High & N. P. L.
Keintz, Jacob, grocery, res. E. S. High, bet. South & S. P. Lane.
Knowels, N., carpenter, res. N. S. Friend, bet. Scioto & Canal.
Kiffer, Mrs. Margaret, east end College.
Kwiz, George, laborer, res. N. E. cor. New & 5th alley.
Keller, Christian, baker, res. N. W. cor. New & 4th alley.
Krayer, C. F., soap and candle maker, res. S. W. cor. New & 2d alley.
Keffer, Jacob, laborer, res. S. S. 3d, bet. 3d & 4th alley.
Kolp, Jacob, laborer, res. N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 3d & 4th alley.
Krell, George, carpenter, res. N. W. cor. 3d & South.
King, Mrs. Maria, seamstress, res. S. S. South, bet. 3d & High.
Knup, John, cabinet finisher, res. W. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.
Kannamaker, George, mason, res. S. S. South, bet. South & Mound.
Kinney, Mrs., res. N. S. Mound, bet. High & 3d.
Kellogg, George, res. S. S. Friend near 3d.
Knoderer, Augustus, farmer, res. S. S. Spring near 3d.
Karst, Christian, grocery, res. bet. Gay & Long.
Kelley, Alfred, res. N. S. Broad near 5th.
Kennedy, Thos., State Librarian, res. E. S. 4th near State.
King, Wm., clerk, res. N. W. cor. 4th & Town.
Kelley, Peter, laborer, res. E. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.
Ketshell, David, stonemason, res. N. W. cor. South & 4th.
Konell, John, wagonmaker, N. S. Mound, bet. 6th & 7th.
Kendle, John, blacksmith, res. N. S. Mound, bet. 6th & 5th.
Ketsell, Peter, laborer, res. in rear of City Hall.
Kunkein, Frederick, laborer, res. N. E. cor. High & 5th alley.
Karnes, Mrs. Nancy, seamstress, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Broad & Friend.

Lion Hotel, W. S. High near Town.
Lashley, Robert, blacksmith, res. S. W. cor. High & North.
Lilley, Wm. B., shoemaker, res. S. W. cor. Front & Gay.
Ladley, Mark, baker & confectioner, res. near City Hall.
Laugher, Jacob, tailor, res. S. S. State near market house.
Lenkupt, Adam, wagonmaker, res. E. S. Scioto near Broad.
Loveland, Hiram, harnessmaker, W. S. High, bet. Broad & State.
Large, W., merchant, bds at American Hotel.
Lamson, Nathan, (Gwynne & L.) bds. at Russell's.
Lee, Andrew, (W. R. & Co.) bds. at Neil House.
Linderman, L., confectioner, res. W. S. High near Town.

FOUNTAIN IN FRANKLIN PARK

Legg, W. F., (Wright & L.) bds. at City House.
Langdon, Mrs. J. A., seamstress, res. N. S. Rich near Friend.
Long, Mrs. Margaret, washerwoman, res. Cherry alley E. of Front.
Lake, Mrs. Mary, seamstress, res. Cherry alley E. of Front.
Love, James, blacksmith, res. N. E. cor. Front & Cherry alley.
Long, Wm., res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Town.
Long, Albert, carpenter, bds. at Wm. Long's
Lawson, David, drayman, res. N. S. Friend, bet. Front & Scioto.
Lennox, John, millwright, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound & South.
Lantis, Benjamin, res. E. S. High, bet. N. P. Lane & 1st alley.
Lantz, Conrad, N. E. cor. High & S. P. Lane.
Lewis, Frederick, peddler, N. W. cor. New & S. P. Lane.
Lishtennegger, F., clock and watchmaker, res. N. S. Friend near High.
Leavenworth, Lyman, carpenter, res. W. S. 3d near Friend.
Lathrop, H., physician, res. S. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Lathrop, U., surveyor, res. E. S. Front, bet. Long & Gay.
Leonard, Lewis, res. E. S. High near Spring.
Lief, John, carpenter, res. N. E. cor. High & North.
Lief, Jacob, carpenter, res. N. E. cor. High & S. P. Lane.
Lief, Leroy, carpenter, res. N. E. cor. High & S. P. Lane.
Lashapelle, Francis, moulder, at Col. Foundry, res. S. S. North, bet. 3d & High.
Latham, Mrs. Kesiah, res. N. W. cor. Gay & Third.
Longwell, Mrs. Mary A., washerwoman, res. S. S. Gay, bet 3d & High.
Latham, Bela, res. N. E. cor. 4th & Long.
Latham, W. H., (Thompson & L.) physician, bds. at B. Latham's.
Luntz, Andrew, laborer, res. E. S. 4th, bet. State & Town.
Lower, Jacob, laborer, E. S. 3d, bet. Mound & South.
Lighter, Solomon, carpenter, N. S. N. P. L., bet. 4th & 3d.
Leiby, Joseph, brickmaker, res. S. E. cor. Friend & 5th.
Lloyd, E., mason, bds. at Meneleys.
Lenox, James Sr., millwright, res. E. S. Front, bet. Friend & Mound.
Lennox, Jas. Jr., millwright, res. E. S. Front bet. Friend & Rich.
Lenox, William, machinist, res. Mound, bet. 3d & 5th.

McDonal, E., blacksmith, res. E. S. Water, bet. North & Long.
McDowell, A. I., res. N. E. cor. Front & North.
McCune, John, (Gills & M.,) bds. at J. L. Gill's.
McCraner, George, shoemaker, res. W. S. High near City Hall.
McGuire, John, laborer, res. S. W. cor. Long & Front.
McCune, James, clerk, bds. at J. L. Gill's.
McMurdy, Mrs., boarding house, W. S. Front, bet. State & Broad.
McKee, James M., grocer, bds. at Buckeye.
McCullough, Mrs. Jane, seamstress, N. S. State near Front.
McKee, Mrs., seamstress, res. N. S. State near Front.
McCullough, L., res. E. S. High near State.

McCoy, R. W., (W. A. McC. & Co.) merchant, res. S. S. State, bet. 3d & High.
McCoy, W. A., (McC. & Co.) merchant, bds. at American Hotel.
McLene, J., (Brunson & McL.) bds. at S. Crosby's.
McMaster's, Hugh, grocer, res. W. S. High near Town.
McCormick, J. E., tailor, res. N. S. Town near 5th.
McElvain, J. V., clerk O. P., bds. at A. Backus'.
McKee, John, cooper, res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Town.
McGuire, T., res. N. S. Rich, bet. Front & Scioto.
McDermith, George, mason, S. S. Rich, bet. Front & Scioto.
McElvain, Wm., mason, res. E. S. Scioto S. of Friend.
McElvain, John, U. S. Marshal, res. E. S. Scioto S. of Friend.
McElvain, Joseph, county treasurer, res. S. W. cor. Rich & Scioto.
McCollum, Garritt, coachmaker, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 3d & High.
McKneisk, T. J., cabinetmaker, res. S. S. South near High.
McCormack, John, tailor, res. N. S. Mound, bet. High & 3d.
McDonnell, James, laborer, res. S. S. N. Pub. Lane.
McCormack, F. A., res. S. S. Gay, bet. 3d & High.
McFerson, James, teamster, res. N. E. cor. 3d & Long.
McDaniel, Wm., mason, res. S. E. cor. 3d & Town.
McClelland, Sam'l., tailor, res. S. W. cor. Rich & 4th.
Martin, Wm. T., county recorder, res. N. W. cor. Friend & Front.
Martin, B. F., clerk, res. W. S. Front, bet. Rich & Friend.
Morris, Asa, laborer, res. near Penitentiary.
Merrick, John C., clerk, res. N. W. cor. High & North.
Morton, Thos., res. W. S. High, bet. Long & Spring.
Medary, Samuel, editor Ohio Statesman, res. N. E. cor. Front & Gay.
Medary, Jacob, bds. at American Hotel.
Middleton, Wm., ropemaker, res. N. W. cor. Front & Broad.
Mills, L., grocer, res. N. E. cor. Broad & Front.
Mitchell, David, (D. & A. M.) grocer, N. S. Broad, bet. High & Front.
Mitchell, A., (D. & A. M.) grocer, bds. at D. Mitchell's.
Murphey, Wm., grocer, res. S. E. cor. Broad & Front.
Mosley, T. W. H., clerk, res. E. S. High, Commer'l Row.
Minor, Daniel, (Booth & M.) coachmaker, res. E. S. 3d near Spring.
Matthews, F. J., atty-at-law, bds. at A. Buttles.
Mattoon, C., bookbinder, res. N. S. Town, bet. High & 3d.
Mechanic's Saving Institute, S. E. cor. High & State.
Miller, John, grocer, res. E. S. High near Long.
Mechanic's Hall, S. E. cor. High & Rich.
Mills, R. L., upholster, bds. at Franklin House.
Marquart, Daniel, clerk, res. E. S. High near Rich.
Matthews, Harvey, res. Co., Row E. S. High.
Murry, N., clerk, W. S. High near Mound.
Mitchell, Mrs. Margaret, boardinghouse, res. S. S. Town, eight bldgs.
Martin, Thomas, shoemaker, res. E. S. Front near Town.
Martin, Matthias, painter, res. E. S. Front near Rich.

Milligan, James W., guard O. P., res. E. S. Front near Friend.
Mark, Henry, tailor, res. E. S. Front near Mound.
Milligan, John W., res. S. W. cor. Front & Friend.
Moore, H. A., atty-at-law, res. W. S. Front, bet Town & Rich.
Mills, Rev. S. T., res. N. W. cor. Front & Town.
Mason, Albert, boatman, res. Scioto, bet. State & Town.
Mohl, John, Wagonmaker, res. N. S. South near Scioto.
Mees, Rev. Conrad, res. S. E. cor. High & 3d alley.
Marshall, J., teamster, res. W. S. High near 5th alley.
Maier, J. G., tailor, N. E. cor. High & College.
Moore, Peter, res. E. S. High south of city line.
Miller, Mrs. res. east end College.
Miers, Wm., laborer, res. N. E. cor. New and S. P. Lane.
Miller, Henry, brushmaker, res. W. S. 3d, bet, S. P. Lane & South.
Montgomery House, N. E. cor. High & South.
Male, Lewis, laborer, res. N. E. cor. 3d & 5th alley.
Medberry, N., res. S. W. cor. Friend & 3d.
Marple, Isaac, wagonmaker, res. S. S. Friend, bet. High & 3d.
Mattoon, Newton, bookbinder, res. W. S. 3d near Town.
Metz, John, shoemaker, res. W. S. 3d near State.
Martin, Samuel, printer, res. S. S. Long, bet. 3d & High.
Mettles, Abraham, laborer, res. E. S. 4th near North.
Miller, John G., Post Master, res. N. E. cor. Broad & 3d.
Morrison, Justin, res. N. S. Broad near 3d.
Methodist Episcopal Church, N. S. Town, bet. High and 3d.
Matthews, V., stonecutter, res. S. S. Town, bet. 6th & 7th.
Mitchell, Thos., shoemaker, res. D. S. Friend, bet. 3d & 4th.
Miller, John, paver, res. S. S. Friend near 4th.
Markley, John, res. N. E. cor. 3d & South.
Mosboh, Jacob, schoolteacher, res. E. S. 3d. near South.
Miles, Thos. Y., plasterer, res. W. S. 6th, bet. Rich & Friend.
Murry, F. W., printer, res. N. S. Rich near 6th.
Moodie, Thomas, cashier, Mechan. Sav. Ins., res. S. S. Town, bet. 5th & 6th.
Miller, N. M., Ed. O. S. Rep., bds. at Neil House.
Moeller, L. J., Ed. O. S. Rep., bds. at Neil House.

Neiswanger, C., farmer, res. W. S. Front, bet. Long & Spring.
Newfank, Theobald, res. E. S. High & City Line.
Norris, A. A., boat captain, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Mound & Friend.
North, A., res. north side Town near 5th.
Nereaner, Jonathan, carpenter, res. W. S. 3d near Town.
Neil House, W. S. High near Broad.
Newman, A. F., carpenter, W. S. 3d, bet. Mound & Friend.
Nereamer, C., boot and shoemaker, res. E. S. Front near Town.

Otstott, George, guard, O. P., res. W. S. Water near North.
Ohio State Journal, S. W. cor. High & Town, 2d story.
Ortman, C., boot and shoemaker, res. W. S. High near Rich.
Ohio Statesman Office, S. S. State near High.
O. S. Republican Office, S. S. State near High.
Osborn, James, (F. Stewart & Co.) bds. at City House.
Olmsted, P. H., City House, S. E. cor. High & Town.
Oyler, Jacob, Franklin House, E. S. High near Rich.
Otstott, John, wagonmaker, res. E. S. Front, bet. Friend & Mound.
Ortman, B., shoemaker, res. E. S. Front near Rich.
Ogden, Mrs., seamstress, res. W. S. 3d, bet. N. P. Lane & South.
Opcroft, Mrs. Alice, seamstress, res. S. S. Gay, bet. 3d & High.
O'Harrah, John, deputy city marshal, res. S. E. 3d & Gay.
Oldridge, Christopher, laborer, res. N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 4th & 5th.
Osgood, J. W., printer, res. E. S. 3d, bet. Rich & Friend.

Pinney, A. H., Mfgr of woodenware & farmers tools, res. S. W. cor. High & North.
Patterson, John, warden, O. P., res. at O. P.
Prosser, Charles, laborer, res. N. S. Spring near O. P.
Pinney, A. P., Supt. for A. H. P., res. N. E. cor. Front & North.
Platt, Augustus, (P. & Son) mathematical instrument maker, res. S. W. cor. Front & Spring.
Platt, Calvin, (Platt & Son) mathematical instrument maker, res. S. W. cor. Front & Spring.
Platt, W. A., jeweler, res. N. W. cor. High & Spring.
Pepper, Isaac, printer, res. E. S. Front near Gay.
Perry, David, clerk, res. near Columbus Foundry.
Pike, Mrs. R., res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Peobles, Jacob, blacksmith, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Perry, A. F., (P. & Dennison) atty-at-law, bds. at Mrs. Wilson's.
Preston, L. P., (P. & Co.) merchant, bds. at S. D. Preston's.
Preston, S. D., (P. & Co.) merchant, res. S. S. Town, eight buildings.
Preston, Willard, clerk, bds. at S. D. Preston's.
Parsons, F. M., atty-at-law, bds. at Dr. Parson's.
Pugh, G. J., tinner, bds. at J. Reeves'.
Parker, Mrs., boarding-house, res. N. S. Rich near High.
Pounds, I. D., gunsmith, res. N. E. cor. 3d & South.
Parkerd, John, carpenter, res. N. E. cor. High & Mound.
Parsons, Samuel, physician, res. S. S. Town near High.
Patton, Alexander, carpenter, res. S. W. Cor Town & Front.
Patterson, N., livery stable, res. W. S. Front, bet. Town & State.
Pope, James M., carpenter, res. S. S. Spring, bet. High and 3d.
Peckham, Wm. H., carpenter, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound & South.
Patterson, Joseph, boat captain, res. N. E. cor. Mound & Scioto.
Putman, Peter, res. N. W. cor. South & Scioto.

Powel, Jeffrey, wagonmaker, res. E. S. Scioto, bet. Mound & South.
Pausch, Valentine, laborer, res. N. S. South near Scioto.
Pope, Mrs. Jane, seamstress, res. S. W. cor. Front & Mound.
Pelers, T. farmer, res. S. E. cor. High & 4th alley.
Parker, Joseph, blacksmith, res. E. S. New near College.
Pfer, Christopher, laborer, res. E. S. New near College.
Powlis, John, laborer, res. S. S. South, bet. 3d and High.
Price, T. J., carpenter, res. W. S. 3d near Town.
Patterson, Noah, laborer, res. S. S. S. P. Lane.
Pollard, W. W., carpenter, bds. at J. S. Hall's.
Phillips, Jonathan, printer, res. S. W. cor. Town & 6th.
Phillips, George, port. painter, res. E. S. 7th near Town.
Patch, Ira, plasterer, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 3d & 4th.
Payne, Mrs. seamstress, res. N. S. Friend near 3d.
Phyfer, George C., laborer, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Mound & Rich.
Parker, Wm., machinist, res. N. S. Friend, bet. 5th & 6th.
Pearson, Thos., bookkeeper, Neil House.

Reem, John, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Spring & North.
Reem, Wm., teamster, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Spring & North.
Rhodes, Sylvester, hatter, res. E. S. 3d near Gay.
Rohenbeck, John, shoemaker, res. N. S. Town near 4th.
Rig, Francis, laborer, res. N. S. Town near Fourth.
Richards, Titus, paver, res. N. W. cor. Mound & 4th.
Rider, Joseph, laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Friend & Mound.
Rickets, Jacob, grocer, res. N. S. N. P. L., bet. 4th & 3d.
Rose, Arthur, bds. at Neil House.
Riordan, George, city marshal, res. E. S. Front near Long.
Riordan, Robert, carpenter, res. S. W. cor. Front & Long.
Ridgway, Thos., tanner, res. N. S. Broad, bet. Front & Scioto.
Ridgway, J. Jr., res. N. S. Broad, bet. High & 3d.
Ridgway, J. Sr., bds. at J. Ridgway's.
Rees, Richard, harnessmaker, res. E. S. Front near Long.
Reaver, Adam, teamster, res. W. S. High near City Hall.
Ruggles, H. B., coach trimmer, res. E. S. Front near State.
Rosenbaugh, Dr. G. F., res. S. E. cor. 3d & State.
Russell, R., res. W. S. High near State.
Richards, Wm., (Wing, R. & Co.) bds. at Neil House.
Runyon, Clark, (Buttles & R.) res. S. S. Town, bet. High & 3d.
Reeves, J. R., boarding house, S. W. cor. High & Town.
Reed, J. C., (R. & Sheldon) tailor, res. E. S. Front near Friend.
Ramsey, Amos, brickmaker, res. Friend near Blind Asylum.
Reed, A., (R & Brother) pianoforte seller, bds. at Buckeye.
Rudesill, J. E., hatter, E. S. 3d near Mound.
Reader, W. A., cabinetmaker, res. N. E. cor. Friend & 5th.
Rose, C. C., res. S. S. Town, Eight Buildings.

Rowe, E. G., (Stone, Kelton & Co.) bds. at Franklin House.
Rosson, E. F., bookbinder, E. S. High Com. Row, 2d story.
Reed, Isaac, baker, res. N. S. Rich near Front.
Roberts, Thomas, blacksmith, res. N. E. cor. Front & Mound.
Russell, James, res. W. S. Front, bet. Friend & Mound.
Richards, C. A., watchmaker, res. W. S. Front near Rich.
Richey, George, physician, res. W. S. Front near Town.
Riddel, B., res. W. S. Front near Town.
Robins, Thomas, baker, res. S. S. Rich, bet. Front & Scioto.
Rockwell, E., Scioto Hotel at canal bridge.
Rapp, John, shoemaker, res. S. S. South near High.
Richey, James, tailor, N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. Front & High.
Riddell, Nicholas, carpenter, res. E. S. High city lane.
Ritter, B., laborer, W. S. New near College.
Raigere, Henry, laborer, res. S. W. cor. New & 5th alley.
Reamensnider, L., cooper, res. E. S. High, bet. 4th. & 5th alley.
Rudolph, P., carpenter, N. W. cor. New & S. P. Lane.
Rickets, Mrs., res. E. S. 3d, bet. 2d & 3d alleys.
Rader, Mrs., res. E. S. 3d and 5th alley.
Riddel, Mrs., N. S. Mound, bet. High & 3d.
Ransom, L., canal com., res. N. S. Broad, bet. 3d & High.
Rosenfelt, John H., music teacher, res. N. W. cor. 3d & North.
Roland, John, wagonmaker, res. S. S. Spring, bet. 3d & High.
Rees, Mrs. Elizabeth, seamstress, res. E. S. 3d near Long.
Roach, Henry, teamster, res. W. S. Fourth, bet. Gay & Broad.
Second Presbyterian Church, W. S. 3d near Friend.
Sherman, Mrs., seamstress, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 4th & 3d.
Sager, Wm., shoemaker, bds. at Mrs. John's.
Starr, Wm., peddler, res. S. S. Friend near 3d.
Stevens, James, carpenter, res. E. S. 3d, bet. Friend & Mound.
Smeltz, Philip, plasterer, res. E. S. 3d, bet. Mound & Friend.
Shoafer, Daniel, laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Mound & Friend.
Schwartz, Joseph, oil mill, res. E. S. 3d near South.
Smith, Frederick, carpenter, res. N. S. South, bet. 4th & 3d.
Starr, John, mason, res. S. S. Mound, bet. 4th & 3d.
Sawhill, N., res. N. W. cor. Rich & 4th.
Stewart, Robert R., printer, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 6th & 5th.
Schott, Jacob, carpenter, res. S. S. Rich, bet. 6th & 5th.
Schott, John A., mason, res. E. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.
Sellers, Mrs., res. S. E. cor. 7th & Town.
Shoemaker, Frederick, cabinetmaker, res. S. S. Friend, bet. 5th & 6th.
Sheyer, John, tailor, res. S. S. Mound, bet. 5th & 6th.
Sliffell, Conrad, plasterer, res. W. S. South near 4th.
Smith, George, cabinetmaker, res. E. S. 4th near South.
Shull, Andrew, laborer, N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 4th & 5th.
Stenmetz, Joseph, cooper, res. S. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 4th & 5th.
Sanamer, Michael, cooper, res. S. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 4th & 5th.

Stinmetz, Wm., saddler, res. N. S. S. P. Lane near 5th.
Sloane, Wm., Rev., res. E. S. 5th near Town.
St. Paul Church S. E. cor. Third & Mound.
Siddner, Fred., grocery, res. Wharf, bet. Broad & State.
Stitt, Thos., bds. at R. Stadden's.
Sprague, E. H., machinist, res. E. S. Front near Spring.
Swan, George M., guard, O. P., res. N. E. cor. Front & N. P. Lane.
Stump, John, cooper, res. N. S. North, bet. High & Front.
Stadden, R., res. W. S. Front, bet. Long & Spring.
Strickler, Jacob, stonecutter and builder, res. E. S. Front, bet. Long & Spring.
Sanderson, W. F., res. S. E. cor Front & Gay.
Stockel, Edmon, tanner, res. N. W. cor. Front & Gay.
Sharp, A., tailor, res. N. E. cor. High & Long.
Smith, J. S., exchange broker, res. W. S. High near Long.
Sefort, John, res. S. P. Lane, bet. 3d & 4th.
Swan, G., atty-at-law, res. W. S. High near Broad.
Slocum, E. N., saddle and harnessmaker, res. E. S. 4th, bet. State & Broad.
Sparrow, Thos., atty-at-law, bds. at Dr. Sisson's.
Stewart, A. A., merchant tailor, bds. at American.
Searls, Joel B., carpenter, bds. at American Hotel.
Stone, Dwight, (S. & Townsend) merchant, res. N. S. Rich near 3d.
Starling, Lyne, land dealer, bds. at Russell's.
Schneider, A., confectioner, res. W. S. High near Town.
Sheldon, T. H., (Reed & S.) bds. at City House.
Smethurst, James, umbrella maker, res. W. S. High near Rich.
Saul, John J., grocer, res. W. S. High, bet. Friend & Rich.
Stotts, Abraham, tobacconist, res. N. S. Friend near High.
Settler, John, coffee-house, S. E. cor. High & State in basement, res. same.
Swayne, N. H., (S. & Bates) atty-at-law, res. S. S. Town, eight buildings.
Savage, Wm. M., jeweler, res. E. S. High Com. Row.
Sherwood, O. W., (S. & Co.) res. W. S. 3d near Rich.
Shields, T. L., coffee-house, res. N. S. Town near High.
Stewart, F., (S. & Osborn) merchant, res. E. S. High near Town.
Stewart, Adam, (S. & Higgins) res. S. S. Town, bet. High & 3d.
Slocum, G. W., saddle and harnessmaker, res. S. S. Rich near 3d.
Sisson, P., physician, res. E. S. High near Rich.
Slusser, J. A., tailor, E. S. High near Rich.
Snowden, P. T., clerk, res. E. S. High, bet. Friend & Rich.
Snowden, Mrs., milliner, res. E. S. High, bet. Friend & Rich.
Stinsuelz, W., saddle and harnessmaker, E. S. High near Friend.
Stone, A. P., merchant, res. W. S. 3d near Rich.
Schneck, C. F., physician, res. E. S. High near Mound.
Seibert, John, bookbinder, res. E. S. High near Mound.
Stevens, J., physician, res. E. S. High near Mound.
Stonnes, S., mason, res. S. S. Cherry alley east of front.

Shanf, V., laborer, res. E. S. Front near Mound.
Smith, George, shoemaker, res. N. S. Mound near Front.
Spelman, Spencer, carpenter, res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Town.
Salada, Fred., blacksmith, res. E. S. Scioto, bet. State & Town.
Studer, George, teamster, res. N. W. cor. Friend & Scioto.
Sanborn, R. W., blacksmith, res. E. S. Canal near Friend.
Sheffield, C. G., produce dealer, res. N. S. Broad, bet. High & 3d.
Shannon, J. W., shoemaker, res. N. S. Friend, bet. Front & Scioto.
Stine, Elisha, millwright, res. S. E. cor. Scioto & Friend.
Selsam, George, laborer, res. S. W. cor. Front & S. P. Lane.
Sharp, Wm., cooper, res. S. E. cor. Mound & Front.
Smith, George, shoemaker, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound & South.
Silbernayl, Jacob, brewer, res. S. E. cor. High & 3d alley.
Smith, Jacob, mason, res. W. S. Front near City Brewery.
Sherman, L. H., combmaker, res. N. S. South near Front.
Sherman, W. D., combmaker, res. N. S. South near Front.
Stotts, U., Montgomery House, N. E. cor. High & South.
Stauring, Henry, res. E. S. High near South.
Smith, George, res. N. W. cor. Rich & Scioto.
Snider, Adam, laborer, res. S. W. cor. High & South.
Staley, George, laborer, res. S. S. South near High.
Smith, Thos., res. E. S. High near S. P. Lane.
Shead, Jared, mason, res. S. W. cor. High & 5th alley.
Sheaf, George F., carpenter, res. S. W. cor. New & S. P. Lane.
Swartz, Lewis, stoneman, res. E. S. 3d, bet. 2d alley & S. P. Lane.
Snider, David, stoneman, res. W. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.
Shoemaker, Adam, tailor, res. W. S. 3d, bet. South & Mound.
Smith, Nicholas, stoneman, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Mound & South.
Spade, David, cooper, res. S. S. Mound, bet. 3d & High.
Sites, Adam, whitesmith, res. S. S. Friend, bet. 3d and High.
Sites, Andrew, whitesmith, res. S. S. Friend, bet. 3d & High.
Seltzer, Samuel Z., physician, res. S. S. Friend, bet. 3d & High.
Shields, Thos. F., carpenter, res. N. S. Friend, bet. 3d & High.
Stanbery, C., atty-at-law, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Friend & Rich.
Spade, Fred., cartman, res. N. S. Rich, bet. High & 3d.
Sackett, E. hatter, res. S. W. cor. 3d & Town.
Scott, Charles, pub. O. S. Journal, res. N. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Starling, Lyne, Jr., clerk Court Com. Pleas, res. S. S. State, bet. 3d & High.
Shilling, Wm., ploughmaker, res. S. S. Long, bet. 3d & High.
Sieferd, C., gardener, res. S. S. N. P. Lane, bet. 3d & High.
Swartz, G., pumpmaker, res. W. S. 3d near S. P. Lane.
Shewry, Charles, blacksmith, bds. at Buckeye.
Slade, Robert, carpenter, res. N. S. Long, bet. 3d & High.
Scott, Mrs. Sarah, seamstress, res. S. S. Gay, bet. High & 3d.
Swan, Joseph R., judge Court Com. Pleas, res. N. S. Broad near 4th.
Scott, Mrs. Ann, boarding-house, E. S. 3d near State.

MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE DEAD, CAMP CHASE,

Most Largely Due to the Efforts of Col. William H. Knauss, a Distinguished Union Soldier and Officer.

Summers, Fred'k., laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. State & Town.
Slick, Jacob, laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. State & Town.

Trinity Church, N. S. Broad near High.
Thompson, Robert, mason, res. W. S. Fourth, bet. Long & Spring.
Tylor, Asa, carpenter, res. N. S. Long near Front.
Tipton, Thos., sausagemaker, res. S. W. cor. High & Spring.
Trevitt, Wm., physician, res. N. S. Broad, bet. High & Front.
Taft, D. H., merchant, res. W. S. High near Broad.
Taylor, John, (T., & Son) res. E. S. Water, bet. Gay & Long.
Taylor, Isaac, (Taylor & S.) res. N. E. cor. Gay & Water.
Tompson, Thomas, farmer, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Turgeon, Peter, printer, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Thompson, R., physician, (T. & Latham) res. S. S. Town near Third.
Thomas, J. B., clerk, aud. state office, bds. American Hotel.
Townsend, G. C., (Stone & T.) bds. American Hotel.
Thomas, Wray, (W. & K. T.) atty-at-law, bds. at Russell's.
Thomas, K., (W. & K.) atty-at-law, bds. at Russell's.
Thomas, Salmon, produce dealer, bds. American Hotel.
Thompson, H., dentist, res. W. S. High near Friend.
Thompson, Samuel, grocer, res. N. S. Friend near Front.
Todd, H., Dentist, bds. at City House.
Thrall, Walter, atty-at-law, res. E. S. High near Rich.
Taylor, J. F., artist, N. E. cor. High & Rich.
Thomas, Wm., boarding-house, E. S. High near Rich.
Thomas, Mrs. M. F., res. W. S. High, bet. Friend & Mound.
Thrall, Mrs. M., res. W. S. High, bet. Friend & Mound.
Trumbull, Adam, res. E. S. Rich, bet. Front & High.
Tylor, W. J., peddler, W. S. Front near South.
Thomas, Geo., plasterer, res. S. E. cor. High and 1st alley.
Trott, Martin, cartman, res. S. end New.
Thomas, Tarlton, laborer, res. N. W. cor. New & S. P. Lane.
Thorne, E. B., printer, res. W. S. 3d, bet. Town & Rich.
Thompson, John B., physician, res. S. E. cor. High & Gay.
Troxell, Jacob, miller, res. N. W. cor. 4th & Long.
Turney, Jacob, carpenter, res. N. W. cor. 4th & Town.
Taylor, Mrs. E., seamstress, res. S. S. Rich bet. Fifth & Sixth.
Tupper, Patrick, res. N. E. cor. 3d & South.
Turner, Henry, farmer, res. S. E. cor. Rich & Fifth.
Taylor, Wm., plasterer, bds. at Menely's.
Trott, Benedict, mason, res. N. E. cor. South & Fifth.
Troutman, Andrew, laborer, res. N. S. S. P. Lane, bet. 6th & 7th.

United Brethren Church, east side 3d near Rich.
Urey, Philip, cabinetmaker, res. W. S. Scioto, bet. Rich & Friend.
Unger, G. M., boot and shoemaker, res. W. S. High near College.
Ury, Peter, boot and shoemaker, res. N. W. cor. State & 5th.

Voris, Mrs., seamstress res. E. S. Front near Long.
Vincen, Daniel, blacksmith, res. S. E. cor. Friend & 3d.
Vinal, R., res. W. S. Front, bet. Friend & Mound.
Vandwalter, H., cabinetmaker, res. E. S. Front near Cherry Alley.
Vestil, Wm., mason, res. N. W. cor. Scioto and Sugar alley.
Vanyork, John Jr., grocer, res. E. S. High near South.
Vanhorn, Walter, res. N. W. cor. High & S. Pub. Lane.
Vanvechten, T. (Casey & V.) lumber merchant, bds. at American Hotel.
Veth, Peter, wood-sawyer, res. S. S. South, bet 3d & 4th.
Vandmark, Gideon, carpenter, res. N. S. Friend near 5th.
Valentine, Phillip, blacksmith, N. S. Mount, bet 5th & 6th.

Webster, A. W., carpenter, res. W. S. Front, bet. Spring & North.
White, Martin, guard O. P., res. W. S. Front, near N. P. Lane.
Wilcox, G. G., laborer, res. E. S. Front, bet. North & Last.
Wallace, carpenter, res. E. S. Front, bet. Long & Spring.
Ware, Mrs., res. W. S. High near North.
Willard, John, grocer, res. S. E. cor. State & Front.
Williams, E., moulder, F. Foundry, res. Front, bet. Broad & State.
Warner, Alex. res. W. S. Front, bet. State & Broad.
Wheaton, J. B., druggist, res. N. S. Broad near High.
Williams, Mrs., seamstress, res. S. S. Broad near Front.
Weherle, Matthias, carpenter, res. N. S. State near Market House.
Weherle, George, laborer, res. N. S. State near M. H.
White, George, blacksmith, res. N. S. Gay, bet. High & Third.
Wheeler, H. F., engraver, N. S. Town, bet. 3d & 4th.
Westwater, John (W. & Sons) glass merchant, res. N. E. cor. 3d & Long.
Westwater, Wm. (Westwater & S.), merchant, bds. at J. Westwater's.
Westwater, James, (Westwater & S.) mer., bds. at J. Westwater's.
White, A. F., clerk, bds. at American Hotel.
Whiting, I. N., (W. & Huntington), res. E. S. 3d near State.
Wing, C. H. (W. Richards & Co). bds. S. D. Preston's.
Williams, W. W. (W. & Breyfogle) res. W. S. Front, bet Friend & Mound.
Winkle, C., tailor, res. N. S. S. P. Lane near Third.
Walk, C., physician, bds. at Russell's.
Weaver, L. J., merchant, res. W. S. Third, bet. Rich & Town.
Wright, S. E., (W. & Legg) printer, res. N. S. Friend near Front.
Walcut, J. M., paint store, res. N. S. Town, bet. High & Third.
Walcut, Wm., portrait painter, bds. at J. M. Walcut's.
Walcut, George, portrait painter, res. N. S. Town near High.
Wood, H., bds. at City House.
Walton, John, chairmaker, res. S. W. cor. 3d & Rich.
Watson, James, carpenter, res. W. S. High, bet Friend & Mound.
Woolful, A., wagonmaker, res. S. S. Cherry alley, east of Front.
Woodruff, J., shoemaker, res. Friend, bet. High & Front.
Wagoner, Levi, blacksmith, res. W. S. Front near Rich.

Wendell, Daniel, tailor, res. W. S. Front near Friend.
Wright, John, cabinetmaker, S. S. Rich west of Front.
Wallis, Norman, carpenter, res. W. S. Scioto near Friend.
Waas, Henry, Canal Hotel, near canal bridge.
Woodbury, D. P., (W. & Co.) bds. at N. Medbery's.
Woodbury, E. K. (W. & Co.) res. at the store.
Wroe, Joseph, millwright, res. E. S. Front, bet. Mound and South.
Wingfield, John, cooper, res. N. S. South near Scioto.
Warford, Reading, wagonmaker, S. W. cor. Mound & Scioto.
Wetherby, S. P., cooper, res. E. S. Scioto, bet. South & Mound.
Wesbaker, Adam, laborer, res. N. W. cor. South & Scioto.
Whitsell, John, carpenter, res. W. S. Friend, bet. Mound & South.
Wier, Daniel, carpenter, res. W. S. Friend, bet. Mound & South.
Wells, Wm., teamster, res. W. S. Friend, bet. Mound & South.
Wilkins, John, broommaker, res. S. S. South near High.
Walling, Asa, grocer, res. E. S. High, bet. 2d & 3d alleys.
Watson, Wm., distiller, res. E. S. High, bet. 2d & 3d alleys.
Wiley, Wm., distiller, res. E. S. High, bet. 2d & 3d alleys.
Whiteman, George, res. W. S. High, bet. 2d & 3d alleys.
Wretz, John, cabinetmaker, res. E. S. High, near College.
Winkler, John, laborer, res. south end New.
Whisker, John, laborer, res. S. E. cor. New and 5th alley.
Wible, Godfrey, laborer, res. W. S. New, bet. 3d & 4th alley.
Will, John, tailor, res. S. E. cor. 3d & 3d alley.
Waggoner, Adam, stonecutter, res. W. S. Third, bet. South & Mound.
Wingle, John, res. south end New.
Winn, Charles, tobacconist, res. W. S. Third, bet. 4th & 5th.
Walton, Gideon, carpenter, res. S. S. Mound, bet. 3d & High.
Wagley, J. B., pumpmaker, res. S. S. Rich near High
Wagley, Mrs., Milliner, res. S. S. Rich near High.
Wood, Thos., res. N. S. Rich, bet. Third & High.
Whitcomb, Rev. David, res. N. S. Town, bet. 3d & High.
Wilson, Mrs. Margaret, res. S. S. State, bet. 3d & High.
Wells, Misses, school teachers, res. near N. E. cor. Gay & High.
Work, John C., merchant, res. E. S. High, bet. Gay & Long.
Whip, George P., carpenter, res. E. S. High, bet. North & N. P. Lane.
Wallis, Wm., laborer, res. S. S. North, bet. 3d & High.
Wallis, George, laborer, res. N. S. Long, bet. 3d & High.
Williams, James, laborer, N. W. cor. Gay & Third.
Winn, Isaac, laborer, res. E. S. 4th, bet. North & Spring.
White, Rolin, farmer, res. E. S. 4th, bet. North & Spring.
Wait, Wm. res. E. S. Third, near Gay.
Wait, James, res. E. S. Third near Gay.
Wilcox, Mrs. Amanda, res. E. S. Third near Gay.
Wilcox, P. B. (W. & Pierrepont) atty-at-law, res. E. S. 3d, bet. State & Broad.
Wise, Wm., hatter, res. W. S. 4th, bet. Broad & State.
Whitehill, Joseph, state treas., res. N. W. cor. 4th & State.

Ward, Mrs., res. N. W. cor. 4th & Town.
Weyman, George, laborer, res. N. S. Mound near 4th.

Young, Wm. H., carpenter, res. E. S. 3d near Long.

Zinn, Adam, teamster, res. E. S. Water, bet. Spring & North.
Zolinger, Jacob, tavern keeper, res. S. S. Broad, bet. Scioto & Front.
Zimmer, John, drayman, res. W. S. Front near Mound.
Zahrenger, Christian, skindresser, res. S. W. cor. High & 1st alley.
Zarkman, John, stonemason, res. E. S. High near College.
Zuberd, Jacob, farmer, res. W. S. New near College.
Zuberd, John, farmer, res. W. S. New near College.
Zinn, Daniel, hackman, res. S. S. Long, bet 3d & High.
Zinn, Elijah P., shoemaker. res. N. W. cor. State & Fourth.
Zigler, Casper, laborer, res. W. S. 4th, bet. State & Town.
Zigler, Jonas, papermaker, res N. S. Rich bet. 5th & 6th.
Zeller, Christian, cigarmaker, res. S. S. Friend, bet. 6th & 7th.
Zettler, Jacob, tanner, res. N. E. cor. Friend & 4th.

The Points of Comparison.

Here are two striking points of comparison, as showing by one line of data, the growth of a city during a period of fifty-five years.

First Point: The city directory for 1843-44 contained twelve hundred and thirty-four names. Its pages numbered two hundred and one. Size, duodecimo. Type, long primer leaded.

Second Point: The city directory for 1908 contained seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five names. Its pages numbered one thousand three hundred and thirty-two. Size, royal octavo. Type, brevier solid.

The population of the city in 1843 was seven thousand one hundred and eighty-four, or practically six and one-half times as great as the number of names in the directory. The number of names in the directory for 1908-9 is seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. At the former ratio, the population would approximate half a million, but the ascertained ratio between the names in the directory and the current population, is and has for twenty years been two and three-fourths, which gives the city a present population of two hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. This does not include the recent suburban additions to the city, which practically brings the population up to two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The average annual growth of the population for the past sixty-five years has been three thousand three-hundred, but the most of the gain has been during the past twenty years.

The progress of the city in the political, governmental and personal (in the sense of augmenting population) advancement, has been upon the principle of an arithmetical progression, as shown upon the basis of comparison herein, and, as the other appropriate chapters disclose, the same principle

is applicable to the industrial economic, educational, religious, and other co-related lines, and with probably fewer gaps and shocks than are incident to the average growing community.

In the matter of political government, the charter of 1834, with amendments and expansions of the original idea and various subsidiary enactments of like inclination and tendency, answered the public (and the politicians) demand until the beginning of the tenth decade. Almost to the last the original charter government preserved its severe simplicity and furnished a government that was not burdensome, and one that history declares was not detrimental to the growth of the city and furnished but few public scandals.

Two decades of structural changes began, and they have not yet assumed permanent form, thus forbidding the rendering of final judgment as to their good or evil tendencies. What was known as a federal plan of city government was provided by legislative enactment, in which the mayor appointed the heads of the various departments with a director in control of each, including public improvements, public safety, public accounts, and other departments. Then followed the "Code" with the board plan, with boards partly elective by the people, and partly appointive by the mayor and partly elective by the council, covering the same and similar governmental subjects.

Under the Act of 1908, the provisions of the code relating to this feature of government was repealed and the former federal government idea was restored, so, that after January 1, 1910, the mayor will appoint the heads of the departments, and theoretically, at least, become directly responsible to the voters for the entire public administration since he will be clothed with the power of removal, under reasonable and proper restrictions, of his appointees for dereliction in the discharge of their duties.

The question of the permanency or a progressive evolution, or a retrogression to the simpler forms of municipal government, is only to be determined by the lapse of time. Criticism, under existing circumstances would hardly be justified; speculation as to future forms and eventuations is hardly called for.

CHAPTER V.

RISE AND GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Organized 1806.

The First Presbyterian Church had its origin in Franklinton, and was organized on the 8th of February, 1806, as the First Presbyterian Church of Franklin county: pastor, Rev. James Hoge; elders, Robert Culbertson, Wil-

liam Read; trustees, Joseph Dixon, John Dill, David Nelson, William Domigan, Joseph Hunter, Lucas Sullivant.

The formal organization of the church was under the charge of Rev. R. G. Wilson of Chillicothe and the following members were accepted: Colonel and Mrs. Robert Culbertson, William and Mrs. Read, David and Mrs. Nelson, Michael and Mrs. Fisher, Robert and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Mrs. Susanna McCoy and Miss Catherine Kessler.

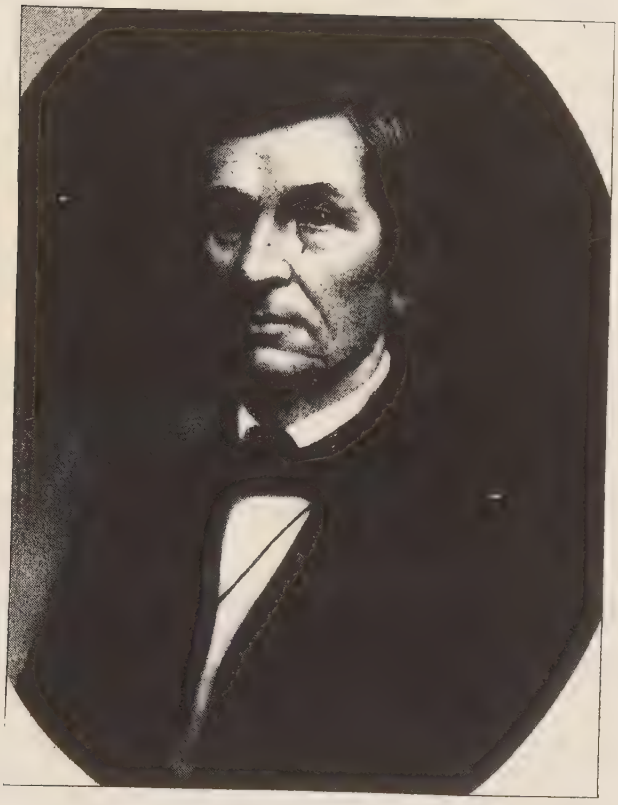
Among the later members were: Lucas Sullivant, William Shaw, John Turner, Joseph Hunter, John Hunter, John Turner, Adam Turner, J. Hamlin, S. G. Flenniken, John Dill, Michael Fisher, J. McGowan, George Skidmore, Samuel King, William Brown, Sr., Joseph Park, David Jameson, Andrew Park, John Overdier, Jacob Overdier, Charles Hunter, John Lisle, J. McElvaine, M. Hess, M. Thompson, Robert Young, William Domigan, John McCoy, Joseph Smart, Isaac Smart, S. Powers, Jos. Dickinson, Joseph Cowghill.

In 1805, the afterward distinguished Dr. Hoge, then a young man, first arrived in Franklinton as a missionary; and after laboring in that capacity for some time, he formed a regular church, of which he remained the head until he resigned his charge, in 1857. In 1807 he was regularly employed by his church and congregation to minister to their religious wants. The following is a copy verbatim of the call upon him for that purpose and to which he acceded. The old document, in the hand writing of Lucas Sullivant, is still preserved as a relic of past times:

"The congregation of Franklinton, being on sufficient ground well satisfied of the ministerial qualifications of you, James Hoge, and having good hopes from our past experience of your labors, that your ministration in the Gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests, do earnestly call and desire you to undertake the pastoral office in said congregation; promising you in the discharge of your duty, all proper support, encouragement and obedience in the Lord: And that you may be free from worldly cares and avocations, we hereby promise and oblige ourselves to pay to you the sum of three hundred dollars, in half yearly payments, annually, for three-fourths of your time, until we find ourselves able to give you a compensation for the whole of your time, in like proportion, during the time of your being and continuing the regular pastor of this church. In testimony whereof, we have respectively subscribed our names, this 25th day of September, Anno Domini 1807.

"Robert Culbertson,
"William Read,
"Elders.
"Joseph Dixon,
"Joseph Dill,
"David Nelson,
"William Domigan,
"Joseph Hunter,
"Lucas Sullivant,
"Trustees."

The house in which the congregation first held their religious meetings in Franklinton was a two-story frame and was still standing in 1858, when



REV. JAMES HOGE, D. D.

the semi-centennial was celebrated, some two hundred yards northward from the old courthouse. The sessions of the supreme court of Franklin county were first held in the same building. It so happened, that Parson Hoge traveled from Springfield to Franklinton in company with Judge Baldwin, who, pleased with the young candidate for holy orders, tendered him the use of the room occupied by the court; and here the small band of worshipers first assembled for religious service. The next church building was a very plain one-story brick house, erected on the bank of the river, near the old Franklinton burying-ground. The society's next step was their removal to the infant town of Columbus. In the spring of the year 1814 they erected a log cabin about twenty-five by thirty feet on the ground near the corner of Spring and Third streets. Service was held at times in this, but principally at the Franklinton brick church, until the year 1818, when a frame building, or rather three frames connected and forming but one inside or large room, was erected on the west side of Front street, south of town, where Dr. Hoge administered to his congregation until the erection of the First Presbyterian church, in 1830, at the corner of State and Third streets, and the first services were held in it on the first Sunday in December, 1830. In 1855 this building underwent a general remodeling, under the direction of Mr. R. A. Sheldon, architect, and here services were continued to be held until preparations were completed to remove to Bryden road and Ohio avenue, and the site was disposed of.

On the 8th of February, 1856, the church held a semi-centennial celebration in the church building, in honor to their venerable and highly respected pastor—at which Dr. Hoge himself was the interesting and imposing character most observed. He delivered the address on the occasion. It was an interesting recital of the circumstances attending his advent into this then wilderness, and the progress of the church and society generally since that period. The Rev. Mr. Hall and Rev. Mr. Smith, both of the Presbyterian church, also spoke on the occasion. Under the direction of Joseph Sullivant, Esq., whose familiarity with the church made it an easy and pleasant duty, a number of well executed pictures were hung around the room, at once disclosing a striking and graphic history of the church improvements above referred to. The pillars were decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers. The tables were admirably arranged, under the direction of Mrs. Kelsey, and the supper was worthy of the occasion. The whole thing passed off well and was a solemn but pleasant celebration.

Half Century Organization.

The church organization at the date of the half-century was: pastor, Rev. Edgar Woods; elders, James Cherry, Isaac Dalton, Thomas Moodie, James S. Abbott, William M. Awl, Alfred Thomas; trustees, Robert Neil, M. L. Sullivant, D. W. Deshler, James D. Osborn, George M. Parsons.

The membership of the First church, according to a local authority, was one hundred and seventy-five. During the last eight or ten years of Dr. Hoge's administration he was assisted by various ministers of the denomination. On Sunday, June 28, 1857, he delivered an appropriate address, resigned the

charge and was succeeded by Rev. Edgar Woods, formerly of Wheeling, Virginia, who was regularly installed on the 30th day of the same month.

Dr. Hoge is described, by a contemporary, when he was approaching fourscore, as tall, erect and robust in figure, the embodiment of healthful, contented and happy age, with hair but little whitened with the frosts of time. His long and useful career came to a peaceful and triumphant close in Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of September, 1863, at the age of eighty-nine, with but little impairment of his physical and mental powers. He was born in Moorefield, Hardy county, Virginia, July 4, 1784. He had lived an active, laborious life, and lived it well and becomingly, and thus escaped most of the ills flesh is traditionally heir to..

That the life of Dr. Hoge and the growth of Presbyterianism in the capital of Ohio, in the central regions of the state, is fully shown by a remarkably vivid memorial written by Dr. E. D. Morris, of Columbus, who, like Dr. Hoge, was, or rather is, a man of great mental and physical powers and still lives in flesh and in vigorous age, to cheer and edify his many admiring friends. This memorial was written by Dr. Morris in 1870, and printed in the June number of "Our Monthly," a religious and literary magazine for the family, published in Cincinnati. Dr. Morris describes the primitive conditions in central Ohio at the beginning of the nineteeth century, and the obstacles of all kinds that met James Hoge, a young beginner in the vineyard, in 1803.

Dr. Hoge, then a young man, visited Highland county, Ohio, to transact some secular business and strive for a betterment of health. He resolved to become a permanent citizen of the newly erected state. He was twenty years old. Preliminary thereto he returned to Virginia to earn the means to begin his labors in the wilderness.

His father, Moses D. Hoge, was a famous Presbyterian divine in the Old Dominion, and for the fifteen closing years of his life had been president of Hampton Sidney College. James taught school and studied theology under private tutors. On April 17, 1805, he was licensed to preach in the Presbytery of Lexington, Virginia. In the same year he received a commission from the general assembly to preach the gospel as a missionary in Ohio. As already stated, he was "called" to the ministry in Franklinton (now Columbus), which he accepted, was regularly ordained and began his ministry in the courthouse of Franklin county.

He reached out to the surrounding towns and planted the seeds for other churches. Log and clapboarded houses served for his first church edifices, even the locations of which are being rapidly effaced. The first church numbered about fifty members, and they were scattered over not less than five hundred square miles from Walnut creek on the east, to Darby on the west, and from Dublin on the north to near Circleville on the south.

A second congregation grew up in 1808, in what is now Truro township. When Columbus was surveyed in 1812 and the east bank of the river began to become populated, and in 1814 an edifice twenty-five by thirty feet, made wholly of hickory saplings and christened by common consent "The Hickory Church," was erected on Spring run, near the corner of Spring and Third streets. Here he conducted services as well as in the Truro church. Then in

1821 a more pretentious house was erected at Front and Town streets. It was capable of seating four hundred people. He was extended a second call and received six hundred dollars and later eight hundred dollars for his services. Efforts were made by other towns to engage the Doctor, but he clung to his first love.

In 1833 a new house of worship was erected at State and Third streets. Later it was remodeled and beautified and it was here that Dr. Hoge preached his greatest sermons and did his greatest works. That sanctuary has now been abandoned as a house of worship and looms against the background of sky and brick walls, a melancholy wreck of a past generation. In 1850 Dr. Hoge accepted the chair of pastoral theology and church history in a theological seminary in Cincinnati. This detained him away from his charge in Columbus half of each year, and at his urgent request Rev. Josiah D. Smith was chosen as his colleague. In 1854 the seminary was removed from Cincinnati and Dr. Hoge resigned.

A Century of Presbyterianism.

The one hundredth anniversary of Presbyterianism in Columbus was celebrated November 12 to 19, 1905, opening in the great Auditorium on Broad street, Sunday evening, November 12, at 7:30 p. m., at which an address, "A Century of Missions," was delivered by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., LL.D., New York; the Mesdames MacDonald sang a memorial offering; Rev. William O. Thompson, D.D., presided; an anthem was sung by Mrs. Henry C. Lord, soprano; Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, alto; Mr. James S. Webb, tenor; Mr. A. R. Barrington, baritone.

The last general meeting was held at the Broad Street church Friday evening, November 17, and was presided over by William H. Huston. Remarks were made by Professor Josiah R. Smith, Dr. Gladden and Dr. Morris, and a general reception followed. At the meeting Monday evening, November 13, Mr. P. W. Huntington presided, and Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, of Louisville, Kentucky, delivered the address: "The Making of the Man."

Rev. S. S. Palmer presided on the afternoon of the 14th; Rev. James A. Patterson on the evening of the same day; Rev. George Allen Brewer, evening of the 15th; Rev. George H. Fullerton, Lancaster, evening of the 16th; Rev. R. G. Ramsey on the afternoon of the 16th; Rev. W. H. Huston on the evening of the 17th. Sunday the 19th was observed with memorial meetings in all the churches, separately.

Among the other prominent persons who spoke during the week's services were Mr. P. W. Huntington; Rev. D. J. Moffat, D. D., LL. D., president of Washington and Jefferson College; President Henry M. McCracken, D. D., LL. D., New York; Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., professor in Lane Seminary; Rev. Alexander Riggs, D. D., LL.D., professor in Lane Seminary; Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL.D., Princeton, New York; Dr. Norcross; Foster Copeland; Professor Josiah R. Smith; and Dr. Morris.

The following churches and pastors participated: First, Rev. George Allen Brewer; Central, Rev. James Albert Patterson; Broad Street, Rev. S. S. Palmer;

Olivet, Rev. R. G. Ramsey; West Broad, Rev. W. H. Huston; St. Clair Avenue, Rev. F. M. Kumler; Nelson Memorial, Rev. W. L. Staub.

Also the following resident ministers: Rev. W. O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. W. S. Eagleson, Rev. Robert H. Cunningham, Rev. N. C. Helfrich, Rev. Thomas B. Atkins, Rev. Robert A. Watson, Rev. H. P. Barnes, Rev. J. M. Anderson and Rev. A. R. Tarr.

The Hoge Centenary.

On Sunday and Monday, February 11 and 12, 1906, was celebrated the centenary of the First Presbyterian church of Columbus. The celebration was no less solemn than it was beautiful and in perfect taste and accord with the occasion and the event it celebrated and memorialized.

The services were held in the new (present) First Presbyterian church at Bryden road and Ohio avenue. After music and appropriate readings from the scriptures, prayer by Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., LL.D., announcements, etc., etc., an historical address, "A Sketch of James Hoge and the First Presbyterian Church," was delivered by Mr. Robert S. Neil, president of the board of trustees. The address was not only replete with historical incident and description, but scholarly and well delivered to the deeply interested congregation. This reading was followed by the singing of the hymn (tune Ward, hymnal 531) sung at the semi-centennial, preserved in the corner-stone of the old church and exhumed to be sung at the centennial.

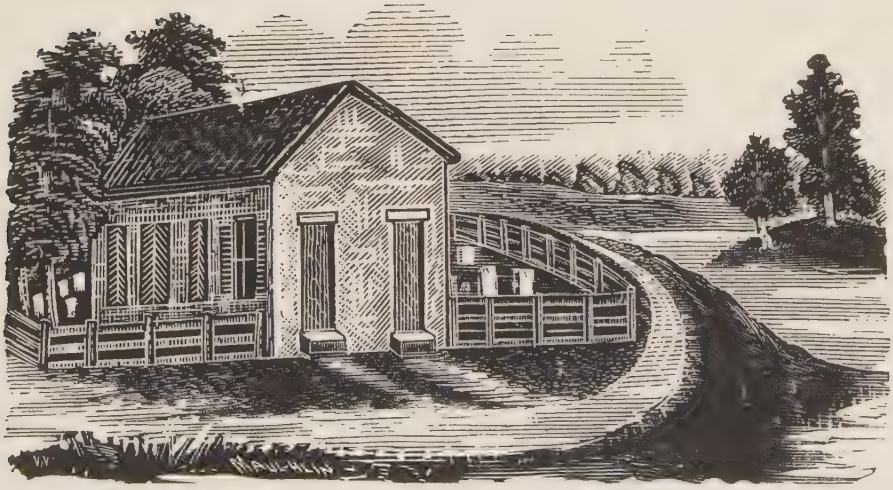
On Sunday evening following the music, prayer and offertory, Rev. William McKibbin, D. D., LL. D., delivered a most impressive address, the subject being "The Obligations Which the Past Imposes on the Present and Future."

On Monday evening Rev. Samuel S. Palmer, D. D., presided. There were "Greetings" by the pastor, Rev. Geo. A. Brewer; soprano solo, "Angels of Glory," by Mrs. Edith Sage McDonald; remarks by Rev. James Albert Patterson, D.D.; duet, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," Mrs. Edith Sage MacDonald and Mrs. Maude Wentz MacDonald; remarks by Rev. W. K. Fulton; remarks by Robert G. Ramsey; and contralto solo, "Set of Sun," Mrs. Maude Wentz MacDonald.

The present organization consists of J. D. Harlor, clerk; H. E. Brook, Alfred McClure, G. W. Shepherd, U. B. Strickler, G. W. Miller, F. B. Milligan, A. M. McPeak; trustees, Robert S. Neil, president; F. G. Houser, Charles McKee, E. M. Baldridge, treasurer; deacons, William Endslow, chairman, Mason M. Gill, W. O. Copeland, Paul Hedges, Robert H. Dunn, Robert S. Miller, Carl Frankenberg; Missionary Society, Mrs. Florence Strickler, president; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Alfred McClure, president.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized on the first Sabbath in March, 1839. The organization at the beginning comprised thirty-one persons, the most of whom were from the first old Presbyterian church. For a short time prior to the regular formation of the church, those connected with it had held their meetings for worship in a room on High street. The church was incorporated by an act of the legislature, April, 1839, and measures were taken to secure a site for a church edifice.

Frame church erected in 1806. Here Rev. Dr. James Hoge began his ministry. The building was designed for a dwelling, but was first used as a church. Later it was used for a dwelling.



This was the first regular church in Franklinton (now Columbus) in 1811. Here Dr. Hoge continued his ministry.

After the church was organized and until the ensuing October, the congregation had the services of Rev. Topliff; thereafter until 1840 the services of Rev. George L. Boardman. A call had been tendered Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, D.D., which he accepted, and on November 24, 1841, he was regularly installed as pastor, and continued to sustain that relation until August 1, 1855, when he was transferred to the presidency of the Western Reserve College.

Early in September a unanimous call was tendered to the Rev. Edward D. Morris, then at Auburn, New York. This call he accepted and on the first Sabbath of the ensuing December, he began his ministerial labors, and was duly installed as pastor on the 2d of January, 1856. The church grew and prospered and in 1857-8, it was evident that a more commodious church building was necessary, and the erection of the present church on Third street, directly south of the government building, was begun.

In 1858, the organization was: Pastor, Rev. E. D. Morris; elders, H. B. Carrington, Asa D. Lord, Chauncey N. Olds, John J. Ferson, Ebenezer McDonald, John H. Stage; trustees, D. T. Woodbury, A. P. Stone, Ermine Case, Jonas McCune, Collins Stone; treasurer, John M. Ferson. The number of members for that year is given at two hundred and forty-five.

Westminster Church—This church was organized on the 1st of June, 1854, and consisted at that time of thirty members, who had been dismissed from the First Presbyterian church. For three years and a half the congregation worshiped in the lecture room of Starling Medical College. In 1856 and 1857 they erected their church edifice at the corner of Sixth and State streets, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. It was dedicated on the 23d of August, 1857. The number of members in 1858 was one hundred and sixteen. Rev. J. D. Smith had been pastor from the first, having been called to the charge of it from the First church, where he had been for several years collegiate pastor with Rev. Dr. Hoge.

This organization disposed of the church on State street many years since. The following were the last to have pastoral charge of Westminster church before the merging of the congregation with the Second or Central: Rev. Nathan Smith, 1881 to 1892; Rev. Dr. A. E. E. Taylor, 1892 to 1897; Rev. Dr. Rogers, from 1897 until the merging of the congregations.

Welsh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1837. Their house of worship is a small frame building on Town street, east of Fifth. For the first ten or twelve years they had no regular pastor. The Rev. Mr. Price, Rev. John Harris, and occasionally some others, preached for the congregation until about the year 1849, when the Rev. Mr. Powell, of Delaware, became the regular installed pastor. He continued until 1857, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Jones. The number of members in 1858 was thirty-five

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian—This church was organized December 10, 1850, with thirteen members. Thomas Kennedy and Hugh Price were elders; Dr. John Morrison, Neil McLaughlin and John Stothart were trustees. The society in 1852 erected a frame church at the corner of Sixth and Town streets. In 1858 there were sixty-three members and while services were regularly held, there was no regular minister, but Rev. G. W. Gowdy acted as regular supply.

The growth and expansion of the Presbyterian church since 1858 is shown by the following brief statement of the present places of worship, benefices and church and benevolent missions:

Presbyterian Churches 1808-9 *With Street Locations and Pastors.*

Broad Street: N. E. Cor. Broad and Garfield. Rev. S. S. Palmer.
Central: Cor. Third and Chapel. Rev. Jas. A. Patterson.
Fair Ave. Reformed: Fair Ave. W. of Champion. Rev. R. B. Patton.
Fifth Ave.: W. Fifth Ave. near High. Rev. Alex. R. Tarr.
First: Cor. Bryden Road and Ohio Ave. Rev. Geo. A. Brewster.
First Cumberland: Cor. Second Ave. and Highland. Rev. Chas. G. Watson.
First United: Long near Washington. Rev. Wm. K. Fulton.
Neil Ave. United: Neil and Herman. Rev. John G. King.
Nelson Memorial Chapel: Taylor Ave. bet. Mt. Vernon and Harvard Ave. Rev. William Staub.
North Minister: Cor. King and Hunter. Rev. R. G. Ramsey.
St. Clair Ave.: St. Clair and Felton. Rev. M. W. Simpson.
Welsh: East Avenue and Long. Rev. Jenkin Williams.
West Broad: Cor Broad and Dakota. Rev. W. O. Wozencraft.

Reformed.

Eighth Ave.: Eighth Ave. and Hunter. Rev. B. E. Reemsnyder.
St. John's: 1412½ North High.
Wilson Ave.: Cor. Far and Wilson. Rev. W. H. Tussing.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Organized 1814.

The first Methodist church or class in Columbus was organized near the beginning of the year 1814, under the auspices of the Rev. Samuel West, the preacher in charge of the circuit which included this section of central Ohio. There were but four members of the class when it was organized, George McCormick and his wife; George B. Harvey and Miss Jane Armstrong, who soon after became the wife of Mr. Harvey, the third member above. The fifth member admitted was Moses Freeman, a manumitted negro slave. Nearly ten years later Freeman and his family migrated to Liberia, Africa, there to do missionary work in the land of his nativity, he having been carried into slavery in his early youth. From what can be learned from his subsequent history he died soon after reaching Africa, and there exists no modern trace of his family.

In the same year of 1814 the proprietors of the town, in line with their policy of encouraging religion and education, donated and conveyed to the little Methodist congregation the lot on which the old Town Street church, now a part of the handsome Columbus Public School Library building, was erected, covering the lot thus originally donated and conveyed to Messrs. George Mc-

Cormick, Peter Grubb, Jacob Grubb, John Brickell and George B. Harvey, trustees, by the proprietors. Near the close of the year 1814, a hewed log church with a shingled roof was erected on the lot and becomingly dedicated to the Master's cause. It was for some years used as a public school house and in this way a small revenue was derived for the further promotion of the gospel. In 1817, it became necessary to enlarge the church to accommodate the growing congregation. By adding a frame structure of equal size to the log house its capacity was slightly more than doubled.

About the year 1825 both the frame and the hewed log structures were eliminated and a somewhat commodious brick church was erected. This building continued to accommodate the flock until 1853, when it was torn down and a much larger edifice was erected, which some years ago, ceased to be a house of worship, was transferred to the Columbus city school board and incorporated into the school library, as above stated.

The lineal descendant of this, the original Methodist church of Columbus is the Town Street church at the intersection of Bryden road and Eighteenth street, Bryden road being the beautiful residential extension of Town street eastward from Parson's avenue.

Wesley Chapel—In 1846, William Neil, noted for his public spirit, donated a corner lot at Broad and Fourth streets, and on this was erected Wesley Chapel. The first building erected was deemed commodious, but it long since gave way to the present beautiful specimen of church architecture. In 1858, Rev. William Porter was pastor of Wesley Chapel; M. Gooding, E. Booth, Richard Jones, Thomas Walker, Daniel Miner and J. E. Rudisill, trustees, and the number of members was given in the local chronicles as one hundred and fifty.

Bigelow Chapel was erected on Friend (now Main) street in 1854. In 1858 Rev. Lovet Taft was pastor; A. Cooper, E. Glover, M. Holm, W. F. Knoderer, E. H. Link, John Whitsel, J. C. Kenyon and Newton Gibbon were trustees; and the number of members given at sixty.

German Methodist Church—In 1844 the German Methodist church was erected at the corner of Third street and south Public lane and the German Methodists, as a rule attended worship there. The Rev. Paul Brodbeck was pastor in 1858 and sixty-three members were reported.

Colored Methodist Church—In 1823 the colored Methodists separated from the whites and formed a society, class or church by themselves. From 1823 to 1839 they held services in rented rooms at various points and then erected a church on Long street. In 1857 Rev. J. H. Shorter was pastor in charge. The number of members reported was one hundred and thirteen.

Whitfield Methodists (*Welsh*) was organized in 1848. In the same year the congregation erected a brick church at the corner of Long and Sixth streets. The different pastors from 1848 to 1858 were: Rev. Mr. Parry, 1848-1855; Rev. David Williams, 1855-1857; Rev. Parry, 1857-1858. The number of members was seventy-three.

These comprise the organized and separate branches of the Methodist church in Columbus in 1858, coming the first half century period. On a later page is to be found the new branches added during the second half century period.

Ministers from 1814 *to* 1858.

One of the most interesting studies of the history of the Methodist church of Columbus is the names of the Methodist ministers, presiding elders and circuit riders, from the date of the organization of the church in 1814 to 1858, the close of the half century era of the state and city's history. Herewith, bearing the dates, in years of their ministrations, first of the presiding elders, second of the circuit riders is given the complete list.

Presiding Elders.

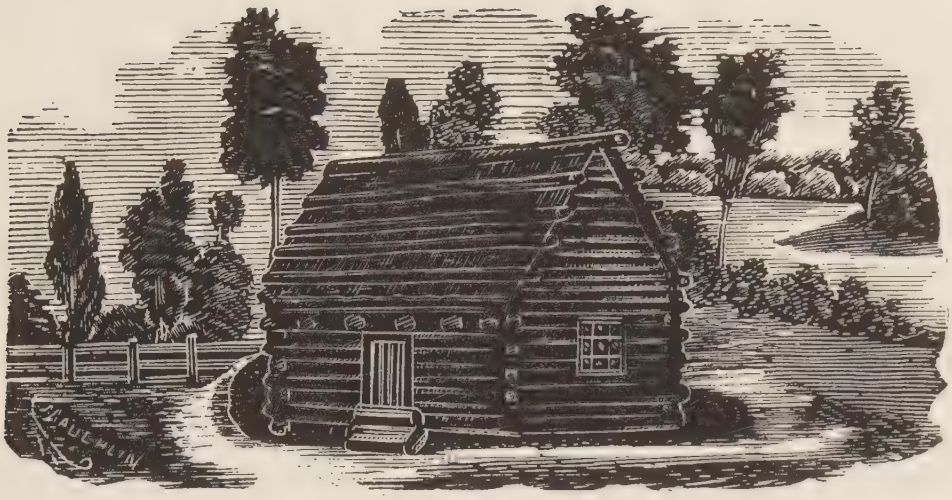
1814-15-16, James Quinn; 1817, David Young; 1818-19-20, John Collins; 1821, Samuel West; 1822-23, Greenburg Jones; 1824-25-26, Jacob Young; 1827, Russell Bigelow; 1828-29-30, David Young; 1831, John Collins; 1832-33-34-35, Augustus Eddy; 1836-7-8-9, Jacob Young; 1840-41, John Ferree; 1842, Joseph M. Trimble; 1843-44, David Whitcomb; 1845-46, Robert O. Spencer; 1847-48-49-50, John W. Clark; 1851, Cyrus Brooks; 1852-53-54, Uriah Heath; 1855-56-57, Zachariah Cornell.

Circuit Riders at Large—1814-1830.

1814, Samuel West; 1815, Isaac Pavey; 1816, Jacob Hooper; 1817, William Swayze, Simon Peters; 1818, William Swayze, Lemuel Lane; 1819, John Tevis, Leroy Swormsted; 1820, John Tevis, Peter Stevens; 1821, Russell Bigelow, Horace Brown; 1822, Russell Bigelow, Thomas McCleary; 1823, Charles Waddell, H. S. Fernandes; 1824, Charles Waddell, Alfred Lorane; 1825, Leroy Swormsted, Joseph Carper; 1826, Joseph Carper, John H. Power; 1827, Samuel Hamilton, Jacob Young; 1828, Samuel Hamilton, Jesse F. Wixom; 1829, Leroy Swormsted, G. Blue; 1830, John W. Clark, Adam Poe.

Circuit Preachers, Columbus Station—1831-1858.

1831, Thomas A. Morris; 1832, Robert O. Spencer; 1833, Russell Bigelow; 1834, Russell Bigelow, Leonard Gurley; 1835-36, E. W. Sehon; 1837, Joseph Carper; 1838, Joseph A. Waterman; 1839, William Herr; 1840-41, Joseph A. Trimble; 1842, David Whitcomb; 1843, John Miley, Abraham Wambaugh; 1844, John Miley; 1845-6, Granville Moody; 1847, Cyrus Brooks, Town street; George C. Crum, Wesley Chapel; 1848, same incumbents; 1849, David Warnock, Town street; William H. Lowder, Wesley Chapel; 1850, David Warnock, Town street; John W. Weakley, Wesley Chapel; 1851, Clinton W. Sears, Town street; John M. Leavitt, Wesley Chapel; 1852, Asbury Bruner, Town street; John M. Leavitt Wesley Chapel; 1853, Asbury Bruner, Town street; James L. Grover, Wesley Chapel; Edward Mabee, mission; 1854, John W. White, Town street; James L. Grover, Wesley Chapel; Joseph H. Creighton, Bigelow Chapel; 1855, John W. White, Town street; John Frazer, Wesley Chapel; Thomas Lee, Bigelow Chapel; 1856, J. M. Jamison, Town street; John Frazer, Wesley Chapel; Thomas Lee, Bigelow Chapel; 1857, J. M. Jamison, Town street; William Porter, Wesley Chapel; Lovet Taft, Bigelow Chapel.



This is the first church building erected on the east side of the river in Columbus proper, 1821. Here Dr. Hoge continued to officiate.

This is the second church erected east of the river and in its turn was occupied by Dr. Hoge in 1830, and was known as "Old Trinity in Unity."

In this list may be found the names of several of the greatest Methodist divines on the American continent during the first half of the nineteenth century—names inseparably connected with the growth of Methodism throughout the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The following church organizations of the Methodist faith at the close of the second centennial period stated as briefly as may be, show the surprising growth of the organization since 1858.

Church Edifices and Locations 1808-1909.

Broad Street: Cor. Broad and Washington. Rev. A. E. Craig.
Eleventh Street: Cor. Donaldson and Eleventh. Rev. E. L. Gilliam.
Fifth Avenue: Corner Fifth and Oakland. Rev. R. D. Morgan
First: Cor. Bryden Road and Eighteenth. Rev. E. S. Lewis.
First (German): Cor. Third and Livingston. Rev. Oscar Rogotzky.
Free Methodist: 1046 Harrison avenue.
Gift Street: West Side. Rev. Peter Fry.
Glenwood: Cor. Highland and Olive. Rev. Daniel C. Canfield.
Grace: Fifth Ave. and E. Ninth St. Rev. P. H. Fry.
Indianola: J. C. Arbuckle.
King Avenue: Cor. Neil and King avenues. Rev. Lucien Clark.
Madison Avenue: Madison avenue west of Miller. Rev. C. B. Pyle.
Milo: Gibbard avenue east of Cleveland.
Mt. Vernon Avenue, A. M. E.: Mt. Vernon near 20th. Rev. J. W. Mougey.
Mt. Vernon Avenue: Cor. Mt. Vernon and Denmead. Rev. L. L. Magee.
Neil Avenue: Cor. Neil and Goodale. Rev. L. I. Hart.
North: Cor. Tompkins and East avenue. Rev. N. D. Creamer.
Oakwood Avenue: Cor. Oakwood and Newton. Rev. J. E. Walters.
Pine Street: Northeast corner Pine and Fourth streets.
St. Paul's A. M. E.: Long street east of Jefferson.
Second A. M. E.: Mt. Vernon near Twentieth.
Second German: Cor. Mozart and Gates. Rev. William A. Schruff.
Shepards: Shepards Station Rev. Charles H. Borror.
Shoemaker's Chapel: Cleveland avenue near Leona avenue.
Sixth Avenue: Cor. Sixth avenue and Sixth street.
South High Street: 1621 S. High. Rev. C. F. Prior.
Third Avenue: Cor. Third avenue and High. Rev. N. W. Good.
Third Street: Cor. Third street and Cherry alley. Rev. L. B. Sparks.
Town Street: Cor. Bryden road and Eighteenth. Rev. C. S. Lewis.
Wesley Chapel: Cor. Broad and Fourth streets. Rev. Benjamin F. Dimmick.
West Park Avenue: 87 W. Park. Rev. George A. Marshall.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Organized 1817.

Trinity Church—The first Protestant Episcopal church in Columbus was organized by Bishop Philander Chase, of Worthington, in the spring of 1817.

The first religious services of the denomination were held in the Buckeye House, on Broad street, by Bishop Chase on Sunday, May 3, 1817. On the 7th of that month a second service was held by Dr. Chase, and at this meeting the formal organization was entered upon and articles of association were drawn up and signed, under the style of "The Parish of Trinity Church, Columbus, State of Ohio, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America."

These articles were then duly signed by the following persons: Orris Parish, Joel Buttles, Benjamin Gardiner, Alfred Upson, Philo H. Olmsted, John Kilbourne, John Warner, Thomas Johnson, John Webster, George W. Williams, Cyrus Fay, Charles V. Kickox, John Callitt, Amasa Delano, Silas Williams, Christopher Ripley, Austin Goodrich, Daniel Smith, Josiah Sabin, Cyrus Allen, Abner Lord, James K. Carey, John C. Broderick, James Pearce, M. Matthews, William K. Lampson, Cyrus Parker, William Rockwell, A. J. McDowell, Jr., and Lyne Starling.

On the 11th day of the same month Dr. Chase held another service, at the conclusion of which the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was read and adopted by the parishioners, and Trinity was thus formally organized. Church officers were chosen as follows and entered upon their duties: Wardens, Orris Parish and Benjamin Gardiner; vestrymen, John Kilbourne and Joel Buttles; secretary, Joel Buttles. Messrs. Gardiner and Buttles were appointed delegates to the diocesan convention to be held in Columbus on the first Monday of January, 1818.

The services were held at various places pending the erection of a church building. Bishop Chase and other clergy, when opportunity offered, ministered to the church, but not until 1829 was there a regular pastor. Beginning with that year, Rev. William Preston took charge of Trinity, in connection with St. John's of Worthington. Pending this event the church depended mainly on lay readers, among whom were Benjamin Gardiner, Cyrus Fay and Matthew Matthews. Since 1829, however, the church has been supplied with rectors, many of whom rank high in the Episcopal clergy of the nation.

The first confirmation taking place in the church was on September 15, 1830, Bishop Chase officiating. The second confirmation took place in 1833. For many years prior to 1833 the meetings of the congregation were held in a frame edifice on Third street. During the pastorate of Dr. Preston the original Trinity church was built on East Broad, where the Clinton-Hayden Bank building now stands. The lot cost one thousand dollars and the building ten thousand dollars. At that date it was the costliest church edifice in Ohio.

In 1855 an effort was made to erect a new church, and the present high school lot was purchased for eight thousand dollars and a foundation partly laid. In 1862 work ceased and the property was sold and used for other purposes. In 1862 the present site, corner of Third and Broad streets, was purchased from Governor William Dennison, Jr., for seven thousand five hundred dollars, and here the foundations of the present stately Trinity were laid in 1866, under the directions and supervision of William A. Platt, Francis

Collins and William G. Deshler. William Lloyd, of Detroit, was architect and Mr. Fish the superintendent of construction. The style of architecture is Gothic-English. The stone for the walls of the church was brought from Licking county. The total cost of the structure approximated seventy thousand dollars. The chapel was available for regular services in 1868. The main auditorium was finished in 1869. Trinity Guild, to promote the interests of Trinity Church, was organized November 6, 1872. The Trinity Chapter, No. 115, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was organized in 1891-92.

The property on the north side of East Broad street, nearly opposite Trinity church, originally known as the Esther Institute, later as the Irving House, is now the Trinity House, having been acquired for the use of the church in 1890, the price paid for the lot and building being forty-five thousand dollars. One of the notable events at Trinity was the consecration of Bishop Kendrick, January 18, 1889, in the presence of a vast audience.

St. Paul's—In 1841-42 St. Paul's church was erected at the corner of Mound and Third streets. At a meeting of the signatories of the articles of association, December 7, 1842, Rev. H. L. Richards, the first rector of the church, presided and F. J. Matthews acted as secretary. A. Buttles was chosen senior warden; I. N. Whiting, junior warden; and Henry Matthews, Moses Altman, John Burr and Herman H. Hubbard, vestrymen. Growth of membership and desirability of environment led to the change of location of the church edifice at or near the turn of the century, and St. Paul's church is now located on the south side of East Broad, between Garfield and Monroe avenues.

Church of the Good Shepherd, located on the southeast corner of Buttles and Park avenue, was originally built as and intended for a mission of Trinity Episcopal congregation. The corner stone of the church edifice was laid June 13, 1871, with the usual ceremonies, conducted by Bishop Bedell of Gambier. On that occasion a notable address was delivered by Rev. Wyllys Hall. The first rector of the church was Rev. Frederick Grannis.

Church Edifices and Locations.

Trinity: Southeast corner Broad and Third streets. Rev. Theodore Irving Reese.

St. Paul's: East Broad street, between Garfield and Monroe avenue.

Good Shepherd: Southeast corner Buttles and Park.

Missions of Trinity.

All Saints' (for deaf and dumb): 136 East Broad street.

St. John's Chapel: Southwest corner Avondale and Town. Rev. Robert Johnston.

St. Philip's (colored): Lexington, between McKinnon and Spring. Rev. R. D. Brown. Branch at 961-2 Mt. Vernon.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Organized 1821.

Among the earliest pioneer settlers in Columbus and Franklin county were the Heyls, consisting of Lorentz Heyl, his wife, their two sons, Christian and Conrad; Mrs. Regina Pilgrim, a widowed daughter, and her family, and a grandson. They arrived in a single party in 1813. The name is interwoven with the future history of Columbus. Being German Lutherans and devout believers in the faith, they missed their hitherto regular church services. The German Lutherans in the township, too, felt lonely without a temporal fold and shepherd, and so they all united and set about the work of procuring the shepherd and the upbuilding of the sheepfold.

In the year 1818 a meeting, headed by a missionary, Rev. Michael J. Steck, was held at the Franklin Tavern on High street, of which Christian Heyl, subsequently a leading citizen, was the proprietor, and set about the organization of the church. In 1819 this primitive flock was taken in charge by Rev. Charles Henkel, who had come into the Ohio wilderness to do the Father's work. The hitherto shepherdless sheep were called to meet this time at the residence of the other brother, Conrad Heyl, at the corner of Rich and Front streets. Here the church was fully and befittingly organized.

Among those present at this assemblage were Gottlieb Lichtenecker, William Altman, John Athan Knieriemer, Henry and Philip Borman, Simon Stahl, John and Peter Putnam and Rudolph Loeliger, and their respective families, resident of the town, and the following from the townships of Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson and Mifflin: John, George and David Ridenour, Michael Meuschwender, Jesse Baughman, John Saul, Father Heltzel and his sons, Jacob, Nicholas and Philip, and Frederick Stambaugh. Several of these were accompanied by their families. Many came long distances to attend this and other meetings, some on foot, some on horseback or in primitive vehicles and sleds along the forest paths and roads centering in the town.

A lot was purchased in 1820 at the corner of Third and the alley north between Rich and Town, for two hundred dollars. On this a church building was erected and occupied in 1821-22. At first the services were in German. For the benefit of the English-speaking members they were given in German at one service and in English at the next. In 1831 Rev. W. Schmidt became pastor. At Canton, Ohio, he had projected a theological seminary, and this, with his consent, was removed by the Ohio synod to Columbus, where it still flourishes as the Capital University, which annually graduates young men into the clergy and is thus united by a strong bond with the church at the capital, as well as with the pastorates of the graduates by sympathetic and fraternal chords.

St. Paul's Church—In 1842 a lot was purchased by the congregation of St. Paul's at the corner of High and Mound streets, and on this a substantial and imposing church was erected, and is still St. Paul's, although once burned and rebuilt and again remodeled. Rev. Konrad Mees was installed

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This is the fifth church in which Dr. Hoge ministered, and in which he preached on the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate in May, 1856, when not quite finished by remodeling.

This building at State and Third has been abandoned to business uses, and is partially dismantled. A new First church is nearing completion still farther east on Bryden Road.

as pastor of the church in 1843, and his pastorate extended slightly beyond a half century.

In 1844 the brick building was erected. In October, 1856, fire in a frame building adjacent in the rear communicated with the church and it was destroyed, save as to the more substantial walls. Immediate steps were taken to restore the edifice, and on the first anniversary of the fire the newly restored church was consecrated, Rev. Mees officiating. The cost of restoring the building, refurnishing and installing a new organ was approximately eighteen thousand dollars. In 1890 the interior was reconstructed, decorated and lightened into a new auditorium, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars.

Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation — Forty-eight adult persons were the original founders of this congregation. They were members of St. Paul's United Lutheran Reformed church of Columbus. On January 28, 1847, they withdrew from the church and held divine services under the ministration of Rev. C. Spielman from time to time in the seminary building of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint synod. When Rev. W. F. Lehmann was called as a professor to this seminary the congregation extended him an invitation to become their pastor, which he accepted.

On January 28, 1848, these Lutherans organized as the Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Columbus, Ohio. In February, 1849, the new society rented the building of the German Independent Protestant church on Mound street, where services were regularly held for eight years. Meantime the congregation grew steadily in numbers. On April 6, 1856, a committee, which had been appointed to look up a suitable building lot, reported that they had purchased the lot at the corner of Third and Fulton streets. The erection of a church building thereon was begun in June of that year, its dimensions being fifty-six by one hundred and six feet. The corner-stone was laid July 28, 1856. The church was dedicated December 20, 1857, and a steeple was built on the church in 1876. The church moved forward despite inevitable doctrinal controversies.

Grace Lutheran Church—In 1872 a majority of the members of the First English Lutheran church, so called, withdrew from the joint synod and joined the general council. Those who did not withdraw met at the German Trinity Lutheran church and in 1872 organized the Grace Evangelical church. Among the first members were Rev. M. Lay. In 1873 a lot was purchased on Mound street and a frame chapel was built and dedicated in the same year, Professor William F. Lehmann officiating. In 1889, the congregation having grown rapidly, the church was remodeled and enlarged, and the pulpit was frequently filled by the professors of the Capital University, especially when there was a pastoral vacancy for any reason.

St. Mark's English Lutheran Church—This church was organized in 1885 at the residence of Mr. James Broucher. The organizers were mostly members of Grace Evangelical Lutheran congregation residing in the northern part of the city. For a year or two services were held at the houses of the members. A church was erected at Dennison and Fifth avenues and was

dedicated on the first Sunday in June, 1886, Professor A. Pfluger officiating. The church has reported steady progress from the beginning to the present.

Christ Lutheran Church—On the removal of the Capital University in 1876 from the present site of the Park or Northern Hotel to its present location in the eastern environs of the city, a neat brick church was erected in connection with it on the university grounds east of Alum creek. This church began with approximately one hundred communicants, and has considerably more than doubled. The students of the university attend during the school year.

Location of the Churches.

Christ Evangelical: Northwest corner Main and Drexel.
Emanuel: 434 East Main street.
Emanuel Evangelical: 56 Reeb avenue.
First English: 314 Parsons avenue.
German Evangelical (Trinity): Third and Fulton streets.
Grace (English): East Fourth, between Mound and Fulton.
Immanuel: Monroe avenue, between Spring and Mt. Vernon.
Memorial English: 1243 Highland avenue.
St. John's Evangelical Protestant: South Mound, near Third.
St. Luke's Evangelical: 59 West Lane avenue.
St. Mark's (English): Southeast corner Fifth and Dennison.
St. Matthew's: Corner Broad and Martin.
St. Paul's (German): Corner High and Mound.
St. Peter's: Denmead avenue, near Leonard.
Trinity Evangelical: Fulton and Third streets.
United Evangelical: Miller avenue, between Rich and Bryden.
Wesley Avenue United Evangelical: Corner Wesley and East Eighth avenues.
Zion: Corner Mound and Third.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Organized 1825.

In 1823 Elder George Jeffries came to Columbus from Marlboro, Delaware county, Ohio. He was ordained as an evangelist at Marlboro. After locating at Columbus he began preaching at his own house. Following as the result of his ministrations Sarah Garrison and Alpheus Tolle professed conversion and were baptized. Eight other Baptist professors of religion had removed to Columbus. On May 15, 1824, Elder Jeffries and the following Baptists met in conference at Columbus: Elder Jacob Drake, Deacon Leonard Monroe and Brethren Daniel Nettleton and Charles Watters, of Liberty church; Elder James Peters, Deacon Swisher and Brother William D. Hendren, of Bethel church; Deacon John McLeod, of Harlem church, and Elder Pleasant Leman.

The council or conference organized by electing Jacob Drake moderator and William D. Hendren clerk. Elder Jeffries explained the reasons for

organizing a church in Columbus, and a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing it. The following became members of the proposed church on presentation of letters: George Jeffries, from church at Marlboro, Ohio; William Whittimore and wife, Leah, Daughty Fork church, Coshocton county, Ohio; Elijah Tolle, Maysville, Kentucky; Patty Booker (colored), Petersburg, Virginia; Mary Broderick, Washington, Kentucky; George Butcher (colored), Petersburg, Virginia; Rosanna Bolin, Virginia; Sarah Garrison and Alpheus Tolle, converts under Elder Jeffries. After due deliberation the above were admitted to fellowship in the Baptist church with all the formalities required for the important step.

The formal organization of the church took place December 7, 1825, but it was not chartered by the legislature until 1831. Nine additional members had been admitted. The church services were held at the houses of members for some time. The first officers elected were. Deacon, Daniel Huddleson; clerk and treasurer, Elijah Tolle. The name bestowed was the First Baptist church of Columbus.

The church edifice was erected on Front street, just north of Mound, during the year 1831, and was occupied May 6, 1832. It was a plain, one-story brick, and when abandoned as a church in 1837 was used by Dr. Curtis as a medical college and later was turned into a private residence. The capstone was preserved as a relic in the second "First" church, at Third and Rich streets. The present beautiful temple on Broad street is the home of the "First."

For several decades there were dissensions on doctrinal points in the Baptist church; dismissals and withdrawals and division of counsels followed, but despite all these the general body of the church continued to grow and branch churches were evolved from the parent stem, so that before the close of the nineteenth century they comprised: The First Baptist church, the Russell Street Baptist church; the Hildreth Baptist church; the Memorial Baptist church and the Tenth Avenue Baptist church.

The Colored Baptist Churches covering the same period of the past century were: the Second Baptist church; Shiloh Baptist church, Union Grove Baptist church and Bethany Baptist church.

The Russell Street Baptist Church was organized January 24, 1881, by members fraternally dismissed from the First church. The first officers of the church were deacons, John J. Evans, William Downey, Thomas Humphries; trustees, Nathan Wright, John S. Roberts, William D. Maddox, William Downey, Thomas Humphries; clerk, A. T. Stevens; treasurer, C. F. Hecker. The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. L. Jornan.

The Hildreth Baptist Church edifice was built at Twentieth and Atcheson streets in advance of the regular organization of the church, but with the view of consummating that event. The church was organized, the building was dedicated and the first pastor, Rev. J. S. Cleveland, was ordained on the same day—August 25, 1885.

The Memorial Baptist Church, corner of Sandusky and Shepherd streets, W. S., was the outgrowth of a mission of the First Baptist church, and the meeting to organize the church was held on the fourth anniversary

of the organization of the mission, October 18, 1889. Rev. C. C. Haskell presided at the meeting and Z. P. Gilmore officiated as clerk. The congregation came with letters of fraternal dismissal from several of the local churches and some from distant states and localities. Officers: deacons, William J. Dawson, Z. P. Gilmore and Thomas Brown; treasurer, Wellsworth Dawson; trustees, Thomas Brown, Z. P. Gilmore, L. S. Upton and George H. Moores; auditor, Mrs. H. Moores.

The Russell Street Baptist Church was also the outgrowth of the missionary movement entered upon, in the immediate vicinity of the present church edifice in 1890. The church was duly organized in 1891, in regular council of the church, representing the churches of Columbus, Delaware, Central College and Sunbury. The first officers of the church were: trustees, Theophilus Reese, S. B. Nichols, C. M. Jaynes, D. J. Burnett, D. G. Snyder, J. D. Warner and F. W. Sperr; treasurer, F. W. Sperr; clerk, C. M. Jaynes; deacons, J. D. Warner, E. C. Green and D. G. Snyder. Rev. E. F. Roberts was the first pastor.

The Tenth Avenue Church was organized in 1892 on Tenth avenue, a short distance west of High street, of which Rev. E. E. Williams was the first pastor.

Church Locations.

First: South side of Broad east of Washington.
Hildreth: S. E. cor. 20th and Atcheson streets.
Memorial: Shepherd and Sandusky streets.
Parsons Avenue: S. W. cor. Parson's and Forest.
Russell Street: S. E. cor. Russell and Miami.
Tenth Avenue: Highland and Tenth avenues.

The Second Baptist (Colored) was set off from the First church in 1836, but was not organized until 1839. The original members of this church were Ezekiel Fields, Letha Fields, Miles Fields, Patsy Booker, George and Mary Butcher, Pleasant and Catherine Litchfield, William Gardner, Sarah Woodson, Priscilla Flood, Phoebe Randall, Shubal Fields, David and Susan Sullivant and Susan Watson. The distinguished negro divine, Rev. James Poindexter was for a long period of years pastor of this church.

Other Negro Baptist Churches.

Antioch, located on Flannigan road.
Arlington, located on Oakley avenue.
Bethany, Fourth avenue, cor. of Sixth street.
Corinthian, S. E. cor. Mink and Mann streets.
Ironton; cor. of Oakley avenue and Logan.
Macedonia, located at 573 Henry street.
Second, N. W. cor. Rich and Third streets.
Shiloh, west side Cleveland avenue between Spring and Naghten.
Solid Rock, West Fifth and Dublin avenue.
Union Grove, Champion avenue north of Long street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Organized 1838.

To the Dominican Fathers comprising an "Order of Preachers," founded in the thirteenth century, by St. Dominic, is attributable the foundation of the Catholic church in the city of Columbus. This order had previously established a nursery of the faith near the See of Dr. Flaget, in Kentucky.

They were noted for their active and self-sacrificing missionary life in Kentucky and this led the bishop to place the Ohio missions under their charge. With a view to pushing the work vigorously, the Very Rev. Edward Fenwick, provincial of the Dominican order, resigned his office that he might comply with the bishop's request to proceed to the new field of labor. He repaired at once to a point in Perry county, near the town of Somerset, where he founded the first permanent mission in Ohio, the cradle of Catholicity in the state and where, in 1818, Father Fenwick had the great happiness of dedicating in honor of St. Joseph, the first Catholic church in the state, and in founding a convent, whence went forth year after year active missionaries throughout not only the state but into adjacent states and territories.

Father Fenwick relates that in the years 1817-1818, during his missionary work in Ohio, he baptized into the church one hundred and sixty-two persons, both old and young, also, the statement of Father Dominic Young, while on a trip in 1818 to Maryland and return who baptized some thirty persons who came to him during the journey through the wilderness. This interesting bit of missionary history is recorded in Father Fenwick's handwriting in the introduction to the baptismal register of St. Joseph's convent and is among the most rare and valuable specimens of religious history and church literature placed in original records, religious or otherwise, in the state, and which are a part of the state's history.

It was but natural, therefore, that Father Fenwick and his co-laborers and associates should visit Columbus and not only prepare the way, but lay deeply and securely the foundations for the subsequent growth of the church in the state capital in the borough period of its history.

The Columbus Mission—The Dominican Fathers, who had early founded the mission in Columbus, had come into possession of a lot by donation, the conditions being that a church be erected thereon within five years from date of the deed, which was May 15, 1833. This lot is the present site of Holy Cross church, on the northeast corner of Rich and Fifth streets, the donors being Otis and Samuel Crosby and Nathaniel Medbery. Religious services continued to be held, as in the past, by the Dominican Fathers from time to time, in different houses of Catholics, among them being the residence of John McCarthy, on Main street, between High and Third. Mr. McCarthy was, at the time, an engineer on the Ohio canal and Columbus feeder. Previous to this time Catholic services were held in Franklinton, now the west side, where a number of Catholic families had settled. At such times the old courthouse—present location of the Franklinton public school building—the homes of Vincent Grate and Henry Nadenbusch, the

latter situated near the state stone quarries, were honored by having the sacrifice of the mass offered up under their roofs. Laborers engaged in the construction of the national road composed for a time the major portion of the congregation.

Among the permanent settlers, however, who constituted the pioneer Catholic congregation that was the nucleus of the future churches of the city, we find record of the following: the families of Mrs. Russell, Cornelius Jacobs, John Jacobs, Michael Reinhard, Anthony Clarke and Owen Turney. Later on the following Catholics settled in the city and added to the membership of the congregation: John Ender, Clemens Baehr, J. Scherringer, P. Kehle, Jacob Zettler, Peter Schwartz, Henry Lutz, Lawrence Beck, Joseph Wolfel, Sr., Joseph Miller, Isidore Frey, Bernard McNally, John F. Zimmer, C. Kuhn, John Ury and several others whose names are not on record.

Bishop Purcell came to Columbus in June, 1836, with a view of promoting the erection of a church for the use of the Catholics of the city. He stopped at the National Hotel, the site of which is now occupied by the Neil House. He celebrated his first mass June 5, in what was known as the Paul Pry House, on Canal street between Main and Cherry alley, then occupied by the family of George Studer. Mass had formerly been celebrated there by the missionary fathers. Here he submitted to the men who were in attendance the proposition for the erection of a church. It was eagerly indorsed and carried into subsequent execution. The next mass was celebrated December 23, by Rev. Father Hoffman, who paid a visit to the people. Not until August 4, 1837, was another mass celebrated. The number of Catholics were increasing and their spiritual wants must needs be looked after.

On the date last mentioned Rev. Henry Damien Juncker came to Columbus, authorized by Bishop Purcell as pastor of the Catholic churches at Columbus and Chillicothe. This stimulated the efforts toward the completion of the church originally planned by the bishop.

St. Remigius's Church—The process of construction went on as rapidly as possible. The middle of December, 1837, found the building under roof, and by the 20th of April, 1838, it was in condition to be occupied, though not plastered, painted nor seated. On the 29th of the same month Rev. Father Juncker held services in the unfinished church, singing high mass—the first ever celebrated in Columbus—and placed the edifice under the patronage of St. Remigius. Remigius, or Remi, was archbishop of Rheims, France, and died a holy death in the year 533, after a reign of seventy-four years, in the espicopacy—the longest on record. Rev. Stephen Badin, the venerable missionary of our western states, happened en route through Columbus on the Sunday of the opening of the new church, and, learning of the joyous occasion, stopped over, preaching a learned discourse in English at the vesper service in the afternoon.

On December 8, 1839, Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell administered the sacrament of confirmation for the first time in Columbus, and on the evening of that day preached a sermon on the Holy Trinity in the senate chamber of the old statehouse, the only available hall at that time. In November,

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, EAST BROAD AND FIFTH STREET,
Rt. Rev. James J. Hartley, Bishop of Columbus.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME, WEST SIDE,
Rev. Father D. A. Clarke; the Leading Church Edifice in That Section of the City.

1840, the bishop again visited Columbus, and on Sunday, the 21st of that month, celebrated mass, gave an instruction at the vesper service in the afternoon and lectured in the hall of representatives in the evening. During the week he lectured each evening in the courthouse, which had been completed only a short time. On the following Sunday the bishop and Father Henni, afterward archbishop of Milwaukee, officiated at the church, and in the evening the father preached in German at the courthouse. Father Young, the pastor, having expressed a desire to reside in Columbus if a house were built for him adjoining the church, the congregation took prompt measures to comply with his wishes and within one year—that is by April 1, 1843—had a residence ready for occupancy.

Rev. Joshua M. Young was the first priest in charge after Father Juncker, but neither of them could be classed as resident priest. That distinction fell to Rev. William Schonat, whom Bishop Purcell assigned to the mission in 1843, on the petition of his Columbus parishioners.

Already the little church was found inadequate to the needs of the rapidly growing congregation, and Father Schonat was obliged to say two masses on Sundays and holy days of obligation to accommodate all who attended. The pastor was also solicitous for the spiritual condition of the children of his flock and was anxious to gather them under the shadow of the church, where worldly science could be taught in union with the science of God. One of his first undertakings, therefore, was the building of a school. His efforts were heartily seconded by the congregation, and in a short time he had a frame building erected on the church lot. It was the first parochial school in Columbus and was taught by secular teachers. The present Catholic churches of Columbus are:

Holy Cross—The necessity of a larger and an additional church was apparent in the early '40s, and the plan of building the Holy Cross church was evolved and taken up with great enthusiasm. There were occasional discouragements and delays, but they were met and overcome.

The church lot on Rich street was purchased and transferred November 10, 1845, by M. J. and L. T. Gilbert to the bishop of the diocese in trust, etc. Shortly after the work was commenced, under the direction of a building committee consisting of Maurice McGuire, John Duffy, Jacob Schoeringer, Fredolin Mutter, Anton Rolling, Cornelius Jacobs, Joseph Sattler, Peter Ury, John F. Zimmer and George Entered. The work was completed by and the edifice was dedicated January 16, 1848. Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell was officiant at the ceremonies, assisted by Father Schonat and Fathers Young and Juncker, and Fathers Wood and Hammer. Father Wood became archbishop of Philadelphia and Father Young died bishop of Pennsylvania.

The name "Holy Cross" was conferred upon the church at the earnest desire of Father Juncker, in honor of the sacred instrument of redemption. He was the first pastor of the church but was soon after promoted to a more important place at Cincinnati by Bishop Purcell.

On Sunday, June 3, 1877, after the services commemorating the Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius IX, a fire originated at the high altar, destroying it and the three thousand dollar organ and doing half that amount of other damage. The congregation set to work and gathered the means necessary to repair the damages sustained. The church was enlarged and improved and again dedicated September 23, 1877, Rt. Rev. Bishop Toebbe, of Covington, Kentucky, officiating. Vespers were sung by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans.

When the Columbus diocese was formed Bishop H. S. Rosecrans, the first bishop, appointed Father Hemsteger, a native of Westphalia, born September 24, 1827, as his vicar general. Very Rev. Father Hemsteger, during his pastorate of Holy Cross, was assisted by Rev. Francis Karrell, 1859-60; Rev. Casper Wiese, 1860-1861; Rev. Jacob Rosswog, 1861; Rev. Joseph Seling, 1861-1862; Rev. F. X. Specht, 1864-1868; Rev. G. H. Ahrens, 1868-1872; Rev. J. B. Eis, 1873-1876; Rev. A. Weber, 1876-1877; Rev. C. R. Rhode, 1877-1878. Very Rev. J. B. Hemsteger passed away from the scene of his labors, Friday, October 18, 1878.

St. Patrick's—Holy Cross church is called the mother church among the Catholic churches of Columbus, being the first that was fully and symmetrically organized, with a resident pastor when services were being held in the original St. Remigius church.

From Holy Cross came later the leading congregations in other parts of the city. Its congregation was divided into German and English speaking people, the Irish predominating among the latter. More room was needed to properly accommodate the Holy Cross congregation. The English-speaking formed the basis of the movement for St. Patrick's church, not upon lines of prejudice, however.

Through the enthusiastic labors of Father Meagher, who followed Rev. John Furlong, assigned to the mission by the Right Rev. Bishop a tract of land one hundred and eighty-seven feet square on the northeast corner of 7th (now Grant avenue) and Naghten streets was secured, and on this St. Patrick's, named for the good Irish saint was erected. The cornerstone was laid Sunday, September 5, 1852, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell, and the same venerable prelate officiated at its dedication September 25, 1853. Later school buildings were erected adjoining on Mt. Vernon avenue and the Sisters of Notre Dame, Cincinnati, were put in charge of them. These sisters were the first religious community to have a home in Columbus.

In 1877, St. Patrick's was repaired and largely remodeled and was duly dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, assisted by Rev. M. M. Meara, Rev. R. J. Fitzgerald and Rev. T. J. Lane, seminarians.

St. Mary's Church, on South Third street, became a necessity because of the renewed crowded condition of Holy Cross, and the second overflow peopled St. Mary's as the first had peopled St. Patrick's. In 1863 a committee, selected for the purpose by Rev. Father Hemsteger, consisting of Louis Zettler, Peter Hinderschitt, John Ranft, Frederick Weber, Frank Wagner, Peter Boehm and Cornelius Lang to supervise the erection of a church and schoolhouse on the present site of St. Mary's. The school was

first erected and was ready for occupancy in 1865. Work was begun on the church in 1863 and was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, November 30, 1868. This church is located at 694 South Third street.

Sacred Heart—In 1852-3 William Phelan of Lancaster transferred to Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell, (then having spiritual jurisdiction of Columbus) by will, four acres of land in North Columbus forming the square bounded by Summit street, First avenue, Second avenue and College street for such disposal as his discretion might direct. In due course of time and disposal it became the site of Sacred Heart church, and its allied educatory institutions. When it came within the corporate limits of the city, Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, trustee, in 1875, commissioned Rev. John B. Eis to erect a suitable building to accommodate a new congregation that awaited such an edifice in that part of the city. Father Eis, after full consideration, decided to build a school with a large hall to be used as a church, with room to accommodate the Sisters who were to teach. The corner stone was laid September 5, 1875, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, and on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1876, mass was celebrated for the first time, Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans performing the dedication. In later years a pastoral residence was added and many extensive additions have been made to the original buildings.

Holy Family—This church is situated in the oldest portion of the city, originally known as Franklinton. The present popular designation is the west side. Long before the organization of the city, when the canal and national road were being constructed, the missionaries occasionally visited the spot and said mass at the house of some resident Catholic. In 1865 the Sisters of the Good Shepherd founded a convent at the corner of Sandusky and Broad, and here Catholic services were regularly held, intended, however, only for the members of the community. Immediate Catholic families were privileged to assist at mass in the private chapel. In 1871, a diocesan seminary was opened adjacent to the convent, for the fitting of young men for the priesthood.

In the meantime a local congregation was spontaneously growing up. A temporary church was provided. On September 17, 1882, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid. The building grew slowly, but none the less surely, so that on Sunday, June 2, 1889, it was dedicated by Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, bishop of Columbus, although the side altars and pews were not in place. These and all the other accessories, in handsome red oak and side altars to harmonize with the general design, were later emplaced. The Right Rev. Bishop was assisted in the dedicatory mass by Rev. William F. Hayes, Rev. C. Rhode being deacon; Rev. B. Horney sub-deacon; and Rev. A. A. Cush, master of ceremonies.

St. Vincent de Paul—Originally at Rose avenue and East Man street the orphan asylum of St. Vincent de Paul was erected. A chapel was attached and here Catholics of the vicinity, who found it inconvenient or impossible to do so elsewhere, could participate in the celebration of mass. The demand for greater opportunities grew so that on Sunday, July 27, 1884, the cornerstone for the present church was laid by Right Rev. Bishop.

Rev. Father John C. Goldschmidt, chaplain of the asylum and rector of the new church made wonderful efforts toward bringing the work to a happy issue, which eventuated August 9, 1885. When Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson solemnly dedicated the edifice,, mass was sung by Father Goldschmidt and the address delivered by Rev. J. Larkin, Ph. D.

St. Dominic—In April, 1889, Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, in anticipation of a new congregation as well as for purposes of education, purchased six lots on the corner of Twentieth and Devoise streets. Rev. Thomas J. O'Reilly was commissioned by the Right Rev. Bishop to take supervision of the whole plan and purpose of providing for the new congregation of which he would be rector. Benninghoff Hall, on the third story of a large block at Twentieth street and Hildreth avenue, was selected for temporary occupation and Father O'Reilly sang high mass in it for the first time on Sunday, September 1, 1889. The cornerstone for the new school building to be used also for church purposes was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop, assisted by nearly all the clergy of the city. The building was completed and ready for occupancy within a year. Father O'Reilly purchased several other adjoining lots to meet the wants of the future.

St. Francis Assissi—To Rev. A. M. Leyden was committed the preliminary work of organizing this congregation and providing for all suitable accommodations and shelter. To this end the Rev. Father leased the Neil Chapel, hitherto used by the Methodists at the corner of Neil avenue and Goodale street and reconstructed to meet the reverend father's ideas. On Sunday, June 19, 1892, the church was ready for Catholic services and Father Leyden celebrated high mass therein. The Right Rev. Bishop was present and delivered a suitable and inspiring address. The growth and prosperity of the church has been continuous.

Churches and Rectors.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, Broad and Fifth streets. Rev. M. M. Meara, rector; Revs. C. J. Norris and James Nevin, assistants.

St. Aloysius', W. Broad street and Clarendon avenue. (Hill Top). Rev. J. J. Cahalen, rector.

St. Dominic's, Twentieth and Devoise streets. Rev. T. J. O'Reilly, rector.

St. Francis of Assisi, Buttles and Harrison avenues Rev. A. M. Leyden, rector; Rev. Francis J. Clarke, assistant.

Holy Cross, Fifth and Rich streets. Rev. C. R. Rhode, rector; Rev. W. Robben, assistant.

Holy Family, W Broad and Skidmore streets. Rev. D. A. Clarke, rector; Rev. W. M. Sullivan, assistant.

Holy Name, Patterson and Adams avenues. Rev. W. McDermott, rector.

Holy Rosary, Main and Seymour streets. Rev. F. W. Howard, rector.

St. Leo's, Hanford and Leo Place. Rev. C. F. Kessler, rector.

St. Mary's, S. Third street near Sycamore street. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Specht, V. G., rector; Rev. A. Domm and Edmund Burkley, assistants.

St. Patrick's, Seventh and Naghten streets. Rev. M. Hagen, O. P., rector; Revs. W. J. O'Leary, O. P., F. L. Kelly, O. P., R. L. Rumaggi, O. P., assistants.

St. John the Baptist, Lincoln and Hamlet streets. Rev. V Scovilla, rector pro tempore.

St. John the Evangelist Ohio avenue and Newton street. Rev. S. Weisinger, rector.

St. Peter's, York avenue. (Milo). Rev. H. Ewing, rector.

Sacred Heart, First avenue and Summit street. Rev. J. B. Eis, rector; Rev. W. Schaefer, assistant.

St. Ladislaus (Magyar), S. Columbus. Rev. R. Paulovits, rector.

St. Thomas', 5th and Cassaday avenues (E. Columbus). Rev. A. J. Johnson, rector.

Chapels and Chaplains.

St. Anthony's Hospital, Taylor avenue and Hawthorne street. Rev. P. C. Schneider, chaplain.

St. Francis of Assisi Hospital, 6th and State streets. Rev. J. Murphy, chaplain.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, E. Town street, attended from St. Mary's church.

Good Shepherd Convent, W. Broad and Sandusky streets. Rev. B. Hanna, chaplain.

Mt. Carmel Hospital, W. State street and Davis avenue, attended from St. Patrick's high school, Mt. Vernon avenue.

St. Patrick's High School, Washington and Mt. Vernon avenues. Rev. R. J. Meaney, O. P., chaplain; J. Healy, O. P., D. Wynn, O. P., E. Spence, O. P., and W. Lawler, O. P., assistants.

St. Turribius', E. Main street, attended from the Josephinum College.

St. Rose's, E. Main street, attended from the Josephinum College.

St. Mary's of the Springs, E. Columbus. Rev. J. D. Pendergast, O. P. chaplain.

St. Vincent de Paul, E. Main street and Rose avenue. Rev. J. Goldschmidt, chaplain; Rev. J. O'Neill, assistant.

Josephinum Pontifical College, E. Main street. V. Rev. Mgr. Soentgerath, chaplain.

Notable Educational Institutions.

St. Patrick's College and High School, Mt. Vernon avenue. Rev. R. J. Meany, O. P., president; Rev. J. H. Healy, vice-president. Revs. D. Wynn, E. Spence and W. Lawler, professors.

The Pontifical College Josephinum of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, E. Main street. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph Soentgerath, president. Sixteen other professors.

St. Mary's of the Springs.

Notre Dame Academy.

Diocese of Columbus.

In July, 1868, the apostolic letters creating the diocese of Columbus were received by the archbishop of Cincinnati. They prescribed the boundaries and extent of the new diocese as follows: The territory of the archdiocese of Cincinnati is divided in such wise that the part of the state of Ohio which lies between the Ohio river on the east and the Scioto river on the west, with the addition of the counties of Franklin, Delaware and Morrow as far up as the southern limits of Cleveland diocese, shall belong to the new division; and the rest of the state south of Cleveland diocese, including Union, Marion and Hardin counties, remain in the archdiocese of Cincinnati. We will, also, that the see of the new cathedral be fixed in the city of Columbus and its diocese be called Columbensis, and possess all the honors, rights and privileges which other Episcopal sees possess and enjoy. These letters were dated at Rome, March 3, 1868, and named Rt. Rev. S. H. Rosecrans as first bishop of the new diocese.

Bishop Rosecrans remained at St. Patrick's as pastor, and with that church as the pro-cathedral, while St. Joseph's church, now determined upon as the cathedral, was in process of construction. He was assisted in 1867-8 by Rev. George H. Ahrens, chancellor, and upon the latter's removal to Holy Cross, Rev. P. J. Daily and Rev. F. Gouesse became assistants in 1868-9. During 1869 Rev. N. A. Gallagher, Rev. J. McPhillips and Rev J. A. Rotchford, O. P., were also stationed at St. Patrick's attending parochial duties. Father Gallagher remained until the fall of 1871, when he became president of St. Aloysius Seminary, just established on the west side, as a diocesan institution for the preparation of young men for the priesthood. Father Rotchford continued to assist until 1872. Father Gallagher was succeeded as assistant by Rev. Jeremiah A. Murray and later by Rev. William T. Hawe.

St. Joseph's Cathedral.

The present imposing cathedral on East Broad street was the outgrowth of the plans originally devised and expanded by Rev. Edward M. Fitzgerald, one of the most beloved of the Columbus priesthood, who was later consecrated bishop of Little Rock, and who at the time was pastor of St. Patrick's. These plans, with but few modifications, were reproduced in the architectural impressiveness of the present pile.

The building is Gothic in architecture and the outside finish is known as the boasted ashlar, the chiseling of the stone relieving the dead appearance of a yellow stone wall. The stone, which possesses the property of hardening by exposure to the air, was obtained principally from quarries in Licking and Fairfield counties. The dimensions of the building are ninety-two feet fronting on Broad street and one hundred and eighty-five feet on Fifth street. The outside walls are forty-two feet in height from the ground level and thirty-four feet from the floor line. The inside or clearstory walls have an altitude of seventy feet from the ground and sixty-two from the floor. The

BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Built of Beautiful Material, in the Heart of a Fashionable Residence Section.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On Third Street, Immediately South of the Custom House.

main walls are three feet thick. The clearstory walls, supported by arches, rest on clusters of Gothic columns, standing on dressed limestone pedestals. Some crosses surmount the outside walls at intervals and give a decided relief to their otherwise dullness. The windows are cased in freestone obtained in Pickaway County. The brackets are cut from Columbus limestone and are about the only stone articles in the structure procured at home. The seating capacity of the cathedral is over two thousand. On Broad street there are three main entrances and on Fifth street one. Entrance is gained to the sacristies by a door at the rear on Fifth street and from the pastoral residence. The arching of the windows and the supports of the clearstory carry out the directions of General W. S. Rosecrans, who, in the summer of 1870, spent some time with his brother, the Right Rev. Bishop, assisting in the details of the construction. The windows, all donated, are of stained glass in beautiful designs.

Pending the completion of the cathedral edifice the cathedral congregation was organized, and for a short time occupied Naughton Hall on the east side of High, between State and Town streets. On Christmas day, 1872, the cathedral was ready for divine services, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans celebrated pontifical mass.

The 20th of October, 1870, was an ideal autumn day. The coolness of the advancing season was just sufficiently moderated by the genial warmth of the bright sun to render the day all that could be desired for the occasion so anxiously anticipated by thousands who came from far and near to participate in it. The faultless arrangement of the committees having the various portions of the celebration in charge insured perfect success. The consecration ceremonies began at five o'clock in the morning and occupied nearly four hours. The consecrator was Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; assistant priest, Rev. J. B. Schmitt, Lancaster; first deacon, Rev. G. H. Ahrens; second deacon, Rev. H. B. Dues; subdeacon, Rev. M. M. A. Hartnedy; chanters, Rev. J. B. Eis, Rev. P. Kenmert, Rev. F. Moitrier, Rev. P. Thurheimer. Other offices were filled by seminarians and sanctuary boys. The beautiful and interesting ceremony was carried out in its entirety under the direction of Very Rev. N. A. Gallagher as master of ceremonies, assisted by Mr. L. W. Mulhane, now the rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Mount Vernon. The decorations of the auditorium and the sanctuary were in keeping with the grand and festive occasion and elicited the admiration of all.

There have been four bishops (biographical sketches of whom appear elsewhere), of the Columbus diocese in the following order: First, Rt. Rev. Bishop Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, born in Homer, Licking county, February 5, 1827, became the first bishop of the diocese in July, 1868, having received the papal letters, etc., March 3, 1868; second, Rt. Rev. Bishop John Ambrose Watterson, born in Pennsylvania in 1844, was consecrated as the successor of Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans in 1880; third, Rt. Rev. Bishop Henry Moeller was consecrated bishop and duly installed in 1900; and fourth, Rt. Rev. James J. Hartley, born in Columbus in 1858, was consecrated bishop in his own parish church in Steubenville, Ohio, February 25, 1904.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Organized 1845.

Previous to 1844 there had been itinerant Universalist ministers in Columbus and they held services, but not until 1844 was a congregation brought together. In that year the following persons signed a declaration to unite and support a hurch of that faith: Demas Adams, John ,Feld John Greenwood, N. Merion, N. Wallace, Philip Reed, William Bambrough, James W. Osgood, Hiram Loveland, Smithson E. Wright, J. C. Armstrong, W. A. Standish, E. R. Hill, H. H. Kimball, Allen Hogan, Frederick Cole, H. McMaster, William C. Preston, Leonard Humphrey, William Richards, Enos Doolittle, William F. Wheeler, S. A. Preston, Susan Adams, Adeline Kimball, Mary Bambrough, Sarah J. Reed, Amelia Richards, Elizabeth Cadawollader, Catherine G. Dalsell, Elsey Preston, Catherine P. Preston, Matilda Wright, Catherine Bancroft, Elizabeth M. Field, Amanda Martin, Sophia P. Kelton, Ellen Loveland, Catharine D. Doolittle, Harriet Bancroft, Mary Eberly, Catharine N. Humphrey and Harriet Osgood.

In 1845 the church was incorporated by act of the general assembly of Ohio. John Greenwood, John Field, James W. Osgood, Demas Adams and William Bambrough constituted the first board of trustees, and Rev. N. Doolittle was the first pastor, beginning his pastorate in 1845. Among his successors have been Rev. Thomas Gorman, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, Rev. A. W. Bruce, Rev. W. S. Ralph, Rev. T. P. Abel, Rev. Mr. Gifford, Rev. N. M. Gaylord, Rev. Mr. Upson, Rev. Mr. Harris, Rev. William M. Jones and Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford.

The German St. Paul church on Third street was purchased by the society and occupied until 1884, when it was sold and the present edifice on State street was erected, which was dedicated in 1891. About the same time Mrs. Lucy M. Stedman presented the society with a beautiful pastor's home on Twentieth street.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Organized 1852.

The First Congregational Church of the city of Columbus was organized on the 29th of September, 1852, under the name of the Third Presbyterian church. It was composed of forty-two members, dismissed at their own request from the Second Presbyterian church. It adopted rules of government substantially Congregational, and its membership, with perhaps two or three exceptions, were all such. The legal organization of the society was effected the day previous. A neat frame building had been erected on Third street, a short distance north of Broad, and was dedicated July 11, of the same year. Rev. W. H. Marble was chosen pastor early in the following winter and resigned his office in January, 1856. Rev. Anson Smythe, with great acceptance, acted as pastor during the eight months preceding November 1, 1856.

On the 3d of November, 1856, the name of the church, by unanimous consent and wish, was changed to that of First Congregational church of

Columbus. Rev. John M. Steele, having been unanimously called to become its pastor was installed on the 7th of November, 1856. Mr. Steele died in New York city in April following, much regretted by the church and all who had made his acquaintance. In the summer and fall of 1857, the society erected their present brick church on Broad street, and it was dedicated on "Forefather's Day," December 22, 1857.

Rev. N. A. Hyde accepted a call from the church and was officiating in 1858, and the number of members accredited to the church a half century ago, in its sixth year, was one hundred and forty-two. As already suggested it was of Presbyterian lineage, and, as Mrs. Abram Brown, the bright and versatile historian of the church, aptly says, "bore the family name for four years." Dr. Lyman Beecher, a Congregationalist, and Rev. James Hoge, Presbyterian, sought to keep up the bars confining it within the Presbyterian pasturage, but to no avail. The metamorphosis of 1856—the putting aside the name of Presbyterian and assuming that of Congregational —was a mere formality and in no way interfered with the personnel of the membership.

Rev. William H. Marble ministered to the flock in the little Third street sheepfold, and all things spiritual, financial and material prospered under his earnest and simple ministrations. Almost one hundred members were added to the roll in a single year. Dr. Marble resigned in 1856, with one hundred and fifty-eight enlistments to the credit of his pastorate.

Rev. Anson Smythe, state commissioner of common schools, acted as supply until the installation of Rev. J. M. Steele, of Strathon, New Hampshire, was installed, November 7, 1856, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, preaching the sermon. Dr. Steele, while on a visit to New York, died of smallpox April 5, 1857. The new church on its present site was dedicated in December following—sixty-three feet front on Broad and one hundred and twenty feet deep. Rev. Anson G. Smythe again supplied the pulpit, during the interregnum, for several months, while Rev. Nathaniel W. Hyde acted as a stated supply. In November, 1858, Rev. Henry B. Elliott, of New Haven, was installed as pastor, in which relation he continued until 1860, when he resigned. Rev. E. P. Goodwin, engaged in missionary work, was called in June, 1860, and came and was installed in February, 1861. He resigned to accept the call of the First Congregational church, Chicago, in 1867.

A short and successful pastorate by Rev. George W. Phillip followed. He was called, accepted and was installed May 10, 1868, and resigned in September, 1871, to accept a call from the Plymouth Congregational church, Worcester, Massachusetts. One of his admonitions, later carried out in spirit, if not in letter, was to rebuild and adorn the church edifice.

In 1872 Rev. Robert G. Hutchins was installed as pastor and during his pastorate additional ground was bought west of the church, and the building extended and remodeled. Dr. Hutchins continued his ministry till 1882, when to the regret of his flock, he resigned to accept a call to the Plymouth church, Minneapolis. The resolutions adopted by the church breathed the highest esteem for the retiring pastor. The vacancy caused by

the retirement of Dr. Hutchins was filled for some months by Dr. Walter Q. Scott, of the Ohio University.

In 1882, Dr. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was called to the vacant pulpit, and in March, 1883, he was installed. From that day to this he has spoken for himself, no less, in wider idea, to the whole community as to his own flock. Under him the church has broadened and expanded, and the influence of the society has extended far and wide in many channels. The membership was from four hundred and eighty-four in 1884, after thirty years of existence, to nine hundred and sixty-nine in 1897.

There were three other English-speaking Congregational churches in Columbus, when Dr. Gladden came into the field. Two were alive but the third was apparently moribund. All are now living and flourishing.

In 1886 the remodeling of the First church building became necessary for lack of available space. A new front was added, and a modest, but none the less striking tower was builded. All the essentials and accessories to church work were called into existence and the response thereto is eloquent in their visible testimonials. The parish of the First Congregational church is coextensive with the city, the Sunday school work systematic and successful. Woman's work in every department of the field is also entitled to special mention and commendation, and the church as a whole is most favorably situated and environed.

The branches now number seven, and, with the parent church, are located as follows: Broad, between High and Third, Dr. Washington Gladden, D.D.; Eastwood, Twenty-first street, near Broad; Mayflower, northwest corner Main and Ohio, Rev. Harvey C. Colburn; North, corner East and Blake avenues, Rev. T. G. Nichols; Plymouth, Fourth avenue west of High, Rev. E. Lee Howard; South, northwest corner Stewart and High, Rev. J. L. Davies; Washington Avenue (Welsh), corner Washington avenue and Gay, Rev. J. Morgan Thomas; West Goodale, 445 West Goodale.

THE JEWISH CHURCH

Organized 1852.

B'Nai Israel congregation is the reformed Jewish church of Columbus, in the sense that it teaches both the letter and the spirit of the law, rather than the letter alone as is the case with the orthodox Jews, throughout the world wherever found and not inconsiderably represented in Columbus.

The organization of the orthodox church, if organization in the modern sense exists, is not characterized by efficient cohesion, as is the case with the reformed. In the one case it is the commonwealth; in the other scattered tabernacles. Both are democratic with the practical democratic idea with the reformers.

Between the two branches of the tree there is but little antagonism—differences of opinions and forms, seldom gravitating to religious bitterness and vindictiveness. The spirit that has endured the persecutions of centuries in almost every land, except America, is not apt to flame into resentment

BROAD ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
TRINITY CHURCH
JEWISH TEMPLE
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

and violence because of variance of tenets. The orthodox branch or branches of the church in America comprise the more recent emigrants of the faith, while the reformed are more thoroughly Americanized by long residence and education. This dividing line between the two, however, is not hard and fast, but obtains as a generalization.

Mr. I. M. Schlesinger gives the following account, in Colonel Alfred E. Lee's History of Columbus, 1892, of the origin of Congregation B'Nai Israel:

Judah Nusbaum, a native of Bavaria, Germany, arrived here in the year 1838; Nathan and Joseph Gundersheimer in 1840. All three were traveling traders and made their headquarters in Columbus until a few years later, when they commenced a general store in the Walcutt building, at the corner of High and Town streets. Simon Mack, S. Lazarus and three brothers, Samuel, Hess and Abraham Amburg, came here to reside in the year 1844. In 1847 came Breidenstuhl, of Rochester; S. Schwaibe, S. Morrison and a half-brother of S. Lazarus named Aaronson. In 1849 all of the gentlemen above named united in starting a congregation under the title of B'Nai Jeshuren, this being an orthodox society, and S. Lazarus, a merchant clothier, officiating without remuneration, as their rabbi. Their first meeting place was an upstairs room in the building now known as the Twin Brothers clothing store, and the president of the congregation was Nathan Gundersheimer. Two brothers named Schrier, who resided here about the year 1848, were joined by a third brother from California in 1849. All three died with the cholera, these being the only Hebrews who perished with that dread disease in Columbus. The first Jewish wedding which took place in this city was that of Joseph Gundersheimer on July 9, 1849. The next rabbi was Joseph Goodman, who officiated until 1855, when Rev. Samuel Weil, of Cincinnati, was called here. At that time the congregation met in a hall above the present Siebert gun store, on South High street. Other rabbis succeeded in the following order: Rev. S. Goodman, Rev. Mr. Wetterhahn and Rev. Mr. Rosenthal. During the terms of the last two the congregation met at Walcutt's Hall. The members not harmonizing well, nineteen of them withdrew during the spring of 1870 from the Congregation B'Nai Jeshuren and started the congregation of B'Nai Israel, which was organized at the meeting held April 24, 1870. At that meeting Nathan Gundersheimer was chosen chairman and S. Amburg, Louis Kahn and Judah Nusbaum were elected trustees for one year. At a meeting of the trustees Jacob Goodman was chosen secretary, Joseph Gundersheimer treasurer and Nathan Gundersheimer president. The old congregation was dissolved.

Following the dissolution of the old and the organization of the new congregation, steps were taken to erect a permanent house in which to worship. A lot on the corner of Main (formerly Friend) street and Third was purchased and a handsome brick temple was erected, under supervision of Nathan and Joseph Gundersheimer and Jacob Goodman building committee. The corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies May 15, 1870. On September 16, 1870, the completed temple was ceremoniously dedicated, and the congregation continued to worship there during the closing years of

the nineteenth century, at the turn of which the property was disposed of and ground was broken for the beautiful temple of the congregation B'Nai Israel an Bryden Road, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, which was dedicated and occupied in 1904-5. Rabbi David Klein officiated at the corner-stone laying and the dedication, and was, for a long period, rabbi of the congregation. That office is now filled by Rev. Joseph S. Kornfeld.

Aguedas Achim, 464 South Fifth street, and The Tree of Life, same number, both under the supervision of Rabbi N. Silverman, are orthodox branches and the House of Jacob, organized but not permanently located, is a third orthodox branch. The I. O. O. B. lodge is a Jewish secret society, there being several lodges in the city, the ceremonies being partly religious.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES)

Organized 1872.

The first church of this people in Columbus was organized in 1871-2, with about twenty-five charter members and at first a small frame church built at the corner of Third and Gay streets, which soon gave way to a modern brick building, where the church met until 1905, when it was sold and the present handsome structure at the corner of Broad and Twenty-first streets erected. The present membership of the Broad street church is almost one thousand.

During his incumbency of the office of governor of Ohio, Hon. Richard M. Bishop attended and was a communicant of this church. President James A. Garfield, when a visitor in Columbus, attended its services and sometimes spoke. Each church of these people is a unit—all are independent of each as units but are a whole in brotherhood. There are at this time six churches in the city, namely: Broad Street, corner Broad and Twenty-first streets (formerly Central), Walter Scott Priest, pastor.

West Fourth avenue, near Neil, Walter Mansell, pastor.

Chicago avenue, near West Broad street, C. M. Arthur, pastor.

Wilson avenue, near Mound street, O. P. McMahon, pastor.

South Side, Wood avenue and Sixth street, W. F. Nuzum, pastor.

Some Independent Organizations.

The following separate church organizations were formed at different periods, but nearly, if not quite all of them, are now merged with some one of the modern church organizations, incidentally if not directly:

1821, German Lutheran Reformed. 1846, the German Reformed. 1848, Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran. 1842-3, German Evangelical Protestants. 1858, German Evangelical Church. 1840, Colored Baptists. 1847, Anti-Slavery Baptists (colored).

Some Minor Church Organizations.

United Brethren, First Avenue church, southwest corner First and Pennsylvania avenues.

Olive Branch Church, southwest corner Long and Fifth streets.
Camp Chase Friends Church, corner West Broad and Wilson Pike.
Quakers and Friends, southeast corner Ffth avenue and Fourth street.
Hungarian, First, East Livingston street; Hungarian, German, 70 East Mound street.
Church of Christ, corner Neil and Fourth avenues.
Seventh Day Adventists, 84 South Ohio avenue.
Spiritualist Church, State and Sixth streets.
West Side Spiritualists, 77 McDowell street.
All Souls' Church, State and Sixth streets.

Missions and Religious Benefices.

All Saints for D. D. pupils and others, 136 East Broad.
Antioch Home, 844 East Spring.
Bethany House, 663 Delaware avenue.
Christian—Missionary-alliance Mission, 694 Mount Vernon. Rev. I. Patterson, pastor.
City Mission, 258 East Livingston.
City Park Avenue Mission, 846 City Park avenue.
Cold Water Band Mission, 328 Spruce street.
Disciple's Church Mission, Broad, west of Princeton.
Donaldson Street Mission, Donaldson and Sixth.
East Fifth Avenue Mission, corner Fifth avenue and Parker.
Fourfold Gospel Mission, 878 Mount Vernon avenue.
Goodale Street Congregational Mission, 455 West Goodale.
Goodale Street Union Mission, 399 West Goodale.
Gospel Meetings, 599 Mount Vernon avenue.
Grace Lutheran Mission, Broad and Martin.
Haigs Mission, 404 Canal.
Holiness Mission, South Sixth, north of Innis avenue.
Nelson Memorial Mission, Mount Vernon and Taylor avenue.
Hannah Neil Mission, 727 East Main, Belle Patterson, matron.
Hope Mission, 385 Park.
Non-Sectarian Mission, 900 North High street.
Salvation Army Corps, 116 1-2 South High street.
Seventh Street Union, 468 South Seventh.
Soul Winning Mission, 370 Reeb avenue.
Third Street Union, 276-278-280 North Third. Rev. James Haig, superintendent.
Union Mission Association, 778 East Mound, with branches, 276 North Third, 645 South Seventh, 385 and 488 West Goodale, 846 City Park avenue, 404 Canal; with lodging department at 272 North Third.
Volunteers of America, 108 1-2 East Long.
Welcome Mission, 373 West Rich. Rev. W. N. Leach in charge.
West Side (U. B.) Mission, 965 West Broad.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Organized 1896.

This is the most recent distinctive church organization in Columbus, and dates from the 19th day of November, 1895, when the legal certificate of incorporation was issued by and from the office of Hon. Samuel M. Taylor, secretary of state. The first public meeting of the seven persons who, later, became the founders and incorporators of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbus, Ohio, was held at No. 406 Oak street on the first Sunday of December, 1895. Those present at and participating in that meeting were, in the order of the record, Mrs. Mary S. Moler, Mrs. Mary Tyler, Miss Emma L. Jones, Mrs. Jane Metters, Mrs. Alice S. B. Taylor, Mrs. Elvira W. Spaulding and Mr. Melville C. Spaulding. Regular Sunday meetings at 10:30 A. M. were held at the same street number in the parlors of Mrs. Jane Metters, until April 5, 1896, the attendance regularly increasing.

The permanent organization was completed and the certificate of incorporation taken out, as stated, and the preceding named became the incorporators. Immediately plans were made and steps taken to raise a building fund and the erection of a church edifice. So large had become the attendance that it became necessary to secure a hall for the meetings. A suitable room was leased in the Board of Trade building on East Broad street, and here, from April 12, 1896, regular services were held until December, 1897.

To meet the still growing demand for sittings, Wells Post Hall, G. A. R., on High street opposite the state house, was secured, and here Sunday forenoon and evening services were conducted regularly until November 25, 1903, when the first meeting of the congregation was held at the present First church edifice on East Broad street, near the intersection of Grant avenue. On May 7, 1896, the following trustees were elected in pursuance with the requirements of the articles of incorporation: Mrs. Mary T. Moler, Mrs. Jane Metters, Mrs. Mary Tyler, Mrs. G. E. Work, Miss Emma L. Jones, Mrs. Caroline M. Barcus and Melville C. Spaulding. Officers: Melville C. Spaulding, president; Mrs. Caroline M. Barcus, secretary; Miss Emma L. Jones, treasurer. First reader, Melville C. Spaulding; second reader, Mrs. Elvira W. Spaulding.

A Sunday school which had been organized at the Board of Trade rooms, continued without intermission and is now held in the church auditorium immediately preceding the forenoon services. In 1900 reading rooms were established in the Schultz building on North High street. These rooms for the accommodation of inquiries and to distribute literature are now located in the Broad street church building and are open to the public every weekday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A building committee was appointed by the trustees October 12, 1899, to take up the general subject of securing the means and site for the erection of a church edifice. On November 27, 1901, the committee purchased the valuable lot on East Broad on which the church now stands. Ground was broke on the morning of Good Friday, 1903, and the building was completed in November of the same year. All bills in connection with the erection

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Bryden Road and Ohio Avenue. In Process of completion when this view was taken. The Sixth in Succession, Former Views of Church Edifice Found on Preceding Pages.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST,
East Broad Near Grant Avenue. The Most Recent Church Organization Founded in the City.

of the church were called for by the treasurer and paid on Saturday of each week. It is noted that not a single accident of any kind occurred during the erection of the building.

The first service was held in the church on Wednesday evening, November 25, 1903, and the first Sunday service on the 29th of that month. In compliance with the inflexible rule of the church, the edifice was not dedicated until it was free from debt and liabilities. All these were discharged May 22, 1907, and the church was dedicated with simple and informal services June 9, 1907. The total cost for real estate, erection of edifice, etc., was approximately twenty-seven thousand dollars, and the present value of the property is probably above that figure.

Under the by-law of the Central or Mother church at Boston, the number of members may not be given out. The average attendance at the services morning and evening is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred, and the seating capacity is frequently taxed to accommodate the entire audience. From September to July Sunday evening services are held for the further accommodation of attendants.

In 1908, the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbus, was incorporated in the office of the secretary of state. In due time funds will be raised and a church edifice erected as quietly as was the erection and occupation of the First church accomplished. A Christian Scientist society is organized and holds regular Sunday and Wednesday evening services at "The Parsons," on Parsons avenue near Bryden Road. This society, however, is not in connection with the incorporation of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist. But in the fullness of time it will probably grow into a church organization with its own name.

The present trustees and officers of the First church are: Mrs. Effie J. Harris, Mr. Robert A. Magley, Miss Elizabeth Flack, Mr. J. F. Angell, Miss Elizabeth H. Monsarrat, Mr. E. A. Reeder, Mr. C. W. Brandon, Mr. W. J. Hawk, Mr. Delbert Alonzo Crowner. Officers: president, Robert A. Magley: clerk, E. A. Reeder; treasurer, W. B. Wood; librarian, Mrs. Arabella Stover. First Church of Christ, Scientist: E. Broad street, near Grant avenue. First Reader: Delbert Alonzo Crowner. Second Reader: Elizabeth H. Monsarrat.

The main reading room of the church was removed in July, 1908, from the Broad Street church to suite 900, Columbus Savings & Trust building, High and Long, for the accommodation of the public and for commercial travelers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Organized 1906.

A Christian Science society was organized at the residence of Mr. H. Howard Butler and wife, September 5, 1906, by the following persons: H. Howard Butler, Mrs. Grace Butler, Miss Bertha Butler, Mrs. Mary E. Reid, Harry J.

Bradshaw, Mrs. Florence Jones Badshaw and H. E. Walter. They were, at a subsequent meeting, chosen as a board of trustees, the officers of the board being: president, Mrs. Grace Butler; secretary and treasurer, Mr. H. E. Walter. Christian Science society, "The Parsons," Parson's avenue, near Bryden Road. First Reader: H. Howard Butler; Second Reader: Mrs. Grace Butler.

Services 10:30 a. m. Sunday; testimonial meetings, Wednesday evening 7:30.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF COLUMBUS.

The growth of the common school system of the state of Ohio is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, not only in the cities but the towns, villages and country districts as well. What may be called the principle on which this system was founded was enunciated in opening of the third article of the ordinance of 1787, a prophetic declaration of coming things, in these far-ringing words: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." How wonderfully has this prophetic declaration been amplified by the history of the splendid galaxy of states, extending from the Ohio river to the great northern lakes and to the Father of Waters, carved out of the Northwestern Territory. We may well remember that his ordinance antedates the National Constitution: "Done by the United States congress, the 13th day of July, 1787," since the constitution was not adopted until the 13th day of November, 1787, and did not become effective until the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

The Four Great Pillars.

The descendants of the pioneers who settled the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, comprising the original Northwest Territory, are entitled to be proud of the fact that they are descended from the founders of the first government builded upon the four great pillars: Religion, Morality, Knowledge, Liberty. The first commonwealth in history with a rescript as its unalienable birth-right, only to become more potential as it automatically divided into four great soverign states of the five and forty sisters.

From the beginning the state sought to apply the principle of the ordinance and did apply it according to environment—always going forward, never retrograding, accomplishing the many small things which within the century have made the great accomplishments of today.

Very slowly, but with intelligent determination, the successive legislatures moved forward in the work of providing, by an equitable system of taxation, the means whereby the youth without regard to sex or financial

conditions should receive a common education, by a common system and for a common end—the sure upbuilding of a commonwealth for the safety and enjoyment of all. It is only after careful study and scrutiny of the past that we can appreciate the greatness of the work accomplished by our predecessors during the first half of the nineteenth century.

We think perhaps that our grandsires took their time in carrying out the injunction of the ordinance, when in 1824, here in Columbus, acting under the laws of the state at large and presumably a special enactment, that in the whole of Montgomery township, now extinguished by the corporation lines of the city of Columbus, the entire revenues for public school and tuition purposes were one hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. Especially does it look small when we reflect that at that time there were eight hundred and eighty-six youths of the school age, or fifteen cents and three mills to be used for each child in the way of employing teachers and buying books. And yet the parents were generally encouraged by the showing as it was almost twice as great as it had been for some years, thanks to the sale of a section of "school lands," on the proceeds of which interest was being drawn.

The Growth of the System.

At that time, moreover, the law provided for school districts in each township, the directors of which were authorized to levy a small tax to build schoolhouses, the cost of which, with volunteer labor thrown in was from fifteen to thirty dollars, depending on whether shingles or clapboards were used for roofing and whether glass or greased paper was used as window panes. The directors were also authorized in those days to levy a single mill of taxes to pay for the tuition of children whose parents were absolutely unable to pay for the same. All who were able to pay did so, and many a parent "worked out" with a wealthier neighbor to earn the tuition money for his or her children.

As time passed the growth of the school fund kept pace with the growth of the counties were authorized to levy a local school tax up to two mills on gether. An act of 1825 aided materialy in this regard. It authorized, and by implication required, county commissioners to levy a tax of half a mill on the dollar for school purposes. This put the Ohio common school system fairly on a solid road and thereafter it grew and flourished until it reached its present proportions. Another notable milestone was set up in 1837, when the office of state school superintendent, corresponding with the present commissioner of common schools, was created and Professor Samuel Lewis, one of the noted educators of his day, was placed in charge.

Permanent Fund Established.

The state school fund was permanently established in 1838, the initial sum for annual distribution among the counties according to "school population" being two hundred thousand dollars. In addition the commissioners of the counties were authorized to levy a local school tax up to two mills on

the one hundred dollars. At approximately the same period the United States government distributed the surplus in the national treasury among the several states, two million one hundred thousand dollars being the portion coming to Ohio, and this was later distributed among the counties and became a portion of the school funds. From that period forward the legislation of the state strengthened and reinforced the provisions already made so that the annual fixed revenues from the state treasury now amounts to millions, systematically distributed through the counties to the various schools, while under the existing and carefully matured system, local taxation makes it possible to educate every youth and furnish all the opportunity to secure a practical education at the expense of the whole body of citizens and tax payers.

The School Directors.

The "directors" provided for in the act of 1821 were the predecessors of the existing board of education although, to an extent differently distributed, with powers enlarged along the original lines. In 1821 the city of Columbus constituted but a single district and the directors (or board of education) were William T. Martin, Peleg Sisson and Charles Hinkle.

The present board (1908-1909) consists of Wm. O. Thompson, Charles J. Palmer, John J. Stoddart, for the city at large and the following from the twelve sub-districts: 1, John L. Trauger; 2, Edward Herbst; 3, Charles E. Morris; 4, William N. Keller; 5, Andrew Timberman; 6, Cassius M. Shepard; 7, Pinckney D. Shriner; 8, Osman E. Pumphrey; 9, M. E. Swanson; 10, Charles S. Means; 11, Abraham Dunlap; 12, E. F. Wood.

A Striking Contrast.

It will be recalled that in 1832, the total amount of public revenues available for school purposes was one hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-five cents and the number of school youth was one thousand and fifteen, the school age being then from five to fifteen instead of from six to twenty-one as at present. For 1907-1908, the latest complete year given, there were registered in all grades twenty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-five pupils of whom ten thousand six hundred and fifty were male and eleven thousand and twenty-five female. The average daily attendance in all the schools, normal, high and elementary, was eighteen thousand and thirty-five and five-tenths, of whom eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-one and seven-tenths were male and nine thousand one hundred and forty-three and eight-tenths female.

To instruct these five principals in charge of classes; ninety-four high school teachers, four hundred and forty-six elementary teachers and eighteen special German teachers, a total of six hundred and two, approximately two-thirds as many teachers as there were children of the school age in 1832.

In the latter year it will be remembered the total amount of public funds available for school purposes was one hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-five cents. In 1907-1908 the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine thou-

sand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and one cent was paid out for the supervision and teaching.

The city school revenues from all sources, including balance coming over, for the year were one million two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirteen cents, an increase of about twelve hundred and fifty per cent, which is approximately the collective ration of the city's advance along all the lines and avenues when consolidated, and the comparison carried to the conclusion will demonstrate that the four great factors set up in the confederate congress in 1787, Religion, Morality, Knowledge, Liberty are strikingly recognizable in the progress of Ohio and its capital—an advance, too, in both instances which has been proportionial and symmetrical, of even and uniform development of historical monuments, in which, rather than in the tedious descriptive detail of words, the achievments of a people are to be read.

In the boards of education following that of 1826 occurs many noted names previous to 1875 among which may be mentioned General P. B. Wilcox, Judge J. L. Bates, Judge J. W. Baldwin, Colonel Thomas Sparrow, John J. Janney, United States Senator Allen G. Thurman, Secretary of State William Trevitt, John Greiner, J. H. Smith, Otto Dressel, Judge E. F. Bingham, Konrad Mees, Isaac Aston, Frederick Fieser, C. P. L. Butler, S. W. Andrews, L. D. Myers, L. J. Critchfield, Horace Wilson and General Charles C. Walcutt.

Roll Call of Principals.

To make this brief sketch almost complete and comprehensive, as showing the progress of the common school system about all that is necessary is to enumerate and locate the temples of learning, naming the contemporaneous principals as follows, with Professor J. A. Shawan, superintendent, introducing them in their order:

Normal, Sullivant building, Margaret W. Sutherland.
Central High, E. Broad and Sixth, W. M. Townsend.
East High, Franklin and Loefler avenue, F. B. Pearson.
North High, Fourth and Dennison avenues, Charles D. Everett.
South High, Deshler avenue and Bruck street, C. S. Barrett.
South High Elementary, same location, C. S. Barrett.
West High, Central avenue and State.
Avondale, Avondale avenue and Town, Katherine C. Palmer.
Beck Street, Beck and Grant avenues, Katherine Ritson.
Bellows Avenue, Bellows avenue near Sandusky, Nellie J. Roberts.
Chicago Avenue, Chicago avenue north of Broad, Ada Stephens.
Douglas, South 17th street near Oak, Eleanor H. Wilmot.
East Main, Main street and Miller avenue, Louise Reither.
Eastwood, Eastwood and Winner avenues, Jennie E. Phillips.
Eighth Avenue, Eighth and Wesley avenues, Elizabeth R. Fassig.
Fair Avenue, Fair near Latta avenue, Harriet E. Bancroft.
Felton Avenue, Felton at head of Monroe, Cora B. Runyon.

Fieser, corner West State and Starling, Anna E. Sims.
Fifth Avenue, Fifth avenue and Highland, Annie E. Hull.
First Avenue, First and Harrison avenues, Ernestine Schreyer.
Fourth Street, Fourth and Fulton, Anna Pfeiffer.
Franklinton, West Broad and Sandusky, Margaret Koerner.
Front, Front and Long streets, Helen Bortle.
Fulton, Fulton and Ninth E., Millie Howald.
Garfield, Garfield and Mt. Vernon avenues, Augusta Becker.
Highland, Highland avenue near Broad street, Daisy I. Charters.
Hubbard Avenue, Hubbard avenue near Front, Carrie O. Shoemaker.
Livingston Avenue, Livingston avenue and School street, Margaret H. Mulligan.
Medary Avenue, Tompkins and Medary avenues, Sarah A. Smith.
Michigan Avenue, Michigan and Fourth avenues, Alice Fassig.
Mount Street, Mount and Third, Harriet Brocklehurst.
Ninth Avenue, Ninth avenue and Worthington, Mary Gordon.
Northwood, High and Northwood avenue, Jessie A. Neate.
Ohio Avenue, Ohio avenue and Fulton, Mattie Simonton.
Park Street, Park and Vine, Helen Millay.
Reeb Avenue, Reeb near Parsons, Mary L. Miller.
Second Avenue, Second avenue east of High, Harriet Thompson.
Siebert Street, Reinhard avenue between Bruck and Pine, Louise Bauer.
Southwood, Fourth street and Southward avenue, Mary Esper.
Spring Street, E. Spring and Sixth, Cora Neereamer.
Stewart Avenue, Stewart between High and City Park avenue, Caroline Windt.
Sullivant, E. State near Sixth, Effie G. Millar.
Third Street, Third and Sycamore, Fannie S. Glenn.
Twenty-third, Mt. Vernon and Twenty-third street, Jane M. Hammond.

There are three terms of school beginning approximately with the first week of January, April and September. There are four grades in the High school and eight in the elementary, numbered one to four in the high and from eight to one in the elementary schools. The organization of the school board comprises, Charles J. Palmer, president; H. P. Judd, clerk; Edward B. McFadden first and Ellen Comstock second assistant clerk. Officers of the public school library: Martin Hensel, librarian, Hattie Toler, Mrs. Mary W. Taft, Mrs. J. L. Eastman, Emma Irene De Muth, Elmer W. Boeshans, assistants; Emma Schaub, cataloguer. Location of library, No. 4 East Town street, north side.

Department of Instruction.

Professor J. A. Shawan, superintendent; Mamie E. Hartnett, clerk; Ida M. Shick, assistant; W. D. Campbell, supervisor of drawing; Lillian Bicknell, supervisor of industrial art; Mrs. Tillie Lord, supervisor of music, etc.; Anton Liebold, supervisor of physical culture; Christine M. Wood, assistant drawing and industrial art; John E. Jones, truant officer.

SOUTH HIGH STREET SCHOOL,
A Fair Type of the School Architecture of Columbus.

MAIN BUILDING, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

List of School Superintendents, 1847-1909.

Asa D. Lord, the first superintendent of the schools of Columbus was also the first man to occupy that position in the state. He was chosen to and entered upon the office on the 15th of May, 1847, and continued to discharge the duties of the position until February, 1854. His first year's salary was six hundred dollars. He established the high school during his first year.

David P. Mahew succeeded Mr. Lord as superintendent in 1854, and acted as such until July 10, 1855. Mr. Lord was reelected but resigned to take charge of the Institution for the Blind and Erasmus D. Kingsley became superintendent July 11, 1856, and filled the position until 1865.

William Mitchell succeeded him in that year, and held the position until 1871. In that year Robert W. Stevenson succeeded to the position and filled it, as had all his precedessors, with credit and efficiency until 1889. when he was succeeded by Jacob A. Shawan, the present incumbent, and the sixth superintendent in their numerical order.

The oldest retired principal and teacher in the City Schools is Miss Sue McLaughlin, residing on Franklin avenue near Parsons. She began teaching at the Mound Street School in 1864. In 1870 she became principal of the Spring Street School and in 1876 principal of the Sullivant School, from which she retired in 1906, after forty-four years of continuous service. Miss Mattie Simonton, principal of the Ohio Avenue School has served nearly as long.

Another Striking Contrast.

The contrast between the educational strivings of the past and the achievements of the present is only heightened when one rescues from forgetfulness the short and simple annals of the ancient endeavor. As for instance, the building of the first schoolhouse across the river in 1805, by Lucas Sullivant. It stood north of the original site of the old courthouse. It was a log cabin sixteen by sixteen feet, chinked and daubed, clapboard roof weighted down with poles, puncheon floor, fireplace for log fire, slab seats and writing desks and greased paper windows. Here the first school was taught, the Misses Mary Wait and Sarah Reed, being the respective first teachers. Log cabin homes were here and there, the profound wooded wilderness elsewhere, with blazed trails leading into it, not through it.

Up on the hither side of the Worthington suburb, Joel Buttles turned teacher in the same year and organized a "subscription school." He agreed to teach a three months' term of five days one week and six days the next, and receive in payment thereof one dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents per pupil and "board around" according to the number of pupils in each family. He had seven patrons: William Hamilton, Philip Hare, Philip Woollet, Charles Ward, Alexander Dennixon, Robert Molean and Michael Reardon. Hamilton Hare and Woollet subscribed (agreed to pay tuition) for one pupil each; Ward one and one-half; Dennixon and Molean two each; and Reardon three. Thus seven paters subscribed eleven and one-half children, worth to the subscribee, one dollar and sixty-two and one-half

cents each, or eighteen dollars and sixty-eight and three-fourth cents plus three months' board, and they were duly instructed in the three R's—Reading 'R'ting and 'Rithmetic according to the antediluvian short system of spelling then in vogue, as the written contract required. This munificent sum, as it was not to be sneered at in those days, was paid by the seven subscribers.

Dr. Peleg Sisson, afterward a member of the first school board, taught a subscription school on the west side of the river in 1816. A few years later he came to the east side and taught a classical school, and then a school for boys only.

William Lusk, the almanac maker, astronomer, civil engineer and mathematician taught an advanced school on the west side in 1817, and afterward was a successful teacher in the advanced schools on the east side. He was the author of the first Columbus Almanac.

The first school on the east side was opened in the hewed log church, which was erected in 1814-1815 on the site of the present school library building on east Town street—a prophetic and fitting monument to the pioneer church and school. William T. Martin was the first teacher, beginning with the spring of 1815.

A classical school was opened by a Mr. Butler. Dr. Sisson succeeded to it and consolidated it with his school on the Franklinton side. For a time it was a school for girls and boys. Then the Doctor taught boys only.

A Womanly Woman.

In 1818 the wife of David Smith, editor of the Monitor, opened a school for girls, not only teaching them the usual branches of learning, but in sewing, embroidery and like womanly accomplishments.

Rudolphus Dickinson, later a congressman from northern Ohio, taught languages in 1820 or thereabout. One of his pupils, David Bigger, became a famous lawyer and governor of Indiana.

The first school book, The Explanatory Monitor, published in Columbus, appeared in 1818, under the supervision of John Kilbourne. Private and select schools kept pace with the growth of population, active in which were Squire John Shields, Miss Reed and Miss Wait hitherto mentioned. Rev. James Labaree, J. B. Masterson, Horace Wilcox, Abiel Foster and Miss Catharine Foster, his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Schenck and others whose names have disappeared from the mildewed and mouldered records of the past.

The Columbus Academy, erected in 1821 by Lucas Sullivant and a score of associates, with Aaron G. Brown, Anna Treat and other workers, built out in the wooded district where the second Presbyterian church now stands, performed its mission and passed on, as did the Esther Institute, to shelter which, what is now known as the Trinity House on East Broad, opposite Trinity, with the well-trained educators, Professors Charles Jucksch and T. G. Wormley and Miss Hermine A. P. Tetu—all, schools and teachers alike valuable contributors to and ingredients in the great educational triumph of the twentieth century flashing greetings to the centuries to come.

1850—CAPITAL UNIVERSITY—1909.

Capital University is a child of the church and its purpose is to serve the church. It is distinctively a Christian institution of learning. It was established in 1850 as an academic department mainly for the theological seminary which was founded by the Evangelical Luthern Joint Synod of Ohio and other states in the city of Columbus, Ohio, in 1830. This organization, an Evangelical Lutheran body with a communicant membership of more than a hundred thousand and a clerical roll of over five hundred pastors serving eight hundred congregations, has now for a half a century controlled Capital University. While the chief purpose has been and still is to serve as a feeder to the theological seminary, the institution seeks also to prepare men for other professions by offering them a truly liberal education on the basis of the principles of God's Word. Instruction in this word accordingly constitutes a regular part of the curriculum, but is not obligatory for those whose parents or guardians desire to have them excused. While the institution is a Lutheran school, young men not of this denomination are also welcomed.

There are two courses in the college, the classical and the scientific—the former leading to the degree of A. B., the latter to the degree of B. S. In the classical course the ancient languages are given the prominence in accordance with the traditional pedagogical methods of the Lutheran church of Germany, as these are best exemplified by the German gymnasium work, the conviction being entertained by the authorities that the thorough study of the classical languages constitutes the best basis to achieve that mental drill and development which it is the chief object of a college to furnish. But side by side with the work in the classical languages, the other departments, those of mental and moral sciences, of the English language and literature, of mathematics, of history, etc., all receive their proper attention. Chiefly for practical reasons special attention is paid to the German, as the great majority of the congregations of the synod of Ohio, for whom the institution aims to prepare thoroughly equipped pastors, are either entirely or partly German. The scientific course was opened in the year 1895 in response to a request of the alumni. It purposes to teach the natural sciences thoroughly and from the point of view that in this department too the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.

In connection with the college there is also a preparatory department, the purpose of which is to give a solid English education, to lay the foundation for a thorough study of the classics, mathematics, German and the sciences, and especially to lead up to the regular collegiate course. The course extends over two years.

The college was formerly situated in the old Capital University building, now Northern Hotel, north of the depot in Columbus, but in 1876 moved to a new locality east of Columbus, just beyond the city limits, but connected with it by two street car lines. The college grounds are about three miles from the center of the city. The large building erected when the change

took place is used solely as a dormitory, society hall, etc., while a new building erected in 1891 contains the recitation rooms, library, chapel, laboratory, etc. The college campus includes eighteen acres. Opposite the campus is the college church with a regularly organized congregation and regular services in German and English. A combined auditorium and gymnasium was erected in 1905-06.

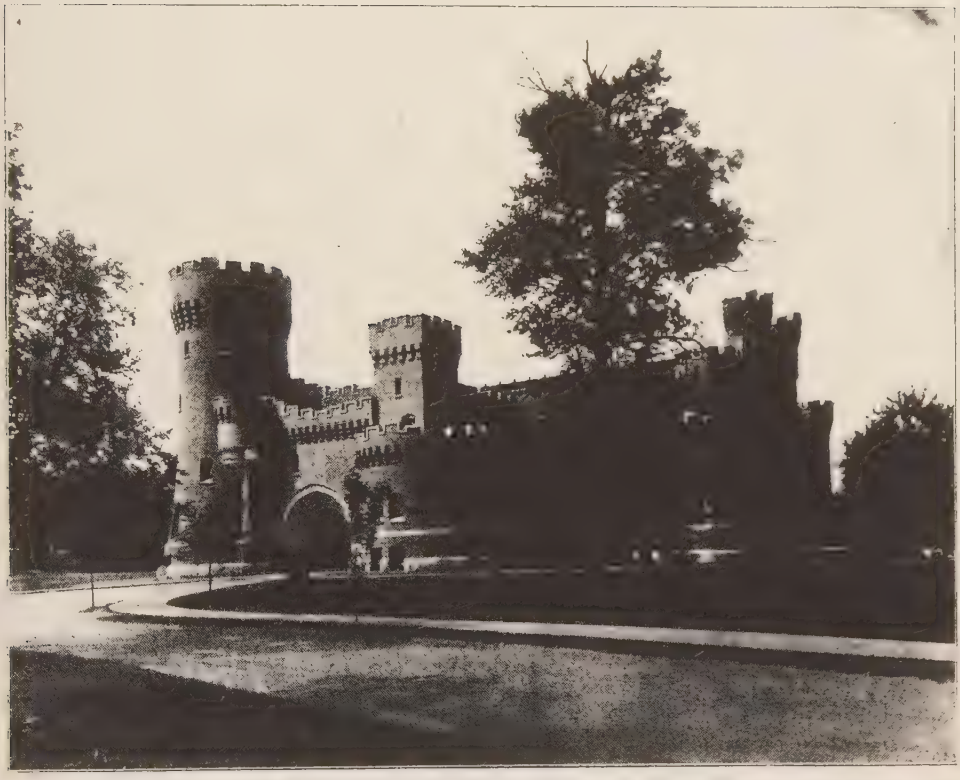
The original incorporators were: James Manning, C. G. Schweizerbarth, Christian Spielmann, Christopher Albrecht, John Leist, Jacob Beck, Gustavus Machold and Lewis Heyl. Trustees of said seminary, Samuel Galloway, Henry Stanbery, Lincoln Goodale, Samuel M. Smith, George M. Parsons, Thomas Sparrow, John P. Bruck, Thomas Roberts, Matthew Gooding and Fernando C. Kelton, of Franklin county; George W. Boerstler, of Fairfield county; Andrew Henkel and Emanuel Gebhart, of Montgomery county; Henry Lang, of Sandusky county; Emanuel Greenwald and John Minnich, of Tuscarawas county; Dewalt Rothacker, Augustus B. Bierdemann and Jacob Stemple, of Carroll couny; Henry Everhard, of Stark county, in this state; and Jonas Mechling and John Zimmermann, of Westmoreland county, in the state of Pennsylvania.

The Course of Instruction consists of a Department of Latin, Preparatory Department, College Department, Department of Greek, Department of English Language and Literature, Department of German, Philosophy, Mathematics, Department of Natural Sciences, Department of History, Department of Religious Instruction, Department of Music, Drawing and Department of Public Speaking. The Rev. W. Schmidt, of Canton, Ohio, who had projected the Theological Seminary there brought with him the idea and eventually established the university in the eastern suburb of the city. The Rev. Louis H. Schuh is the president and head of the faculty of the university.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, Columbus, was founded on a grant made under an act of congress approved July 2, 1862, donating lands to the several states and territories which might provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under the provisions of this act any state in order to receive and retain the grant of land or scrip must within five years provide "at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts" in such a manner as the legislature of the state may prescribe "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The above designation of the institution continued until 1878, when, after various changes in boards, and slow progress toward its destined ends, it took its present title "The Ohio University," and the shackles of school restrictions and limitations. In January, 1871, another long discussion arose in the board, and after many opinions and shades of opinion had developed, the report of a special committee on the subject was adopted, which,



ARMORY AND GYMNASIUM OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

as it is the basis of the educational organization of the institution, is here given in full:

The committee to which have been referred the various propositions relating to the course of study in our institution beg leave to report, as indicating the general scope to be ultimately embraced, without going into details, and principally with a view of guiding us in the construction of our buildings, the following schedule of the departments, to serve as a basis in the organization of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College: Department of Agriculture; Department of Mechanic Arts; Mathematics and Physics; General and Applied Chemistry; Geology, Mining and Metallurgy; Zoology and Veterinary Science; Botany, Horticulture, Vegetable Physiology, etc; English Language and Literature; Modern and Ancient Languages; Department of Political Economy and Civil Polity.

This plan or schedule was substantially that of Joseph Sullivant, of Columbus, one of the trustees, who had brought it before the board at a previous meeting and had labored long and earnestly to establish the projected institution on the broadest basis consistent with the terms of the congressional grant. The action of the trustees shows that at the outset a middle course was adopted and that, while on the one hand the institution was not made merely an agricultural college, neither were agriculture and the mechanic arts relegated to the background, as in some of the colleges founded on the grant of 1862. The aim was "to teach the farmer and the mechanic their trades and also to educate them."

After the scope of the college had thus been determined and while the main building was in process of erection the trustees undertook the selection of a president and faculty. After careful consideration of many names, Edward Orton, Ph. D., then president of Antioch College, was elected president and professor of geology. By September, 1873, when the college threw open its doors for the reception of students, a faculty of seven members in addition to the president had been elected to fill the following chairs: Geology, physics and mechanics, general and applied chemistry, English and modern languages, agriculture, mathematics, zoology, ancient languages.

The institution grew steadily, however, and all apparent as well as real difficulties were adjusted, the educational scope of the institution was broadened and expanded until it ranks favorably with the kindred institutions of the continent. In 1874 a reorganization of the board of trustees was made by the legislature by which the number of members was reduced to five, appointable by the governor, and holding office for five years each. Again, in 1877, organization was changed so that as in the first board there should be one member from each congressional district in the state, and each member should hold his office for six years. Finally, in 1878, the general assembly again reorganized the institution and provided for a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the governor and to hold office for seven years each, after the first appointments, which later were to be so made that the term of one member should expire each year.

By this same act of the legislature the name of the institution was changed from the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to Ohio State

University. The reasons for this change of name were set forth by President Orton in an earlier report in which he advised and asked the change as follows: "Those who take their estimate of the institution from its title alone are sure that it has nothing in its courses which they desire, while some who judge the college from its its generous range and scope of its courses of study are sure that it is proving false to a narrow purpose which they deduce from its title." The labors of President Orton, after these reorganizations, or rather adjustments, bore fruits worthy the laborer, and the great institution, with its splendid buildings and well poised faculty; its museum and archaelogical trophies; its rare library treasures in art and literature bespoke the higher destiny that awaits.

The presidents of the institution have been: Edward Orton LL. D.; W. O. Scott, D. D.; William H. Scott, LL. D.; James H. Canfield, D. D.; William O. Thompson, D.D., LL. D.

The faculty of 1873 was thus constituted: Edward Orton, LL. D., President and Professor of Geology; T. C. Mendenhall, LL. D., Professor of Physics and Mechanics; Sidney A. Norton, LL. D., Professor of Chemistry; Joseph Milliken, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages; N. S. Townshend, M. D., Professor of Agriculture; R. W. McFarland, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; J. H. Wright, A. M., Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages; A. H. Tuttle, M. SC., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present faculty consists of: William Oxley Thompson, President; Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, Emeritus Professor of Physics; Sidney Augustus Norton, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; Robert White McFarland, Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering; Stillman W. Robinson, Emeritus Professor of Mechanical Engineerng; William Henry Scott, Professor of Philosophy; Nathaniel Wright Lord, Professor of Metallurgy and Mineralogy, Director of the School of Mines; Samuel Carroll Derby, Professor of Latin; William Rane Lazenby, Professor of Horticulture and Forestry; Josiah Renick Smith, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Henry Adam Weber, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; Benjamin Franklin Thomas, Professor of Physics, and State Sealer of Weights and Measures; George Wells Knight, Professor of American History and Political Science and of Law; Rosser Daniel Bohannan, Professor of Mathematics; Albert Martin Bleile, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; William Ashbrook Kellerman, Professor of Botany (died March 8, 1908); George Beecher Kauffman, Professor of Pharmacy and Dean of the College of Pharmacy; Benjamin Lester Bowen, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures; Joseph Villiers Denney, Professor of English and Dean of the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science; Allen Campbell Barrows, Professor of English (died January 19, 1908); Edward Orton, Jr., Professor of Clay-Working and Ceramics; Emilius Oviatt Randall, Professor of Law; William Thomas Magruder, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Edgar Benton Kinkead, Professor of Law; William Herbert Page, Professor of Law; William McPherson, Professor of Chemistry; Joseph Nelson Bradford, Professor of Architecture; David Stuart White, Professor of Veterinary Med-

icine, and Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine; Herbert Osborn, Professor of Zoology and Entomology, and Director of the Lake Laboratory; Olive Jones, Librarian; Henry Curwen Lord, Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Emerson McMillin Observatory; Frank Edwin Sanborn, Professor of Industrial Arts and Director of the Department; Frank Arnold Ray, Professor of Mine Engineering; John Allen Shauck, Professor of Law, Captain George L. Converse, U. S. A. (Retired), Professor of Military Science and Tactics; John Wright Decker, Professor of Dairying (died June 20, 1907); Embury Asbury Hitchcock, Professor of Dairying (died Engineering; Francis Cary Caldwell, Professor of Electrical Engineering; Charles Smith Prosser, Professor of Geology; John Adams Bownocker, Professor of Inorganic Geology and Curator of the Museum; Wilbur Henry Siebert, Professor of European History; Christopher Elias Sherman, Professor of Civil Engineering; Charles Sumner Plumb, Professor of Animal Husbandry; William W. Boyd, Professor of School Administration and Dean of the College of Education; Septimus Sisson, Professor of Comparative Anatomy; Homer Charles Price, Professor of Rural Economics and Dean of the College of Agriculture and Domestic Science; Lewis Addison Rhoades, Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures; Edmund Bothwell Dillon, Professor of Law; James M. Butler, Professor of Law; Wade H. Ellis (resigned January 1, 1908), Professor of Law; James E. Hagerty, Professor of Economics and Sociology; David R. Major, Professor of Psychology; Charles Bradfield Morrey, Professor of Bacteriology; Gilbert Holland Stewart, Professor of Law; Joseph H. Outhwaite (died January 1, 1908), Professor of Law and Dean of the College of Law; Frank Harvey Eno, Professor of Municipal Engineering; Alfred Vivian, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; Emily Eaton Bracken, Professor of Art; James Ellsworth Boyd, Professor of Mechanics; Thomas Ewing French, Professor of Engineering Drawing; Arthur Gillett McCall, Professor of Agronomy; George Washington Rightmire, Professor of Law; H. Shindle Wingert, Director of Physical Education for Men; Oscar Erf, Professor in Dairying; Frank Pierrepont Graves, Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education; Frederick Rupert Marshall, Professor of Animal Husbandry; Henry Russell Spencer, Professor of American History and Political Science; Alonzo Hubert Tuttle, Professor of Law; Ruth Aimee Wardall, Professor of Domestic Sciences; Lewis C. Laylin, Professor of Law; Carmi A. Thompson, Professor of Law; George Washington McCoard, Associate Professor of Mathematics; Arthur Winfred Hodgman, Associate Professor of the Classical Languages; William Edwards Henderson, Associate Professor of Chemistry; Joseph Russell Taylor, Associate Professor of English; Charles A. Bruce, Associate Professor of the Romance Languages; Charles William Foulk, Associate Professor of Chemistry; John H. Schaffner, Associate Professor of Botany; James Stewart Hine, Associate Professor of Zoology and Entomology; Francis Leroy Landacre, Associate Professor in Zoology and Entomology; Wallace S. Elden, Associate Professor of the Classical Languages; Denny Hammond Udall, Associate Professor of Veterinary Medicine; Oscar V. Brumley, Associate Professor of Veterinary Medicine; Mat-

thew Brown Hammond, Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology; James McIlvaine Phillips, Associate Professor of Veterinary Medicine; Gustavus Adolphus Anderegg, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering; Virginia Babb, Associate Professor of Domestic Art; Clair Albert Dye, Associate Professor of Pharmacy; Karl Dale Swartzel, Associate Professor of Mathematics; George Burridge Viles, Associate Professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures; Edward Elsworth Sommermeier, Associate Professor of Metallurgy and Mineralogy; Harry Waldo Huhn, Associate Professor of Mathematics; Frederick Edward Kester, Associate Professor of Physics; J. Warren Smith, Lecturer on Meteorology; William Lucius Graves, Assistant Professor of English; Charles Lincoln Arnold, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; George H. McKnight, Assistant Professor of English; Vernon Morelle Shoesmith, Associate Professor of Agronomy; William Abner Knight, Assistant Professor of Machine-Shop Practice; Thomas Harvey Haines, Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Director of the Psychological Laboratory; Vernon H. Davis, Assistant Professor of Horticulture and Forestry; Horace Judd, Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering; Edwin F. Coddington, Assistant Professor of Mechanics; Edgar Shugert Ingraham, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages; Robert F. Earhart, Assistant Professor of Physics; Thomas Kenyon Lewis, Assistant Professor of Engineering Drawing; Edgar Holmes McNeal, Assistant Professor of European History; William Lloyd Evans, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Fayette Avery McKenzie, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology; Carson Samuel Duncan, Assistant Professor of English; George David Hubbard, Assistant Professor of Geology; Roy K. Schlafly, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering; Arthur Ernest Davies, Assistant Professor of Philosophy; John Christie Duncan, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology; Berthold August Eisenlohr, Assistant Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literatures; Albert D. Fitzherald, Assistant Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Pathology; Robert Fiske Griggs, Assistant Professor of Botany; Walter Thompson Peirce, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages; John Bowker Preston, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Samuel Eugene Rasor, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; James Renwick Withrow, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Frederic Columbus Blake, Assistant Professor of Physics; Charles St. John Chubb, Assistant Professor of Architecture; John Herman Hunt, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; Ross C. Purdy, Assistant Professor of Clayworking and Ceramics; May Rebecca Laver, Assistant Professor of Art; Carl Ridgon, Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering; Bertha M. Hopkins, Director of Physical Education for Women; William C. Mills, Curator of Archaeology.

First Degrees—The following baccalaureate degrees are conferred at graduation upon those who have successfully completed the regular courses leading to such degrees and who have fulfilled all other requirements of the university: Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science in Agriculture; Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry; Bachelor of Science in Domestic Science; Bachelor of Science in Education; Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering; Bachelor of Science in Industrial Arts; Bachelor of Science

in Pharmacy; Ceramic Engineer; Civil Engineer; Civil Engineer in Architecture; Engineer of Mines; Mechanical Engineer; Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering; Bachelor of Laws; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine;

Higher Degrees—In the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science: Master of Arts; Doctor of Philosophy. Advanced degrees are also given for graduate work in the technical colleges. The comparison of these different faculties indicates wonderful growth of the institutions.

1817—OHIO STATE LIBRARY—1909.

By Whom Established.

The Ohio State Library was established by Governor Thomas Worthington in the year 1817. For several years previous to that time the need of such a library had been discussed. There was no provision for the preservation of regular sets of the laws and journals, nor any authorized place of deposit for maps, laws, documents or journals, which might be sent from other states. The general assembly which met December 2, 1816, appropriated three thousand five hundred dollars as a contingent fund for the governor in 1817. In the summer of that year Governor Worthington made a visit to cities in the eastern states for the purpose of investigating the plans of management in practice for penitentiaries and other state institutions. While in Philadelphia, he determined to purchase a collection of books for the establishment of a state library in Ohio. On his return to Columbus he authorized the fitting up of a room over the auditor's office in the south end of the state office building, then on High street, just south of the avenue to the west entrance of the state house. He had deposited therein the books he had selected and had them arranged on shelves.

When the sixteenth general assembly met in December, 1817, the governor reported in detail the steps he had taken for the founding of a state library. In his message, which was read to the general assembly, December 2, 1817, Governor Worthington said: "The fund made subject to my control by the last general assembly, besides paying the ordinary demands upon it and for articles mentioned in the resolution of the legislature of January 28, 1817, has enabled me to purchase a small but valuable collection of books, which are intended as a commencement of a library for the state. In the performance of this act I was guided by what I conceived the best interest of the state, by placing within the reach of the representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform."

On the 9th of December the governor sent a communication to the legislature, in which he reported the titles of the books he had purchased and the rules he had authorized for the management of the library. On motion of Gustavus Swan, a member of the house from Franklin county, a resolution was adopted on the 17th of January, 1818, accepting the library which Governor Worthington had purchased and appointing a joint committee, con-

sisting of three members of the house and two members of the senate, to report rules and regulations for the same.

First Librarian.

Agreeably to the rules established, Governor Worthington entrusted the care of the library to John L. Harper, during the session of the general assembly for 1817-18. He was, consequently, Ohio's first state librarian. He was paid for his services two dollars a day during the session of the legislature.

First Donation.

The first gift to the library on record was by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, through John Quincy Adams, minister to England. Subsequently many other persons contributed volumes, pamphlets, letters, etc., while others were regularly acquired by purchase and exchange, until at the close of the year 1890 there were sixty thousand six hundred and thirty-three volumes registered. In 1856, the library was removed from its original location on High street to rooms opposite the state treasury, and in 1858 to its present quarters opposite the senate chamber. In the meantime, the legal works originally in the State Library were placed in the Law Library, and they became separate institutions.

William T. Coggeshall, who was librarian from 1856 to 1862, wrote a detailed history of the library up to and including the year 1858, which appears in the report of that year. In 1890 John C. Tuthill, the librarian, brought the history down to that date. To these able writers persons are referred who desire the details in all their particularity.

During the first eighteen years of its history the library was under the general direction of the governor. In 1845 a library commission was created by law, of which the governor, the secretary of state and the librarian were ex officio members. The following gentlemen constituted the personnel of the first board: Mordecai Bartley, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

In 1896 the composition of the board of trustees was made appointive by the governor, the terms of the members being three years each. The following was the first board under the change: Charles A. Reynolds, president; Rutherford B. Hayes; J. F. McGrew. The present board is: J. F. McGrew, president, Charles Orr and John McSweney.

The present number of books is rising, one hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the annual accessions are between seven thousand and eight thousand. The librarian's salary, in view of the great labor and responsibility of the position, is three thousand dollars, and he is fairly well supplied with expert assistants. The original librarian received two dollars per day during the seasons of the legislature. The first annual salary was three hundred dollars. Under the present librarian, the great educational feature of the library was inaugurated by putting into successful operation the circulating department which extends into practically every neighborhood of the state, affording library facilities to the entire five and a half millions of population.

ACADEMY OF ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS,
In the Northeastern Suburb of the City, the Center of a Landscape of Almost Matchless Beauty.

THE JOSEPHINUM COLLEGE,
821 Main Street. One of the Leading Catholic Educational Institutions in the State.

The following persons have filled the office of librarian since its founding, the figures prefixed indicating the date of their appointment and incumbency.

1817-18.	John L. Harper.	1876-77.	H. H. Robinson.
1819-20.	John McIlvain.	1878-79.	R. M. Stimson.
1821-24.	David S. Brodrick.	1880-81.	H. V. Kerr.
1825-42.	Zachariah Mills.	1882-83.	Joseph H. Geiger.
1843-45.	Thomas Kennedy.	1884-85.	Howard L. Conard.
1846-51.	John Greiner.	1886.	H. W. Pierson.
1852-54.	Elijah Hayward.	1887.	F. B. Loomis.
1855-56.	James W. Taylor.	1888-89.	John M. Doane.
1857-62.	William T. Coggeshall.	1890.	William G. Sibley.
1863-74.	S. G. Harbaugh.	1893.	Joseph P. Smith.
1875.	Walter C. Hood.	1893-1908.	J. H. Galbreath. (Inc.)

1871—COLUMBUS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM—1909.

The "beginnings" of this now great institution dates back to the 17th of May, 1821, when "The Apprentices of Columbus formed themselves into a Soiety, for the purpose of establishing a library solely for benefit of Apprentices. They have formed a constitution, elected their officers and have collected what books their scant libraries afforded, which are but few."

A Cooperative Library.

In other words they set about establishing a common or cooperative library. Here the record ends. But the spirit which inspired it lived. An enterprising citizen, Thomas Johnson, in 1825, conceived the idea of starting a library on a somewhat practical basis and yet within the reach of all.

A Circulating Library.

His idea was to start a circulating library and depend on public patronage for its maintenance. It was to be open to the public on payment of a small fee. It circulated for awhile and then the fees and the circulation ceased, whether mutually or automatically the earlier recorder of library events saith not.

The Columbus Reading Room.

About 1835 the Columbus Reading Room and Institute was established and operated on a more elaborate scale than formerly had been attempted. Suitable rooms were rented and furnished, and newspapers and periodicals were extensively subscribed for, and provision was made for a lecture course—the funds for its maintenance probably being largely derived from patronage of the lectures. As announced in the Journal of that time, "the Reading Room is regarded as a pleasant resort and an agreeable place to introduce one's friends and also respectable strangers who visit the city." A final appeal for more liberal patronage appeared in the Journal of April 30, 1839, which evidently was unsuccessful as the rooms were shortly closed.

The Western Lyceum.

Still the Spirit was not extinct. On the 14th of December, 1846, the "famous Franklin Lyceum was organized to establish a system of public lectures and a library. For six years t flourished and then it joined its predecessors.

The Columbus Atheneum.

In 1853 this institution was founded and housed in the courthouse. A contemporaneous writer says of the event:

"A large, neat and convenient reading room is provided in the east wing of the courthouse. Attached are two rooms, one for a library and the other for specimens of minerals and metals and curiosities—the nucleus of a museum. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers and magazines; easy chairs and plenty of reading make this an attractive point for visitors . . . . Columbus needs and must have something of the kind. The wants of our young men demand it. We should offer them some better, more manly place of resort than the saloon and the gambling hell."

Among the distinguished lecturers before the Atheneum, for the purpose of raising library funds, were, with their subjects: S. S. Cox, "The Satanic Element in Literature"; John G. Saxe, "Poets and Poetry"; Bayard Taylor, "The Avales" and "Japan"; P. T. Barnum, "The Philosophy of Humling." This was the only lecture of the course of 1853-4 that paid anything and it paid handsomely.

In the next course lectures were delivered by Samuel Galloway, Allen G. Thurman, Rev. D. A. Randall, United States Senator Thomas Ewing, Wendell Phillips, Donald Mitchell (Ike Marvel), George Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Charles Mackey. The financial success was greater than on the previous occasions, and it but only served to stimulate public sentiment and incite action on the part of leading citizens.

A Public Meeting.

A great public meeting was held June 15, 1871, over which Hon. John W. Andrews presided. An appeal was made to the city council to take action. Judge J. R. Swan, S. S. Rickley, Charles Breyfogle, James Westwater and Dr. William E. Ide were made a committee to push the matter in that direction.

At a second public meeting another committee consisting of J. Sullivant, John G. Mitchell, L. J. Critchfield, A. S. Glenn and Henry C. Noble. This committee reported a method of procedure on which the present public library and reading room was subsequently organized. It noted the fact that council had full power by ordinance to establish and maintain a free public library and reading rooms, and manage and control the same, and suggested that the management of the library be vested by council in a board of trustees consisting of four citizens elected by the council and that, ex officio, the mayor, president of the city council and president of the board of education also serve with the trustees. This report was unanimously adopted

and sent to the council with a request for early and favorable action. The desired ordinance was introduced into council by John J. Janney, of the second ward, and was passed by the city council, January 15, 1872, and immediately thereafter at this same session, the council elected as trustees for one year Messrs. William B. Hayden and Otto Dresel, and as trustees for two years, Messrs. John W. Andrews and A. S. Glenn. A further meeting of citizens was held January 18, and the following committee was selected to cooperate with the trustees in the establishment of the new enterprise: Luther Donaldson, P. W. Huntington, Charles Breyfogle, John G. Thompson, Henry C. Noble, F. A. Marble, James Patterson, Isaac Eberly and L. G. Critchfield. The board of trustees held their first meeting February 19, 1872, with all the members present, viz: Hon. James G. Bull, mayor; Luther Donaldson, president city council; Frederick Fieser, president board of education; William B. Hayden, A. S. Glenn, John W. Andrews, Otto Dresel. The organization was elected as follows: President, John W. Andrews; secretary, Otto Dresel; treasurer, A. S. Glenn. The Atheneum library of twelve hundred were transferred to the new library, which was later housed in the city hall.

Library Successfully Established.

Rev. J. L. Grover was employed to catalogue the books thus secured, and in 1872 was made librarian. The library was formally opened Tuesday, March 4, 1873, at 8 P. M. The address was delivered by Hon. J. W. Andrews.

The Deshler Alcove.

Within one week after the opening the Deshler Alcove was established in the library and has constantly been added to. In addition to a permanent cash endowment of two thousand dollars, some three thousand six hundred volumes have been accessioned and shelved.

The Noble Alcove.

In 1876 Henry C. Noble established the Noble Alcove in the library. Mr. and Mrs. Noble jointly creating a trust for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the alcove. The alcove is of four thousand volumes capacity, and the accessions are now approximately two thousand six hundred volumes.

The Hubbard Alcove.

The Hubbard Alcove was presented to the library in 1874 by Mrs. Mary N. Bliss, in memory of her father, William B. Hubbard. The case to contain the books is built of walnut cut from trees on the old Hubbard property on North High street. This alcove had no permanent endowment until 1891, when action was taken and the alcove was established. The alcove contains rising seven thousand five hundred volumes.

The Andrews Alcove.

John W. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews founded the Andrews Alcove as a memorial to their deceased son, John W. Andrews, Jr., and made provisions for its maintenance. The alcove now contains about one thousand volumes.

The Brickell Alcove.

In 1899 William D. Brickell donated two hundred and thirty books and stated that from time to time he would add thereto. The alcove now contains approximately one thousand two hundred volumes.

The Kilbourne Alcove.

In June, 1900, Colonel James Kilbourne delivered to the library seven hundred and fifty volumes for the purpose of establishing an alcove to be known as the Kilbourne Alcove, and stating that from time other books would be added and also creating a permanent fund for maintenance and accessions in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Columbus Author's Alcove.

In 1892, Osman C. Hooper submitted the proposition to establish a Columbus Author's Alcove, to contain the works of Columbus authors. It now contains four hundred volumes, the most of them containing the author's autograph.

John J. Pugh Made an Assistant.

From 1872 the library streadily grew. In 1881, John J. Pugh, who had for years been a clerk in the library, was made assistant to Librarian Grover. In 1897, when Mr. Grover celebrated his ninety-first birthday, he laid down the burdens of the position and Mr. Pugh was unanimously chosen to the place, which he still holds.

The present history, if the term is allowable, is too new to be more than made a few notes of. It is probably the real starting place of its greater career.

There were several people in the city who were instrumental in securing the two hundred thousand dollar donation from Andrew Carnegie to build the unique and beautiful marble structure, but none more entitled to mention than the board of trustees at and after the inception of the idea, Messrs. Fred J. Keer, president; James M. Butler, vice president; J. Nick Koerner, treasurer; Professor E. O. Randall, Hon. James R. Kilbourne, Osman C. Hooper, of Columbus, and Colonel S. H. Church, of New York, formerly of Columbus.

The Majestic Marble Structure.

After the donations had been received, R. Ewing Miller remitting ten thousand dollars on the site for the building, the structure rose, and in due time was ready for occupancy.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The placing of the corner stone took place at 4 o'clock P. M., September 10, 1904. Professor E. O. Randall was officiant, Dr. Washingon Gladden, who pronounced the invocation, Hon. George D. Janes, president of the council, who appeared for Mayor Jeffrey, unavoidably absent, spoke in behalf of the city. James J. Thomas, ex-president of council, spoke appropriately of the work that had been accomplished by steady persistence. William A. Taylor read a specially prepared poem: "The Columbus-Carnegie Elm." Dr. S. O. Giffin spoke of the work toward the present end that had been done by council, of which he had been a member. Judge John E. Sater, a former trustee, congratulated the people on the prospect just ahead for a fitting educational monument.

At the close of the exercises, Rev. E. D. Morris, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

The Dedication of the Library.

The edifice, which had already been occupied, was dedicated Thursday, April 4, 1907, the afternoon services continuing from 2 to 5 and again from 7 to 10 in the evening. The following was the order of the exercises: Invocation, Rev. John Hewitt, D.D.; introductory remarks, Professor E. O. Randall; remarks by Fred J. Keer, presiding; address by Burton E. Stevenson; remarks by Mayor D. C. Badger; address by Rev. Dr. Gladden; remarks by Judge John E. Sater; remarks by Charles B. Galbreath; remarks by Colonel James Kilbourne; dedication poem by William A. Taylor; benediction by Rev. William E. Morris, D.D.

On Historic Ground.

The site of the library at the head of State street, with its background of trees and lofty towers and gables eastward, stands on historic ground, with only three generations of conveyance standing between the genius of the library and the giant of the primeval forests. It was patented to Noah H. Swayne in the early part of the nineteenth century. Here he cleared away the forest, builded for his young wife and family a stately mansion, then far out in the country, which was reached by corduroy roads across swamps. In this house he lived and entertained as become the prince of men that he was until he ascended to the supreme bench of the United States, when he parted with the property to Hon. T. Ewing Miller, who finally transferred it to the library trustees, generously remitting ten thousand dollars of the purchase price.

The Home of Five Governors.

This stately mansion in the absence of one belonging to the state, was successively, or nearly so, the home of five of the very distinguished governors since the Civil war, namely, General Jacob Dolson Cox, General Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles Foster, George Hoadly and Captain Joseph B. Foraker.

A Touch of Romance.

It was at the Swayne mansion in the early days that T. Ewing Miller met his future bride, the daughter of a distinguished citizen of New York, who was visiting the family. Having met the woman of his choice there he longed to possess the premises for their associations. When Judge Swayne was ready to part with them, he found a quick and ready buyer in Mr. Miller. When the changes came and Mr. Miller retired from the activities of life, his ambition and hope was that the home of his vigorous manhood might pass to some noble public institution, designed for the betterment and advancement of mankind. It was with enthusiastic happiness that he saw the opportunity to reaize his hope and his ambition.

1875—OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY—1885-1909.

During the year 1875, an Archæological Society was formed at General Brinkerhoff's home in Mansfield, Ohio. The society, through the efforts of General Brinkerhoff, received an appropriation from the legislature of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be expended in making an exhibit at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Professor John T. Short, of the Ohio State University, was secretary of the society, and it flourished under his secretaryship until his death, November 11, 1883, when the society became practically inoperative. Governor Hoadley suggested a revival of the society. A meeting for this purpose was called to convene at the secretary of state's office, February 12, 1885. A number of prominent gentlemen, including leading citizens, scholars and professors from various parts of the state, responded to this call, and decided to extend to all persons in the state interested in the formation of such a society an invitation to meet March 12, 1885, at Columbus. In response to the circulars sent out, some sixty gentlemen from all parts of Ohio, representing the various departments of scholarship, convened on the day specified in the library room of the state capitol. This convention continued in session two days, perfected an organization known as The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, which was incorporated March 13, 1885. Hon. Allen G. Thurman was made president and Mr. A. A. Graham elected secretary. Mr. Graham occupied the office of secretary until December, 1893, when ill health compelled him to remove west. He died in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in February, 1896.

Mr. Randall was elected assistant secretary in December, 1893, to act as secretary in the absence of Mr. Graham. At the annual meeting of the trus-

NEW MEMORIAL HALL AND AUDITORIUM, EAST BROAD STREET.

tees, February 20, 1894, Mr. Randall was elected associate secretary, and February 19, 1895, was elected secretary, which office he has since held.

The following have served as presidents of the society since its organization: Allen G. Thurman, Francis C. Sessions, Rutherford B. Hayes and Roeliff Brinkerhoff. General Brinkerhoff is incumbent 1908-9.

For twenty-four years the society has faithfully pursued the lines of study and investigation for which it was organized, and has held regular annual meetings at Columbus. In that time it has accumulated a valuable collection of relics and antiquities, consisting of over one hundred thousand specimens, mostly archæological in character, but embracing also many papers and articles of historical value. The collection has been catalogued and arranged in cases, and now occupies suitable quarters in the museum room of the society, Page Hall, Ohio State University. The library of the society, which numbers three thousand volumes of great value, occupies a library room in Page Hall. Both the library and museum are accessible to visitors on each weekday between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. The students of the Ohio State University have free use of the museum and library.

Archæological Department.

Particularly is the society strong in archæological research. No state in the Union is so rich in archæological resources, consisting of mounds, forts, graves and monuments of prehistoric periods. The society is the custodian of Fort Ancient, Warren county, the largest, best preserved and most interesting remains of its character now extant. Models of this fort are in some of the leading museums of Europe, and it is often visited by distinguished scholars, not only of other states, but of foreign countries. The society is also the possessor of the famous Serpent Mound, in Adams county, one of the most curious religious monuments left by the Mound Builders in the United States. The site of the Big Bottom Massacre (1790) in Morgan county on the banks of the Muskingum, is now the property of the society.

The society, through a corps of explorers, is doing splendid and valuable work, each year, in examining and making permanent record of the innumerable points of archæological interest in the state. An archæological map is being prepared, which will designate the location of all important mounds, monuments, graves, etc., within Ohio. It is estimated that these places of interest number not less than ten thousand.

Publications of the Society.

The society is now issuing annually a bound volume (which first appears as a quarterly magazine) of material concerning the history, archæology and biography of the state. It has published sixteen such volumes, averaging four hundred pages to the volume. These volumes are of the utmost value and interest, containing articles, essays and papers by the leading authorities, historical and archæological—most of which material is prepared

solely for the society, and which does not exist and cannot be obtained outside the works of the society. The demand for these publications has been so great that the society has issued nine editions of volumes four, five, and six; six editions of seven, eight, nine and ten; and three editions of eleven and twelve. These books are in constant demand, not only by similar societies and by leading libraries throughout the United States, but by the governments and great society libraries of the old world. Each member of the society is entitled, without cost, to these publications as they are issued by the society.

The following articles of incorporation were taken out at the office of the secretary of state, March 13, 1885, and the organization was completed:

The undersigned citizens of Ohio, having associated themselves together, and desiring to form a corporation not for profit, under the laws of the said state of Ohio, do hereby subscribe and acknowledge the following articles of incorporation:

1. The name of such corporation shall be The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

2. Said corporation shall be located and its principal business transacted at the city of Columbus, county of Franklin, and state of Ohio.

3. Said society is formed for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of archæology and history, especially of Ohio, by establishing and maintaining a library of books, manuscripts, maps, charts, etc., properly pertaining thereto; a museum of prehistoric relics and natural or other curiosities or specimens of art or nature promotive of the objects of the association—said library and museum to be open to the public on reasonable terms—and by courses of lectures and publication of books, papers, and documents touching the subjects so specified, with power to receive and hold gifts and devices of real and personal estate for the benefit of such society, and generally to exercise all of the powers legally and properly pertaining thereto.

4. Said society has no capital stock.

The constitution provides in Section 1:

"The membership of this society shall be divided into four classes, designated as follows: life members, active members, corresponding members and honorary members. Application for membership shall be made to the secretary of the society and by him referred to the executive committee. Upon the approval of the executive committee and the payment of the annual fee, such applicants shall be declared members."

The life membership fee is twenty-five dollars; active three dollars and thereafter three dollars annual dues. President, General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Mansfield; secretary, Professor E. O. Randall, Columbus; curator, Professor William C. Mills, Columbus.

1897—THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY—1908-9.

Through the efforts of Dr. Lucius C. Herrick, M. D., seconded by the influence of Dr. Edward Ortin, LL. D., ex-president of the Ohio State University, eleven ladies and gentlemen met April 10, 1897, and discussed the

formation of a genealogical society. The draft of a constitution presented by Dr. Herrick was referred to a committee consisting of Professor T. C. Derby, Mr. T. T. Cole and Dr. Herrick, and two weeks later, April 24, a society was organized to be known as the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, a constitution and by-laws adopted; Dr. Orton elected as president; Professor Derby as vice president; Dr. Herrick as secretary and librarian; and W. G. Pengelly as treasurer. Dr. Orton has been succeeded by Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, James Buckingham, James H. Anderson, Colonel James Kilbourne and W. S. Poller successively. Dr. Herrick remained as secretary until his death and was succeeded by Frank T. Cole. The treasurers succeeding Mr. Pengelly have been A. W. Mackenzie, Roston Medbery.

In May the society was incorporated and a seal adopted and at the October Ohio meeting it was voted to publish a quarterly magazine to be called The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. The first number appeared in January, 1898, and the constitution of the society printed. A revised constitution was printed in January, 1901. And a third revision is now under consideration. At the October, 1898, meeting Major H. P. Ward offered the use of a book case in his office for the beginning of a library, and soon after donations of books by Messrs. Cole and Pengelly formed the nucleus of the present library of over twenty-seven hundred volumes.

After various temporary homes the society was settled at 106 East Broad street and later at 187 East Broad street till the completion of the Memorial Hall, when quarters were assigned in there by the county commissioners. The society meets quarterly on the second Thursday of January, April, June and October. The membership is of five classes: honoray, life, resident, associate and corresponding.

The society's library fills the library room of the Memorial building, which, however, is too limited to shelve fifty per cent of its book property. It is altogether probable that in the near future its rare and valuable genealogical works will be housed and shelved in a suitable room in the great marble building that stands at the head of State street, where they will be accesssible to the public for strictly reference purposes. While the quarterly meetings of the members of the society will be held in the same room. The disposal of this question has been referred to a committee consisting of Winfield S. Potter, chairman, William A. Taylor, George L. Ruggles, Roston Medbery and Professor F. T. Cole, secretary.

CHAPTER VII.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

BENCH AND BAR.

The bench and bar of Columbus, to an extent, includes the state, since the court of last resort sits at the Capital, in term or in chambers, continuously. Many brilliant men have graced the bench and dignified the bar.

No attempt is made to write a detailed history of the bench and bar of the city, as that belongs to the domain of the legal profession itself. The salient and vital points set out in these pages are rather for the general reader than for the profession, albeit the latter will no doubt find it interesting and valuable along lines which the members themselves have not as yet blazed the highway.

For reasons that are obvious all the state-wide courts, as well as the territorial court, and the local common pleas, are grouped in this chapter. For approximately a century, and under two constitutions, the supreme court has sat in Columbus, and grown into one of the great legal tribunals of the republic.

The Territorial Court—1787-1803.

The members of the territorial court were appointed by the president for the Northwest Territory and were as follows:

James M. Varnum, 1787-98; Samuel Holden Parsons, 1787-89; John Cleves Lymmes, 1788-1803; George Turner, 1789-96; Rufus Putnam, 1790-98; Joseph Gilman, 1790-1803; Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 1798-1803.

Judge Meigs was the last appointed territorial judge, and the first judge named for the state supreme court. On the 1st day of April, 1803, the two houses met in joint sessio nand organized the state judiciary by "appointing" Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, supreme judges; Calvin Pease, president judge of the first circuit, Wyllys Silliman, of the second and Francis Dunlavy of the third. The joint body recessed and met again on the 6th day of April, 1803, and elected (appointed) three associate judges for each of the then existing counties, viz:

Adams, Joseph Darlington, David Eddey, Hosea Moore.
Belmont, David Vance, David Lockwood, James Alexander.
Butler, John Greer, James Dunn, John Kitchel.
Clermont, John Wood, Ambrose Ransom, Philip Gatch.
Columbiana, William Smith, Henry Backman, Robert Simmison.
Fairfield, William W. Irwin, Samuel Carpenter, Daniel Vanmeter.
Franklin, John Dill, David Jamison, Joseph Foos.
Gallia, Robert Safford, Brewster Higby, G. W. Putnam.
Greene, Benjamin Whiteman, James Barrett, William Maxwell.
Hamilton, Michael Jones, Luke Foster, James Silvers.
Jefferson, James Pritchard, Philip Cabell, Jacob Martin.
Montgomery, Benjamin Archer, Isaac Spinning, John Ewing.
Ross, Reuben Abrams, William Patton, Felix Rennick.
Scioto, John Collins, Joseph Lucas, Thomas Leviney.
Trumbull, John Walworth, Calvin Austin, Aaron Wheeler.
Warren, Jacob DeLowe, William James, Ignatius Brown.
Washington, Griffin Green, Dudley Woodbridge, Joseph Bell.

Thus the judiciary of Ohio was constituted with three supreme, three president and fifty-one associate judges. It was, so far as may be gathered the most symmetrical judicial system of its age. There has been no radical

departures from these lines to this day, further than to strengthen and expand them consonant with the growth of the population and the advance of the times.

The terms of all these judges under the first constitution was seven years and they were, as stated, elected by the legislature, and when a vacancy occurred during the recess of that body, the governor filled the vacancy until the assembling of the legislature.

The president judges presided over the court of common pleas of each county; the associate judges of that county sitting with him more in an advisory than in a judicial capacity. During recess they constituted a county court and discharged such duties as the legislatures prescribed from time to time.

The Supreme Judges—1803-1851.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 1803-04 and 1807-08; William Sprigg, 1803-09; Samuel Huntington, 1803-08; Daniel Symmes, 1804-06; George Tod, 1803-10; Thomas Scott, 1809-16; Thomas Morris, 1809-10; William W. Irwin, 1810-15; Ethan Allen Brown, 1810-18; Calvin Pease, 1815-22; John McLean, 1816-23; Jessup Nash Couch, 1816-21; Peter Hitchcock, 1819-33; 1834-41; 1846-51; Jacob Burnet, 1821-26; Charles R. Sherman, 1823-29; Joshua Collett, 1829-36; Elijah Hayward, 1830-31; John M. Goodenow, 1830-32; Gustavus Swan, part of 1830; Henry Brush, 1830-31; John C. Wright, 1831-35; Ebenezer Lane, 1831-45; Reuben Wood, 1832-46; Frederick Grimke, 1836-41; Matthew Birchard,, 1842-49; Edward Avery, 1847-50; Rufus P. Spalding, 1849-51; Rufus P. Ranney, part of 1851.

Previous to the adoption of the constitution of 1851, there were three and for some years four judges on the supreme bench. Under the latter instrument the number was fixed at five and the tenure at not less than five years, as the legislature should determine. In 1892, the number was raised to six and the tenure extended to six years. In adjusting the tenure to the constitutional amendments confining state elections to the even numbered years, the tenures in individual cases were temporarily extended so that two judges are now chosen every two years.

Under the second constitution as amended, there were created a supreme, circuit, common pleas and probate courts, superior courts, police courts and juvenile courts, also exist under its general provisions, with the courts of the justices of the peace, nearest the great body of the people. As in the first constitution vacancies in the judgeship are filled by the governor until the next general election.

Supreme Judges Under Second Consttution—1851-1909.

1852-54, William B. Caldwell; 1852-56, Rufus P. Ranney, and again from 1862-65; 1852-54, John A. Corwin; 1852-56, Allen G. Thurman; 1852-59, Thomas W. Bartley; 1854-55, Robert B. Warden; 1854-56, William Kennon, Sr.; 1854-59, Joseph R. Swan; 1856-71, Jacob Brinkerhoff;

during 1856, Charles C. Convers; 1856-58, Ozias Bowen; 1856-72, Josiah Scott; 1858-63, Milton Sutliff; 1859-64, William V. Peck; 1859-63, William Y. Gholson; 1859-63, Horace Wilder; 1864-83, William White; 1865-75, Luther Day; 1865-78, John Welch; 1871-86, George McIlvaine; 1872-73, William H. West; 1873-74, Walter F. Stone; 1874-77, George Rex; 1875-80, William J. Gilmore; 1877-81, W. W. Boynton; 1878-85, John W. Okey; 1880-86, William W. Johnson; 1881-83, Nicholas Longworth; during 1883, John H. Doyle; during 1883, William H. Upson; 1883-87, Martin D. Follett; during 1885, Gibson Atherton; 1885-1913 (inc.), William T. Spear; 1886-1902, Thaddeus A. Minshall; 1886-95, Franklin J. Dickman; 1887-1902, Marshall J. Williams; 1889-1900, Joseph P. Bradbury; 1892-1904, Jacob F. Burket; 1894-1909, John A. Shauck (inc.); 1900-13, William Z. Davis (inc.); 1901-09, J. L. Price (inc).; 1902-11, William B. Crew (inc.); 1903-11, A. N. Summers (inc.).

Judges Spear, Shauck, Davis, Price, Crew and Summers are incumbent January 1, 1909. Shauck and Price reelected in 1908, term of six years each beginning in 1909.

Supreme Court Commissions.

In 1876-79 and in 1883-85 there were two supreme court commissions created by the legislature to aid the court in the dispatch of business. They were, in other words temporary branches of the supreme tribunal. Including the filling of vacancies there were the following judges in the first commission: Josiah Scott, D. Thew Wright, Henry C. Whitman, Thomas Q. Ashburn, William W. Johnson and Luther Day in the first, and Moses M. Granger, Franklin J. Dickman, John A. McCauley, George K. Nash and Charles D. Martin in the second commission.

Attorneys General—1846-1909.

The office of attorney general was created by the act of February 6, 1846. Until 1851, the attorney general was chosen by the legislature; since that date elected by the people.

The following persons have filled the office from and to the years designated.

Henry Stanberry, 1846-51; Joseph McCormick, 1851-52; George E. Pugh, 1852-54; George W. McCook, 1854-56; Francis D. Kimball, 1856-57; C. P. Wolcutt, 1857-61; James Murray, 1861-63; Lyman R. Critchfield, 1863-65; W. P. Richardson, 1865 (part); Chauncey N. Olds, 1865-66; William H. West, 1866-70; Francis B. Pond, 1870-74; John Little, 1874-78; Isaiah Pillars, 1878-80; George K. Nash, 1880-83; D. A. Hollingsworth, 1883-84; James Lawrence, 1884-86; Jacob A. Kohler, 1886-88; David K. Watson, 1888-92; John K. Richards, 1892-96; Frank S. Monnett, 1896-1900; J. M. Sheets, 1900-04; Wade H. Ellis, 1904-09 (incumbent); Ulysses G. Denman, term beginning 1909.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL AND STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Sixth and State Streets.

OHIO SUPREME COURT IN SITTING.

Clerks of the Supreme Court. (Elected.)

Previous to 1866 the clerk of the courts of Franklin county officiated as clerk of the supreme court.

1866-75, Rodney Foos; 1875-78, Arnold Green; 1878-81, Richard J. Fanning; 1881-84, Dwight Crowell; 1884-87, J. W. Cruikshank; 1887-93, Urban H. Hester; 1894-01, Josiah B. Allen; 1901-08, Lawson E. Emerson, resigned, and 1908-09, J. W. Obermeyre filled vacancy; 1909, John S. McNutt.

The President Judges.

Under the constitution of 1802, the president judges, corresponding substantially with the present common pleas judges, were elected or "appointed," by the legislature, for terms of seven years each. The state was originally divided into three circuits composed of several counties, with one presiding judge for each. Year after year, as population increased, new setlements formed and new counties were erected, the number of circuits increased until they reached twenty-one.

The following were the president judges, who presided over the court of common pleas of Franklin county, many, in fact most of them, being residents of other counties, between the years 1803 and 1851:

Wyllys Silliman, 1803; Levin Belt, 1804-07; Robert Slaughter, 1805; William Wilson, 1810; John Thompson, 1812; Orris Parish, 1813; Frederick Grimke, 1817-30; John A. McDowell, 1820; Gustavus Swan, 1823; Joseph R. Swan, 1834-41; J. L. Torbert, 1848-51.

The Common Pleas Judges.

Under the present constitution the judges of the court of common pleas are elected by the people for terms of six, formerly five years each. The following have sat on the bench, the figures showing the year or years of their election.

James L. Bates, 1852-57-61; Joseph Olds, 1868-73; Edward F. Bingham, 1873-83; Eli P. Evans, 1878-93-98-1903; George Lincoln, 1880-85; Hawley J. Wylie, 1881-86; Thomas J. Duncan, 1887-92-97; David F. Pugh, 1888-93-98; Isaac N. Abernathy, 1890-95; DeWitt C. Badger, 1893-98-1903; Thomas M. Bigger, 1897-1902-09 (incumbent); Curtis C. Williams, 1898-1903. The present incumbents, in addition to Thomas M. Bigger, who fills the constitutional judgeship, are E. B. Dillon, Frank Rathmell and Marcus G. Evans. Dillon, Rathmell and Evans re-elected 1908 and E. B. Kinkead elected additional judge, their terms beginning in 1909.

Associate Judges.

Under the constitution of 1802, there were three resident judges elected by the legislature in each county, who, with the president judge, constituted the court. The associate or lay judges were not necessarily trained lawyers, and, in fact, but few of them were lawyers when chosen to the judiciary.

Following are the associate judges for Franklin county, the date of their election or appointment following the name:

John Dill, 1803; David Jamison, 1803; Joseph Foos, 1803; William Thompson, 1808; Isaac Miner, 1809; Robert Shannon, 1810; William Reed, 1810-1815; Alexander Morrison, Jr., 1810; Arthur O'Harra, 1814; Samuel G. Flenniken, 1817-24-31-38; David Smith, 1817; Recompence Stansberry, 1819; Abner Lord, 1820; Edward Livingston, 1822; John Kerr, 1822; Thomas Johnston, 1823; Aurora Buttles, 1824-31; William McIlvain, 1829-37; Adam Reed, 1836; Christian Heyl, 1838-45; James Dalzell, 1843; John A. Lazell, 1844; John Landis, 1845; William T. Martin, 1851.

Clerks of the Court.

1803-10, Lucas Sullivant; 1810-15, Lyne Starling; 1815-36, Abram I. McDowell; 1836-38, Elijah Backus; 1838-46, Lyne Starling, Jr.; 1846-52, Lewis Heyl, 1852-54, Kendall Thomas; 1852-54, Albert Buttles; 1854-57, John L. Bryan; 1857-59, James H. Smith, died 1860; D. W. Brooks appointed, 1862; 1862-68, Thomas S. Shepherd; 1868-71, Casper Lowerstein; 1871-77, James S. Abbott; 1877-80-83, Harvey Cashatt, died 1883, John Joyce appointed to vacancy; 1883-89, John Joyce; 1890, Theodore Beck, died February 4, ——, William H. Simonton appointed to vacancy; William H. Simonton elected clerk 1890-94. 1894-1900, Charles Galloway; 1900-04, J. W. McCafferty; 1904, Howard C. Park, reelected in 1908; term beginning in 1909.

Probate Judges.

This office was created under the second constitution, the incumbents made elective and the term fixed at three years. Under present statutes it was extended one year. The incumbents have been:

1852, William R. Rankin; 1855, William Jamison; 1858-61, Herman B. Alberry; 1863-79, John M. Pugh; 1879-85, John T. Gale; 1885-91, Charles G. Saffin; 1891-97, Lorenzo D. Hagerty; 1897-1903, Tod B. Galloway; 1903-08, Samuel L. Black, elected a third time in 1908.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Prior to 1833, the prosecuting attorneys were appointed for indeterminate periods by the court. The following were appointed at the dates indicated:

1805, Reuben Bonaui; 1810, John S. Wills; 1812, David Scott; 1819, John A. McDowell; 1820, Thomas Backus; 1821, John R. Parish; 1830, Joseph R. Swan.

Elected, Two-Year Terms.

1833, Joseph R. Swan; 1834, P. B. Wilcox; 1836, Moses H. Kirby; 1838-42, William W. Backus; 1842-44, Lewis Heyl, resigned near close of

his second term; 1846, L. H. Webster; 1848, Thomas Sparrow; 1850-54, Benjamin F. Martin; 1854, George L. Converse; 1856-62, J. O. Reamy; 1862-68, Milton H. Mann; 1868-70, Edward T. DeLaney; 1870-74, George K. Nash; 1874-78, Joseph H. Outhwaite; 1878-82, William J. Clarke; term extended to three years at this period. 1882, Robert B. Montgomery; 1885-91, Cyrus Huling; 1891-94, Curtis C. Williams; 1894-97, J. H. Dyer; 1897-98, Charles W. Vorhees (deceased), 1898, Albert Lee Thurman appointed to vacancy; 1898-1901, Edward L. Taylor, Jr., resigned 1901 and Augustus Seymour served out vacancy; 1903-09, Carl Webber. Reelected in 1908, term begins 1909.

Sheriffs.

The sheriffs were "constitutional" officers, from the first, and were, like the governors and legislators, elected by the people for a term of two years. The incumbents have been:

1803, Benjamin White appointed until the election could be held, and then:

Elected, 1803-05, Adam Hosack; 1807-09, E. N. Delashmutt; 1811-13, Samuel Shannon; 1815-17, Francis Stewart; 1819-21, John McIlvain; 1823-25, Robert Brotherton; 1827-29, John McIlvain; 1829-31, Robert Brotherton; 1833-35, Andrew McIlvain; 1837-39, John Graham; 1841-43, William Domigan; 1845-47, John Graham; 1849-51, John Greenleaf; 1853, Thomas Miller; 1854, William Miner; 1855-56, Silas W. Park; 1857-61, William Domigan; 1867-69, George H. Earnhart; 1869-73, Samuel Thompson; 1873-77, William E. Horn; 1877-79, Josiah Kinnear; 1879-81, John U. Richenbacher; 1881-85, Louis Heinmiller; 1885-87, William H. Barbee; 1887-91, Brice W. Custer; 1891-95, James Ross; 1895-97, Wheeler J. Young; 1899-1903, Charles A. Pearce; 1903-09, George J. Karb; 1909-11, Albert E. Sartain.

The Franklin County Bar Association.

The Franklin County Bar Association was organized on the 20th day of April 1869, by the adoption of a constitution, which had been prepared by Messrs. Otto Dressel, Henry C. Noble, George L. Converse, L. J. Critchfield, C. N. Olds, Llewellyn Baber, William R. Rankin and Thomas Sparrow, comprising a committee appointed for that purpose.

The following named attorneys were present and signed the constitution upon which they had unanimously agreed:

Alberry, Herman H.
Andrews, S. W.
Atkinson, G. J.
Baber, Llewellyn.
Baldwin, J. W.
Bates, James L.
Bingham, E. F.
English, Lorenzo.
Galloway, Samuel.
Geiger, Joseph H.
Graham, A. W.
Groom, John C.
Holmes, J. T.
Hutcheson, R.
Sparrow, Thomas.
Shields, R.
Stage, B. F.
Taylor, Edward L.
Taylor, Henry C.
Taylor, Stacey.
Thurman, Allen G.

Brasee, Morton E.	McGuffey, John G.	Thurman, Thomas C.
Briggs, E. Clay.	McCracken, George W.	Wasson, G. W.
Bull, James G.	Mann, Col. T.	Watson, James.
Burnett, John.	Martin, B. F.	Wilcox, James.
Castle, G. F.	Meeker, George W.	Wilson, Horace.
Chittenden, H. C.	Mitchell, John G.	Wilson, H. B.
Collins, G. G.	Nash, George K.	Woodruff, R. P.
Converse, George L.	Noble, Henry C.	Wright, James E.
Critchfield, L. J.	Olds, Chauncey N.	Wright, Lucius C.
DeWitt, E. L.	Rankin, W. R.	Wykoff, A. T.
Dressel, Otto.	Richards, J. C.	Wylie, Hawley J.

The following constitute the list of honorary members to date: Hon. Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States, Noah H. Swayne; Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, J. R. Swan; Hon. Judge John L. Green, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. William Dennison, Jr., Governor of Ohio and Postmaster General; Hon. George M. Parson, a Pioneer Practitioner at the Franklin County Bar; Hon. Eli P. Evans, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. E. F. Bingham, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and Hon. George Lincoln, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Without affecting a permanent organization the temporary organization with James E. Wright, chairman, and George K. Nash, secretary, adjourned from June 3, 1869, to July 1, 1869, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. On that day Judge J. W. Baldwin was elected president, Judge H. B. Alberry was elected vice president, George K. Nash, secretary and James Watson, treasurer. Executive committee, Henry C. Noble, Otto Dressel, C. N. Olds. Trustees, John D. Burnett, Llewellyn Baber, Morton C. Brasee, J. T. Holmes, John G. Mitchell.

The object of the association, as set forth in the first article of the constitution was:

"The Association shall be called The Franklin County Bar Association. Its object shall be to promote harmony, good feeling and closer union among the members of the bar; to maintain professional honor and dignity; to encourage the highest attainments in legal knowledge, and to promote generally the professional interests of its members."

The following is, in the order of their enrollment a complete list of the members of the association, from the 1st day of July, 1869, to date, under the second article of the constitution, and in addition to the original members as above as furnished by the secretary:

John D. Sullivan	Edward E. Cole	Henry C. Kronenbitter
T. P. Linn	Bryan Collins	John G. Dun, Jr.
Percy A. Wilson	G. J. Marriott	Alexander W. Krumm
Walter B. Page	Gilbert H. Stewart	James Caren
J. T. Rogers	W. T. Wallace	E. E. Corwin
S. P. Mulford	R. H. Platt	James M. Loren
A. L. Ralston	Charles Tappan	Charles G. Saffin
F. W. Wood	J. H. Heitmann	Paul Jones

NEIL HOUSE, CAPITOL SQUARE,
The Pioneer of the Modern Great Hostelries, Which Has Entertained Ohio's Great Men for Half a Century.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL, SOUTH HIGH AND MAIN,
The Rendezvous of Political Managers During the State Convention Season.

H. M. Butler
M. A. Daugherty
Luke G. Byrne
F. F. D. Alberry
William J. Clarke
Joseph M. Lowe
Luke Clarke
Charles H. Lander
Charles E. Burr, Jr.
S. Hambleton
Thomas J. Duncan
Joseph H. Outhwaite
George D. Jones
George S. Peters
John M. Pugh
W. E. Guerin
Jason W. Firestone
Joseph Olds
Frank T. Cole
H. J. Booth
DeWitt C. Jones
C. O. Hunter
T. J. Keating
R. B. Smith
Richard T. Clarke
P. S. Lowry
Ralph E. Westfall
W. L. VanSickle
J. L. Davies
E. M. Helwagen
Charles W. Voorhees
Cambell M. Vorhees
James H. Anderson
Frank M. Raymund
James Marion Butler
J. L. Bachman
Edward B. Thomas
C. D. Saviers
Charles Aubert
Henry A. Williams
John H. Arnold
Daniel H. Sowers
Theodore Leonard
Jesse W. Snider
Edward B. McCarter
W. M. Thompson
E. B. Dillon
C. M. Rogers
H. L. Jones
M. D. Phillips
J. H. Vercoe
R. K. Cotton
C. T. Clark
John F. McFadden
Chas. A. Miller
James A. Miles
W. O. Henderson
George C. Evans
Thomas H. Ricketts
George L. Artz
J. V. Lee
D. C. Welling
S. F. Marsh
David K. Watson
R. A. Harrison
W. N. Tuller
Robert B. Montgomery
Frank F. Rankin
Ira H. Crum
William H. Stewart
Edward J. Dowdall
H. B. Arnold
Edgar W. Weinland
Ivor Hughes
Florizel Smith
George E. Bibber
M. L. Boyd
W. A. Garst
Nathan Gumble
Henry Gumble
Lewis G. Addison
Oscar E. Halterman
L. F. Sater
Charles S. Cherrington
Hiram S. Bronson
R. S. Swepston
Frank A. Davis
James T. Holmes, Jr.
John W. Mooney
Lyman H. Innis
Dora Sandoe Muchman
H. J. Ossing
J. C. Nicholson
N. W. Dick
A. E. Creighton
Charles G. Lord
George B. Okey
J. H. Bayes
Henry N. Galloway
A. B. Norton
L. L. Rankin
Frank C. Hubbard
G. A. Fairbanks
Cyrus Huling
Michael O'Neill, Jr.
Frank Rathmell
Thomas E. Steele
C. C. Williams
E. W. Brinker
Edmund Smith
Edward N. Huggins
Theo. M. Lindsay
Joseph H. Dyer
M. M. Hackett
M. E. Thrailkill
E. O. Ricketts
Edmund E. Tanner
John F. Fergus
J. E. Charles
Charles Wardlow
G. E. Trump
Fred C. Rector
Elmer E. Murphy
George W. Carpenter
Perry A. Roach
Frank F. Hoffman
Charles F. Pryor
O. C. Macy
Theo. Weyant
Charles S. M. Krumm
G. H. Bargar
F. H. Schoedinger
Lincoln Fritter
T. H. Hennessey
John F. Carlisle
Claude L. Brewer
J. A. Godown
Fred S. Hatch
C. T. Warner
Eugene Morgan
Edward T. Powell

S. C. Jones
J. S. Walker
E. M. Baldridge
George S. Marshall
J. Guy Atkinson
O. W. Aldrich
Marcus G. Evans
John Morrisey
John J. Lentz
J. M. Sheets
B. L. Bargar
L. Benton Tussing
Charles E. Carter
Samuel L. Black
Herbert E. Bradley
William H. Innis
William V. Baker
Bert F. Mull
David Clotts
William O. Mahoney
E. H. Archer
George W. Rhodes
E. C. Irvine
Jerry Dennis
William T. McClure
Harry H. McMahon
C. E. Blue
Franklin Rubrecht
George O. Canaga
Ulric Sloane
Edward C. Turner
Stephen A. Sharp
H. C. Moore
Byron Stillwell
Samuel G. Osborn
A. L. Thurman
Armor W. Sharp
Clayton A. McCleary
David Ramsey
T. H. Smith
B. G. Watson
Erastus G. Lloyd
J. E. Todd
James A. Allen
Edward L. Pease
Gilbert H. Stewart, Jr.
J. F. Bertsch
Frank S. Walker
Carl G. Jahn
John W. Chapin
J. E. Sater
David T. Keating
Emmett Tompkins
Joseph F. Hays
O. H. Mosier
John T. Ward
Fred N. Sinks
Dwight Harrison
Charles J. Pretzman
Reed W. Game
D. N. Postlewaite
John R. Horst
William Harvey Jones

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

For many years, in fact throughout its entire history, Columbus has been noted for the ability of its physicians and the high standing of the great majority of its practitioners in an ethical point of view as well as in all others.

The Columbus Academy of Medicine.

Previous to the organization of this academy there was in existence a Central Ohio Medical Society, largely but not absolutely local to Columbus; and preceding that there had been two or three short-lived associations of physicians. On the 4th of April, 1892, in the office of Dr. H. P. Allen, 73 East State street, the Columbus Academy of Medicine was organized. On motion of Dr. T. W. Rankin, Dr. C. F. Clark was elected temporary chairman and Dr. J. C. Graham, secretary. Dr. Kinsman stated the purpose of the organization to be medical advancement and fraternal good will among the members.

An adjournment was taken to April 8th and at that meeting the following officers were elected:

President, Dr. D. N. Kinsman; vice president, Dr. T. W. Rankin; secretary, Dr. J. C. Graham; treasurer, Dr. F. W. Blake; board of censors, Drs. T. C. Hoover, H. W. Whitaker, H. P. Allen, Frank Warner and J. B. Schueller. At this meeting scientific discussion ensued, participated in by Drs. J. F. Baldwin, J. M. Dunham, R. Wirth, D. Tod Gilliam, T. W. Rankin, T. C. Hoover and others.

From the first meeting and organization the academy has grown in numbers, importance and good results. The membership is now approximately two hundred and fifty and regularly receiving accessions. There are about one hundred and fifty physicians in the city who are not members of the academy.

The following distinguished members of the profession have been presidents:

1892, Dr. D. N. Kinsman; 1893, Dr. T. W. Rankin; 1894, Dr. H. P. Allen; 1895, Dr. A. B. Richardson; 1896, Dr. J. E. Brown; 1897, Dr. D. L. Moore; 1898, Dr. Frank Warner; 1899, Dr. C. S. Hamilton; 1900, Dr. Andrew Timberman; 1901-2, Dr. J. C. Lawrence; 1903, Dr. F. W. Blake; 1904, Dr. J. M. Waters; 1905, Dr. F. F. Lawrence; 1906, Dr. J. U. Barnhill; 1907, Dr. W. D. Deuschle. Dr. Wells Reachnor is the present president and Dr. Charles J. Shepard, the efficient secretary.

Starling-Ohio Medical College.

There were formerly two medical colleges, both high class institutions, in Columbus, but they are now united as the Starling-Ohio. In 1846, Willoughby Medical College, located at Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, was removed to Columbus, with a reorganization of its board of trustees. Under that organization one course of lectures was delivered in this city, and then the institution abandoned. During this term, Lyne Starling, one of the original proprietors of the site of Columbus, executed a deed of trust, December 18, 1847, to trustees, of thirty thousand dollars, to be paid in installments for the purchase of a lot and the erection of suitable buildings thereon for a medical college, and the establishment of a hospital in connection therewith. The trustees named in this bequest were William S. Sullivant, John W. Andrews, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph R. Swan, Francis Carter, Samuel M. Smith and John Butterfield.

The trustees, on the 2d of January, 1848, met and accepted the trust. Mr. Starling then increased his generous donation five thousand dollars more, making it thirty-five thousand dollars. Upon application to the legislature, Starling Medical College, to be located at the state capital, was chartered by a special act, passed January 28, 1848. The board of trustees organized under the charter electing William S. Sullivant, president, R. W. McCoy, treasurer, and Francis Carter, secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen, January 29, 1848, members of the faculty: Henry S. Childs, M. D.; John Butterfield, M. D.; Richard L. Howard, M. D.; Jesse P. Judkins, M. D.; Samuel M. Smith M. D.; Frederick Merrick, A. M.; and Francis Carter, M. D. During the first year the number of students was one hundred and sixty, and the degree of M. D. was conferred on thirty-two persons, and honorary degrees on six.

The Mergement.

The Starling-Ohio Medical College is the result of a mergement of the Starling Medical College, well known for sixty years to the profession

of this country, and the Ohio Medical University, a school of fewer years but widely recognized as a prosperous college. Both institutions have a record of keeping pace with advancement along the line of a higher standard in medical education. Such union had been contemplated for sometime and is now accomplished. By combining the teaching forces and clinical facilities of the two schools a stronger institution has been made than either could hope to become as an independent organization. What one lacks the other supplies, and the union makes possible a college of which the alumni of both schools may be proud and in which the profession will have confidence.

Columbus A Medical Center.

Columbus has long been known as a medical center of no mean rating, and it is proposed by the united efforts of many of her best medical men to not only maintain such reputation but make her name even greater. That this can be done is not questioned, since no city in the middle west has men more experienced or better known for their capabilities as teachers of medicine.

The capital city offers many advantages to the medical student other than those purely technical. Here is located Ohio's largest educational institution, the State University, with its two thousand students, its numerous departments, laboratories, museums, and libraries, furnishing an atmosphere of study and investigation valuable to the student in any line. We find in the city also the state schools for the education of its unfortunates—the School for the Blind, for the Deaf and Dumb, and for Feeble Minded Youth. In addition there are the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane and the Ohio Penitentiary. These five latter institutions give many opportunities for observation and study in lines closely related to, if not identical with, those of the medical profession.

Facilities for Instruction.

Facilities for clinical, didactic and laboratory work, as provided for by the Starling-Ohio Medical College, are of the first order and in many ways superior to those more pretentious institutions. The teaching force is ample to carry out section work to a point of satisfaction never before attained in either college. The advantages of small classes can not be here enumerated, but one alone, the intimate acquaintance of the teacher with the special needs of individuals of his class, is sufficient to commend the plan to those who desire thorough work.

Government of the College.

The Starling-Ohio Medical College is governed by a board of twelve trustees, and its officers. Of this board W. O. Thompson is president. Dr. Thompson is known far and wide as an educator, and as president of Ohio State University. C. S. Hamilton, M. D., is chancellor. Dr. Hamilton was

formerly dean of Starling Medical College and professor of surgery. W. R. Lazenby, secretary of the board, is professor of horticulture in the State University. W. J. Means, M. D., is treasurer. Dr. Means was treasurer of the Ohio Medical University and professor of surgery. W. M. Mutchmore, registrar. Mr. Mutchmore has for years been registrar of the Ohio Medical University.

Other members of the board are as follows: Frank Winders, M. D., formerly professor of therapeutics in Starling College; Thomas C. Hoover, M. D., formerly professor of surgery in Starling Medical College; J. E. Brown, M.D., formerly professor of otology and rhino-laryngology in the Ohio Medical University; C. F. Clark, M. D., formerly professor of ophthalmology in Starling Medical College; Andrew Timberman, M. D., formerly professor of ophthalmology in Ohio Medical University; Hon. H. J. Booth, attorney; E. B. Kinkead, attorney and professor of law in Ohio State University; Hon. F. J. Heer, formerly president of the board of trustees of the Ohio Medical University.

The Central Ohio Medical Society.

In August, 1868, a preliminary meeting, looking to the formation of a medical society in central Ohio, was held in the office of Dr. John McClurg, of Westerville, by Drs. Landon, Page, Neil, Beverly, Durant, Andrus, Garen, McClurg and that permanent organization was affected at Westerville, June 14, 1869, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. P. Landon; vice president, Dr. W. F. Page; secretary, Dr. P. F. Beverly; treasurer, Dr. John McClurg; censors, Drs. A. Andrus, Alex. Neil and O. Johnson. Drs. Page, Beverly and Follett drafted the constitution and by-laws.

More than two hundred physicians have enjoyed membership in the society. The following served as presidents: Drs. C. P. Landon, W. F. Page, N. Gay, John Little, P. F. Beverly, J. D. Nourse, M. T. Wagenhals, A. Follett, H. Hendrixson, Z. F. Guerin, J. N. Beach, L. Woodruff, J. T. Mills, E. B. Pratt, W. S. Pinkerton, O. Johnson, Toland Jones, T. W. Jones, G. S. Stein, J. F. Baldwin, R. Wirth, F. F. Lawrence, Alice Johnson, and R. H. Henry. The following have served as secretaries: Drs. P. F. Beverly, O. Johnson, J. U. Barnhill, J. F. M. Heeter, G. M. Clouse, and E. M. Hatton.

The meetings which were first quarterly were soon changed to monthly, and held at different towns throughout central Ohio. The society enjoyed an active life for twenty-seven years, the last meeting being held November 5, 1896.

THE NEWSPAPER PROFESSION.

In dealing with the newspaper profession in Columbus, no attempt will be made, first because it is impracticable, and second because it would be unprofitable, to deal, even cyclopedically, save with those varied publications which were printed for the dissemination of general news, and of that class, only those which have survived the most of the century, or are now in active life.

There are but two Columbus newspapers of the present day which can lay any genealogical claim upon the antiquity of the morning of the nineteenth century, namely the Ohio State Journal and the Columbus Press Post, and both their claims are valid and provable. The State Journal dates from 1811; the Press Post from 1812, although the latter does not claim to go back further than the Monitor, the third newspaper to be launched in Franklin county, in 1816, whereas, it goes back through the inheritance of good will, to the Freeman's Chronicle of 1812. The Freeman's Chronicle was founder in 1812 by James B. Gardner at the request of Governor Meigs, to encourage the people of Ohio to support the state and national administration, in the war of 1812, the whole line of federal papers in the state endeavoring to discourage them with bitter and often scurrilous flings at the administrative policy of Presidents Monroe and Madison and Governor Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr.

After the war closed, the Freeman's Chronicle, which had led a brilliant and precarious life, gave up the ghost and its spirit and good will were inherited by the Monitor, and from that point the descent to the Press Post is clear, though somewhat varied. The State Journal goes back to the Western Intelligencer, the publication of which was begun in 1811 by that grand old pioneer, Col. and Rev. James Kilbourne, at Worthington, which was then the emporium of the upper Scioto valley.

The Ohio State Journal.

The Journal dates back to the first paper issued in the county in 1811 and the Press Post to the first paper published in Columbus in 1812. There being only a twelve-month difference between their ages, they will no doubt be able in 2011 to reconcile the difference and claim that they are twin.

Columbus was celebrated for almost three quarters of a century as the newspaper graveyard, and the solemn work of the undertaker does not seem to be entirely closed out. The State Journal was, after its first change, "The Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette." Then the Ohio State Journal and Register in 1838, having absorbed its rival, the Register, and finally in 1839 assuming the name "The Ohio State Journal," which, with an occasional suffix, when a rival was absorbed, has been maintained since.

The Columbus Press Post.

The Freeman's Chronicle became, in 1812, the progenitor of the Press-Post, its subscription list passing to the Ohio Monitor, in 1816, after its suspension in 1814-15.

The Monitor merged with the Hemisphere in 1836, and after two or three further absorptions, it became the Ohio Statesman and the democratic exponent, under the management of Government Samuel Medary and his brother Jacob Medary, and continued as such until 1872, when it was sold to Dodd & Linton, and the Daily Statesman was merged with the new Daily Dispatch, and the weekly and Sunday Ohio Statesman were continued and

A VISTA IN NEIL AVENUE.
In the Residence Section of the North Side.

A VISTA IN EAST BROAD STREET,
Looking East From a Point Near the Intersection of Third Street.

carried the Ark of the Covenant of Democracy over and delivered it to the Columbus Times-Democrat, under John G. Thompson, S. K. Donivan and Captain J. H. Putnam, along in the early '80s, and then the Times was absorbed by the Press, and the Press-Times by the Post, the final transmutation being the Press-Post of today, "which like good wine needs no bush."

Thus two of the four daily English papers of today, in Columbus are traced back to the era of the old Washington hand press, or mayhap its progenitor, and the hand roller and its ancestor.

The Columbus Evening Dispatch.

The Dispatch was the outcome of a venture by a number of printers and newspaper men, viz.: Samuel Bradford Willoughby, W. Webb, William Trevitt, Jr., T. McMahon, James O'Donnell, John M. Webb, Joseph S. B. Given, P. C. Johnson, L. P. Stephens and C. M. Morris, who incorporated a ten thousand dollar company.

In May, 1872, the Dispatch began a weekly issue. In July following the Daily Statesman was merged with the Dispatch and it became a daily. Later on William D. Brickell and L. D. Myers acquired the Dispatch, and the work of pushing it to the front was begun, and has not yet ceased. Eventually Mr. Wlliam D. Brickell acquired the entire property and made great improvements, establishing the Sunday issue. Mr. Brickell disposed, at a later date, of an interest to Honorable Joseph J. Gill and probably a further interest to Harry Alexander, and then at a still later date, the whole passed to the present owners of the property, who show no lack of enterprise and push in the newspaper field.

The Columbus Citizen.

The Columbus Citizen was founded by Mr. George W. Dun in 1898. The venture was backed by a small amount of capital and a big section of that faith which removes mountains. It is said to have made its way from the start, and this is probably the fact. After conducting the Citizen successfully for a number of years, Mr. Dun parted with a large amount of his interest in it and finally the entire establishment was taken over by the Scripps-McCrea League of Newspapers.

Among the other general news bearing papers in the city are the following:

German Weeklies and Dailies.

Der Columbus Daily Courier, No. 346 S. High street; The Weekly Columbus Express, 246 S. High street; The Daily Express and Westbote, 246 S. High street; Der Semi-Weekly Westbote, 246 S. High street.

There are in addition to these, between thirty and forty newspapers and periodicals, in addition in the city and suburbs, devoted to special lines and special interests, as well as literary cultivation and moral teachings.

Among the Crypts.

Among the newspapers that were, but are not, may be mentioned in chronological order thus: Franklin Chronicle, 1819; Ohio State Bulletin, 1829; Columbus Sentinel, 1835; Ohio Register and Anti-Masonic Review, 1832; Western Hemisphere, 1832; The People's Press,, 1836; The Ohio Confederate, 1838; Old School Republican, 1841; The Cross and Journal, 1838; The Capital City Fact, 1850; The Ohio Press, 1847; The Ohio Cultivator, 1845; The Ohio Standard, 1845, and revived in 1850; The Ohio Columbian, 1855; The Ohio Tribune, 1840; The Columbus Elevator, 1855; The Columbus Gazette, 1856. Among the short-lived publications between 1845 and 1855 were the National Enquirer, The Electric, The Thompsonian Recorder, The Independent Press, Budget of Fun, Straight-out Harrisonian, The Tornado, The Auger, The Ohio Freeman, Columbus Herald, Ohio Intelligencer, Ohio Democrat, The Westbote, (German) still in existence, established in 1843.

Between 1860 and the present date there were many brief and brilliant newspaper careers among which may be named the Columbus Gazette, Sunday Morning News, which lived a score of years, however, the Columbus Bulletin, Columbus Sentinel, Capital Events, Columbus Review, Sunday Capital, Daily Courier, Sunday Globe, Saturday Critic, Democratic Call and last and most notable of all, the Ohio Sun, supplied with all modern equipments and which issued a creditable daily and Sunday issue for nearly two years, suspending in 1908.

The chronology of the three learned professions, treated in this chapter, is in strict accord with Luke 13:30.

CHAPTER VIII.

VARIOUS EPISODES AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.

1812—A MILITARY CENTER—1815.

In the war of 1812 Columbus was the center of military operations against the British and Indians, and was, for a portion of the time, the headquarters of General William Henry Harrison. Its location at that date, in the absence of modern methods of transportation, made it the natural rendezvous for troops operating against Upper Canadian points, as well as defensive and offensive operations against the northwestern Indian tribes.

At the time of the Civil war in 1861-65, with the railway facilities then existing, it became the great point of recruiting and concentrating point, with Camp Chase the center for equipping and training the battalions for for the field. It was, indeed, a military capital for four years, during which there was little else heard or spoken except military operations, triumphs or defeats, at some point in almost every prolonged conversation between two or more persons.

Columbus and Franklin county contributed a high percentage of soldiers to the grand army of three hundred and twenty-five thousand that Ohio sent to the field, largely because it was an active military center, and daily contact with enthusiastic recruits going into training or moving to the front infected the great majority of the men of military age of the city and county, and carried them into the score or more of regiments that were recruited in the vicinity.

1846—GENERAL MORGAN'S SWORD—1848.

In November, 1847, a meeting was held in Columbus for the purpose of raising by subscription the necessary sum of money ($500) to purchase and properly inscribe a sword to present to Colonel George W. Morgan, of the Second Ohio Volunteer Regiment in the Mexican war. Byram Leonard presided and D. A. Robertson acted as secretary, and the following members of the committee to receive the contributions were selected: Samuel Medary, William Kelsey, Isaac Davies, F. Gale, Jacob Reinhard.

On the 7th of December, 1847, Colonel Morgan en route from Mexico, arrived in the state capital, and on the 10th of the month was tendered a complimentary dinner at the American House, the invitations bearing the names of forty prominent citizens and members of the general assembly. Messrs. R. P. Spalding and J. F. Williams escorted Colonel Morgan to the table. Many toasts were proposed and responded to, Colonel Morgan speaking felicitously. The sword ordered finished for Colonel Morgan was displayed in the window of Savage's jewelry store on High street in February, and elicited many words of praise, taken in connection with the complimentary inscription and handsome finish.

During the summer of 1848 the second regiment returned to Ohio and Captain William A. Latham's Columbus company, after having lost eighteen killed and thirty-nine wounded, reached Columbus in July and were tendered a reception by the citizens, Colonel Morgan marching at the head of the parade, which moved from General Gale's Union Hotel. The streets were strewn with flowers by a bevy of young ladies and the little Misses Silbernagel and Wendall alternately recited the stanzas of an appropriate German poem in that language.

Colonel Samuel Medary made the address of welcome, and Captain Latham responded in behalf of the returning veterans. On the evening of the same day the sword was presented to Colonel Morgan at Democratic Hall, Mr. D. E. Robertson making the presentation speech on behalf of the city and the individual donors. Colonel Morgan was greatly affected, but spoke with fervid eloquence, giving the praise for the victorious outcome of war to the soldiers in the ranks, rather than the officers in command. This historic sword is now preserved among the nations patriotic relics in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., where Ohioans pause and gaze on it as they pass through.

1846—THE COLUMBUS CADETS—1848.

The following is the roll call of the "Columbus Cadets," Captain William A. Latham's company of the Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Mexican war, the returning volunteers already referred to whose pathway, within the city, was literally strewn with flowers by the girls and young women of that day. While the men and boys cheered them to the echo:

ROLL CALL CAPTAIN LATHAM'S COMPANY.

Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Mexican War.

Eighteen killed in battle; thirty-nine wounded. Rank and File.

Captain, William Latham,
First Lieutenant, James Markland,
Second Lieutenant, John Arnold,
First Sergeant, John A. Harvey,
Second Sergeant, Wm. H. Sanford,
Third Sergeant, William Cloud,
Fourth Sergeant, Victor Trevitt,
First Corporal, Charles Johnson,
Second Corporal, Lewis Hadley,
Third Corporal, H. W. Johnes,
Fourth Corporal, John Righter.

Privates.

George Atwater,
George Altin,
James Bennet,
Robert Benns,
Moses Bedell,
Joseph Bidwell,
I. R. Brake,
Jacob Brown,
A. Clarke,
C. Coffman,
Thomas Davies,
Louis Evans,
Elias Finck,
J. S. Foley,
William Forrester,
William Greenley,
John Leonard,
B. F. Lincoln,
Robert Lucas,
Augustus Marcy,
John W. Marcy,
Abed Moore,
Franklin Moyer,
Samuel Mutchler,
T. Nadenbousch,
Samuel Pierce,
Samuel Reaver,
Joseph Righter,
Samuel Sabines,
D. K. Seltz,
Fred Schilling,
John Scott,
Samuel J. Scott,
Ralph J. Scott,
——— Scribner,
William Simcox,
R. J. Shannon,
James Sheperd,
Seth Shoemaker,
James Thomas,
Samuel Taylor,
Daniel Townsend,
Henry Tuttle.

1861-5—THE OLD GUARD—1908-9.

From the beginning the military spirit was indigenous to the soil, and there were from the close of the war of 1812 to the close of the Spanish-American war and since, notable military organizations in the city, which, as in the case of the Mexican and Civil war, furnished recruits who were so aptly trained and thoroughly imbued with the military spirit, as to successfully lead battalions and brigades to victory and real battlefields within from thirty to sixty days after having laid down civil pursuits and being mustered in.

THE OLD GUARD READY FOR ESCORT DUTY, IN FRONT OF HEADQUARTERS MEMORIAL HALL, COLUMBUS.

The full military history of the city and county belongs to the domain of those who are chosen to devote one or more volumes to a single class of subjects, and it would take a long chapter to record the names of their soldiers and officers, without their titles or "mention in orders" of their gallantry and achievements.

One of the surviving military organizations is worthy of more than passing notice and can be made without even the faintest suggestion of invidious distinction, and that is the Old Guard, composed of the veteran soldiers of the Civil war and some of whom were, at the beginning of the organization, veterans of the Mexican war. On every fitting civic military occasion for a score and a half years, the Old Guard and its drum corps has evoked the applause and greetings of the city as they marched by with the verve and aplomb of Caesar's legions coming back from the conquest of Gaul.

Here is the present company roll of the Old Guard of Columbus 1908-1909:

ROLL CALL OF THE OLD GUARD.

Rank and File.

Captain, William Miller,
First Lieut., B. F. Ollom,
Second Lieut., L. D. Ross,
Adjutant, David McCandlish,
Chaplain, H. Bailey,
Quartermaster, J. Conway,

Sergeants.

J. S. Kessie,
J. L. Hale,
J. Peters,
W. K. Stichter,,
H. T. Scott,
W. W. Walmsley,
J. H. Lloyd,
B. F. Manier,
C. R. Rhoads.

Corporals.

G. Dorbert,
W. F. Doty,
J. D. Fisher,
W. Haggerty,
J. A. Pettit.

Drummers.

C. L. Barlow,
Q. C. Cook,
J. F. Daley,
E. S. Hawkins,
J. D. Kennedy,
J. D. Newton,
W. U. O'Hara,
Wm. Parks,
G. Sain,
S. H. Timmons.

Privates.

J. H. Allen,
Z. E. Amlin,
L. Bauman,
G. W. Bigelow,
J. H. Bliler,
S. Chapman,
F. D. Clark,
T. Clifton.
D. U. Hall,
A. R. Innis,
Wm. Kauffman,
L. F. Keller,
J. D. Kenney,
D. S. Latham,
G. Lawrence,
J. W. Leach,
D. H. Smith,
J. H. Smith,
T. T. Smith,
H. Schaffer,
O. E. Sells,
A. Stone,
George Stover,
Wm. Thacker.

M. N. Cook,
J. Dice,
L. T. Ebright,
James Fagans,
F. Fisher,
C. Fishpaugh,
J. Foark,
A. P. Frame,
C. Graham,
H. R. Guthrie,
J. H. Long,
E. G. Maloney,
W. W. McMain,
D. McMullen,
J. W. Messick,
R. B. Oren,
W. C. Powell,
George Rie,
E. E. Rickets,
C. Roberts,
J. A. Thompson,
J. H. Toy,
D. Wigands,
W. W. Young,
G. F. Geary,
H. S. Gilvert,
W. H. Pence,
W. Y. Postle,
D. Zook.

Honorary.

Gov. A. L. Harris,
Col. James Kilbourne,
Col. Geo. D. Freeman,
Hon. R. M. Rownd,
Hon. E. L. Taylor, Jr.,
Gen. H. A. Axline,
Judge D. F. Pugh,
Capt. Geo. W. Ware,
Col. W. H. Knaus,
Col. T. E. Knaus,
Charles Dunphy,
J. W. Gardner,
J. W. Lindsay.

A Notable Review.

One of the most notable of the more recent reviews of the Old Guard was held in the Franklin County Fair grounds on G. A. R. and Home Coming Day, September 6, 1907.

There were present the governor and state officers, the two United States senators and most of the congressmen of the state, United States senators, congressmen and distinguished citizens of other states, and a vast concourse of prominent people, when the Guard marched by, countermarched and wheeled into line in front of the reviewing stand and saluted the governor, his staff and the distinguished visitors.

Comrade William A. Taylor, J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, Department of Ohio, G. A. R., presented the Guard to Governor Andrew L. Harris in these words: "It is my pleasant duty, Governor Harris, to present to you the Old Guard of Columbus, the only organization of the kind on the American continent, if not in the world. The thrilling story of their early lives is deep graven in the nation's history. In the great war to preserve the Union, 1861-1865, they individually and as a whole, participated in more and greater battles than were fought by Alexander in his conquest of the ancient world, or in the wars of Caesar and Napoleon combined.

"From Bull Run to Appomattox; across the fire-wrapped fields of Gettysburg, Shiloh, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Nashville, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg and others like them, they answered the bugle's call and the drum beat of battle, 'as joyously as the bridegroom hastens to meet his bride.' Their story of today is *l' envoi* of an immortal epic; an unvoiced poem that enflowers their march to the grand encampment of the beyond.

"The Old Guard was organized August 13, 1884. Its object to pay a soldier's respect and reverence at the bier and above the turf of the mustered

out. Also to act as an escort on all fitting civic occasions; to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of Ohio's governors and sometimes, as in 1905, in the inauguration of a president. The members of the Old Guard are life recruits from Ohio's veteran regiments, representing more, many more, organizations than they uncover files in this review. They helped to make history. Soon they will be a part of history itself."

Governor Harris spoke at some length to the old boys, just like one soldier would talk to another, for the governor is one of the old Guardsmen himself, both on account of age and service. He told stories, eulogized their services and was most enthusiastically received.

Honors to Louis Kossuth.

In the early part of the year 1852, the legislature of the state and the people of Columbus paid high honors and testified their admiration of the patriotism and heroism of Louis Kossuth the distinguished Hungarian patriot. The civil, social and military receptions tendered him continued from February 4 to February 9, 1852. Resolutions by the legislature, asking the national government to mediate in behalf of peace and Hungarian liberty were passed; while the people of public meetings adopted resolutions of sympathy and encouragement in behalf of the Hungarian people in their struggle for liberty. During the memorable patriotic week addresses were delivered by Samuel S. Cox, Rufus P. Spaulding, Rufus P. Ranney, Samuel Galloway, George E. Pugh, Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff and other distinguished Ohio statesmen of the day.

The First State Funeral.

General Thomas L. Hamer, of Brown county, former member of the legislature and of congress, who died of wounds received in the battle of Monterey, Mexico, December 2, 1846, was accorded a state funeral by the legislature of the state, and his remains were escorted from the Rio Grande to Ohio and to his home by a joint committee of the two houses. Eulogies were pronounced by the leading members of the two bodies, preceding the adoption of their resolutions, as well as at the distinguished statesmen and soldier's home in Brown county, where he was laid to rest among the familiar scenes of his early struggles and maturer successes.

A Solemn National Pageant.

The most solemn pageant ever beheld in the city was that commemorative and in honor of the remains of President Abraham Lincoln, in the spring of 1865, when the entire nation was plunged into grief because of the assassination of that great patriot and statesman. In solemn pomp and circumstance of woe, the funeral pageant in Columbus was not equaled by any capital among the states through which it passed, the statehouse being

draped from turret to foundation stone with the solemn symbols and habiliments of grief.

Public Grief for Two Ohioans.

On two occasions since the great edifice which looms up in the Capital Park, has been similarly draped in 1880 because of the assassination of President Garfield and in 1901 and of the assassination of President McKinley, both of whom were the beloved and honored sons of Ohio.

Honor to a Journalist.

A splendid state tribute was paid to Januarius A. MacGahan, born in Perry county, Ohio, during the year 1884. Mr. MacGahan was an eminent newspaper writer, who going to London in 1877-8, was sent by the London Daily News to Bulgaria to investigate the conditions there under Turkish rule. The revelations made in his correspondence caused all Europe and the Chancellories to act in unison and they compelled the Sultan to cede Bulgarian independence. The grateful people offered to make him their king, but he declined to consider the proposition.

He died suddenly of typhus fever in Constantinople in June, 1878. In 1884 the Ohio legislature by joint resolution provided for the removal of his remains to Ohio, the navy department cooperating with the state legislature. His remains were brought to New York on a war vessel and from thence transported to Columbus, where they lay in state in the rotunda of the capitol. They were buried at New Lexington near the place of his birth. September 11, 1884.

The State Treasury Robbed.

On the 6th of May, 1827, the state treasury was entered and robbed of twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents, of which eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents was subsequently recovered, leaving the actual loss, one thousand and thirty dollars and thirty-three cents. Treasurer Brown asked the legislature to investigate the robbery, and the committee found him blameless, and attributed the robbery to the unsafe condition of the treasury vault, and insufficient safeguards, and recommended that the treasurer be acquit of the loss and allowed forty-six dollars and fifty cents by him expended in apprehending the thief and recovering the money. The name of the thief is not of record.

A Governor Constructively Imprisoned.

To Governor Thomas Worthington belongs the unique distinction of being the only Ohio governor ever arrested and started to jail for debt. In 1815 or 1816, Governor Worthington contracted with Judge Jarvis Pike to grub and chop the timber off the present statehouse square. The governor was a non-resident of Franklin county, residing at Chillicothe. Some mis-

THE LINCOLN FUNERAL CORTEGE PASSING THE STATE CAPITOL.

understanding arose as to the payment of Judge Pike for his labors, whereupon he sued out a capias from the court of Squire King, and had the governor arrested and marched off to jail. He was not locked up, however, the matter having been amicably adjusted.

Burning of the First State House.

The first statehouse built as elsewhere stated, stood on the southwest corner of the park, and finally became an eye-sore. The new building was progressing so slowly that the idea no doubt obtained that old was delaying the completion of the new. This building was destroyed early on the morning of Sunday, February 1, 1852. The origin of the fire was never seriously inquired into, and no one regretted its destruction. The following description of the conflagration appeared in the Ohio State Journal at that time. They did not print a Sunday edition:

"Yesterday (Sunday) morning, about four o'clock, the cry of fire rang through our streets. It was soon ascertaned that the old State House was on fire. The watch first discovered it in the center of the Senate Chamber, and on the floor. This was nearly extinguished, when it was discovered that the timbers over head were on fire. Soon it burned out through the roof, and the entire belfry was quickly in flames. The engines could not reach the fire, and it was evident that the venerable old edifice, in which the legislature of Ohio had met for the last thirty-five years, was doomed to destruction. The belfry, after burning brilliantly for a few minutes, came down with a crash upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. The roof then gradually fell in, and the upper story of the building was a mass of flames. An effort was now made to confine the fire to the Senate Chamber and upper rooms, but there was too heavy a mass of burning matter on the floor to be extinguished, and soon the flames reached the Hall of the House of Representatives. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The desks, chairs and furniture had been removed, and the entire building was then resigned to its fate. In the Senate Chamber very little was saved. We learn that the clerk's papers were all secured, but that a large mass of documents, journals, constitutional debates, etc., were consumed."

The cause of the fire was never satisfactorily ascertained. In the ensuing spring the remains of the building were removed, and the ungainly high board fence that had so long enclosed the public square was extended round the site of the old building. The remainder of the session the house of representatives sat in Mr. Neil's Odeon Hall, and the senate in the United States courthouse, on the opposite side of the street. The next winter, 1852-3, the house of representatives again sat in the Odeon Hall, and the senate in Mr. Ambo's Hall. In the winter of 1853-4, the regular session, both branches occupied the same halls as the preceding winter. In 1854-5, no legislative session. In 1855-6, they again occupied the Odeon and Ambos's Halls, and in the winter of 1856-7, they for the first time held their session in the new statehouse.

A Striking Difference.

The difference between the old time and the present day escapes from the penitentiary is exemplified by the following account of a sort of a wholesale escape of prisoners from the Ohio penitentiary in 1830 and their recapture by means of public advertisements.

A Daring Rush.

"There were every year more or less escapes of prisoners by stealth, though but one daring rush. About the year 1830, some dozen or more prisoners, having banded themselves together to force an escape, were secreted in a vacant cell, just inside of the outer door of the prison, and when the turnkey, Mr. O'Harra (later Squire O'Harra, of Franklinton), had occasion to unlock the door, the daring Smith Maythe, who headed the gang, sprang forward and caught O'Harra round the body, and held him fast, while his comrades rushed out. He then, letting go of Mr. O'Harra, bounded forward and placed himself at the head of the gang, and they marched up past the mound (there then being but few improvements to obstruct their way), and on to the woods in a southwest direction. They were advertised and finally all picked up, one or two at a time, and returned to the prison. Poor Maythe, some years after his release from the Ohio penitentiary, was, for a case of robbery and attempted murder in Kentucky, hung by a mob, without judge or jury."

Under the law and regulations of the old penitentiary, the institution was charged with and paid the costs of prosecution and transportation of convicts—always a heavy item of expense. But under the law and regulations for the government of the present penitentiary, the costs of prosecution and transportation are paid out of the state treasury, and are not, in the warden's annual exhibits, charged to the institution, which should not be overlooked in making a comparison between the exhibits of the old and the present institutions.

The old buildings and the ten-acre lot upon which they stood, and which had been donated by the proprietors of the town to the state for the erection of a penitentiary thereon, were no longer needed nor used in connection with the penitentiary; and the succeeding year the walls of the yard were sold by the state officers and were torn down, and the stones used, part for building purposes, and part burned into lime at a kiln erected on the lot for that purpose, by Jacob Strickler. The main prison building, which had been erected in 1818, remained some two or three years longer, when it was also removed, leaving the original building, erected in 1813, and the brick storehouse, erected by Wright in 1822, still standing; and they were taken possession of by the quartermaster general—the one as a place of deposit for the public arms, and the other as a work shop for cleaning and repairing the arms, thus converting the two into a kind of state armory, and they so remained until 1855, when they were both razed to the ground.

and the bricks used in filling in some part of the new statehouse; and the old lumber sold and removed. So that now there remains not a vestige of the old penitentiary and its appendages; and the grading down of the streets and the digging down and hauling away of a great part of the hill itself, for gravel and sand, has so changed the surface of the location where the prison and yard once were, that a person familiar with that place seventy years ago, could not now recognize it.

Patriotic Societies.

Columbus is the headquarters of numerous patriotic societies. That is to say, societies that were organized to commemorate great patriotic events in the foundation and preservation of the republic. Most prominent among these is the Ohio society of the Sons of the American Revolution vehicle, was organized April 22, 1889, in the senate chamber by about fifty charter members. The first officers chosen were William A. Taylor, president, April to November, 1889; A. A. Graham, secretary; Henry A. Williams, treasurer; Daniel H. Gard, registrar. Their successors were elected and took office the first week in November 1889. The terms of the officials since 1890 has been from April 19 to April 18 of each year.

Sons of the American Revolution.

The following have been the presidents of the society during the twenty years of its existence:

1889. William Alexander Taylor, Columbus.
1889. Wilson Riley Parsons, Worthington.
1890. Henry A. Axline, Zanesville.
1891. John Luther Vance, Gallipolis.
1892. Henry M. Cist, Cincinnati.
1893. Edwin Michael Putnam Brister, Newark.
1894. Orlando W. Aldrich, Columbus.
1895. Lucius Bliss Wing, Newark.
1896. John Fassett Follett, Cincinnati.
1897. James McElroy Richardson, Cleveland.
1898. James McElroy Richardson, Cleveland.
1899. John W. Harper, Cincinnati.
1900. Moulton Houk, Toledo.
1901. Emilius Oviatt Randall, Columbus.
1902. Millard Fillmore Anderson, Akron.
1903. James Kilbourne, Columbus.
1904. Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky.
1905. Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky.
1906. Edward D. Gardiner, Toledo.
1907. William L. Curry, Columbus.
1908. Harry P. Ward, Worthington.

The officers for 1098-1909 with the addresses are as follows:

President, Harry P. Ward, Columbus.
Registrar, Hugh Huntington, Columbus.
Treasurer, Stimpson G. Harvey, Toledo.
Historian, William L. Curry, Columbus.
Chaplain, Wm. H. Cole, Sabina.
Secretary, William A. Taylor, Columbus.
Board of Management, Benj. F. Wirt, Youngstown; Theo. M. Bates, Cleveland; William L. Curry, Columbus.

Many Accessions.

There have been nearly two thousand accessions to the society. To be eligible to membership the candidate must be able to establish from historical records that he is descended from a Revolutionary soldier. The object of the society is to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men who achieved American Independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results, the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and the promotion of celebration of all patriotic anniversaries.

To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people "To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The society has quarters in the Franklin County Memorial Hall; its annual meetings are held April 17, the anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington. The Benjamin Franklin Chapter is a subordinate post of the state society at Columbus. Other chapters are: Anthony Wayne, Toledo; Nathan Hale, Youngstown; Western Reserve, Cleveland; Simon Kenton, Kenton; Cincinnati, Cincinnati; Nathaniel Greene, Xenia; George Washington, Newark.

Grand Army of the Republic.

There are numerous posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the county. In the city is J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, which at one time had a membership of over two thousand five hundred. The formation of other posts and demises have reduced the membership to between two hundred and fifty and three hundred. Other posts in the city are Wells Post and Beers Post. The Sons of Veterans, descendant of the Civil war veterans, have societies or camps as have the soldiers of the Spanish-American war, and all of them have Women's Relief or Auxiliary Corps.

The Local Legion (officers of the Civil war), the Union Veterans Union and the Society of the Ex-Prisoners of War maintain organizations.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is a large and enthusiastic body, who have rescued from oblivion the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in Ohio, until thousands have been identified with bronze markers and the work is still being carried enthusiastically forward as it has been for years. Among the local daughters, Mrs. Professor Orton, Mrs. Colonel James Kilbourne and Mrs. Frank Tallmadge have been especially prominent in the work, while hundreds of other willing hands have helped it forward.

Graphic Story of Jonathan Alder.

Colonel William L. Curry writes entertainingly of Jonathan Alder, an Indian prisoner from Virginia, who was brought into this part of Ohio and was a frequent visitor in the limits of the city, both before and after the organization of the municipality.

Mr. Alder was born near Philadelphia, but over the New Jersey line, September 17, 1773, and was about forty years of age when the war of 1812 commenced. When he was about seven years of age his parents emigrated to Virginia. About a year after this event, and after the death of his father, he was in the woods hunting for horses with a brother and was taken prisoner by the Indians. His brother attempted to escape and was killed by the Indians and his scalp taken in the presence of Jonathan. Mr. Alder often related to the old settlers incidents of his trials and hardships during his years of captivity, in very graphic language.

The village to which Alder was taken belonged to the Mingo tribe and was on the north side of the Mad river, we should judge somewhere within or near the limits of what is now Logan county. As he entered he was obbliged to run the gauntlet, formed by young children armed with switches. He passed through the ordeal with little or no injury and was adopted into an Indian family. His Indian mother thoroughly washed him with soap and water with herbs in it, previous to dressing him in the Indian costume, consisting of a calico shirt, breechclout, leggings and moccasins. The family having thus converted him into an Indian, were much pleased with their new member. His Indian father was a chief of the Mingo tribe, named Succohanos; his Indian mother was named Whinechech, and their daughters respectively answered to the good old English names Mary, Hannah and Sally. Succohanos and Whinechech were old people and had lost a son, in whose place they had adopted Jonathan. They took pity on the little fellow and did their best to comfort him, telling him that he would be restored to his mother and brothers.

Life Among Indians.

When Alder had learned to speak the Indian language, he became more contented. He says: "I would have lived very happy, if I could have had

health, but for three or four years I was subject to very severe attacks of fever and ague. Their diet went very hard with me for a long time. Their chief living was meat and hominy; but we rarely had bread and very little salt, which was exeremely scarce and dear, as well as milk and butter."

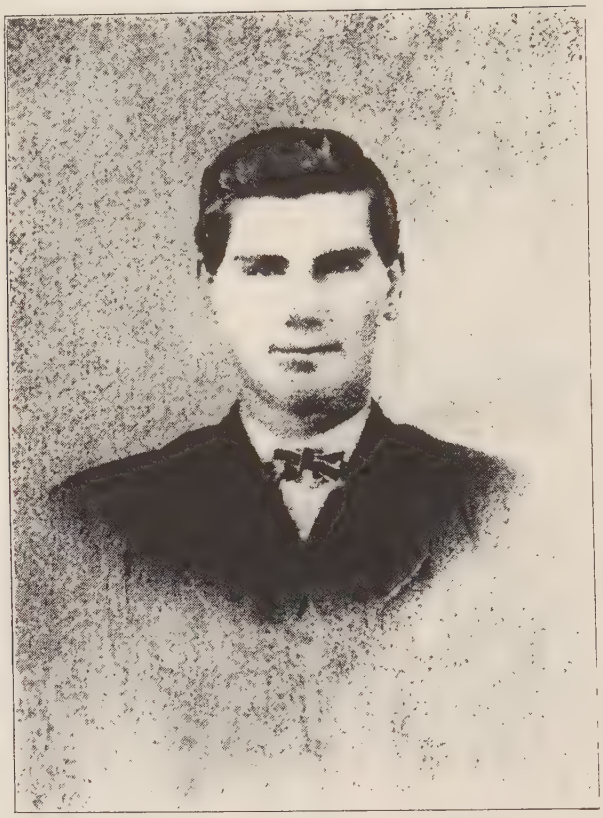
When he was old enough he was given an old English musket and told that he must go out and learn to hunt. So he used to follow along the river courses, where mud turtles were plenty and commenced his first aims upon them. He genereally aimed under them as they lay basking on the rock, and when he struck the stone they flew sometimes several feet in the air, which afforded great sport for the young marksman. Occasionally he killed a turkey or a raccoon, and when he returned to the village with his game, generally received high praise for his skill. The Indians told him he would make "a great hunter one of these days."

He had a varied experience during the years he remained with the Indians and witnessed the shedding of blood in more than one engagement between the whites and the savages. He also went on one expedition with others in Kentucky to steal horses from the settlers. He remained with the Indians until after Wayne's treaty, 1795. He was urged by them to be present on the occasion and obtain a reservation of land which was given to each of he prisoners, but ignorant of the importance, he neglected and lost his land. Peace having been restored, Alder says, "I could now lie down without fear and rise up and shake hands both with the Indians and the white man."

Met Lucas Sullivant.

The summer after the treaty, while living on Big Darby, Lucas Sullivant made his appearance in that region, surveying lands, and became on terms of intimacy with Alder, who related to him a history of his life and generously gave him a piece of land on which he dwelt; but there being some little difficulties about the title Alder did not contest and lost it. When the settlers first made their appearance on Darby, Alder could scarcely speak a word of English. He was then about twenty-four years of age, fifteen of which was passed with the Indians.

When talking one day with John Moore, a companion of his, the latter questioned him where he was from. Alder replied that he was taken prisoner somewhere near a place called Greenbrier, Virginia, and that his people lived by a lead mine, to which he used frequently to go to see the hands dig ore. Alder then made up his mind that he would make every effort to find his family, and he advertised for them in various places. Some time afterward he and Moore were at Franklinton, when he was informed there was a letter for him at the postoffice. It was from his brother Paul, stating that one of the advertisements was put up within six miles of him and that he got it the next day. It contained the joyful news that his mother and brothers were still alive. He had married a squaw, from whom he separated after dividing his property with her. He went back to Wythe county, Virginia, and found his family and mother still living. "The first words she spoke,"



RECRUIT D. N. OYSOR. 1862-5.

COLONEL D. N. OYSOR, 1909.

he said, after she grasped me in her arms, were "How you have grown," and then she told him of a dream she had.

A Mother's Dream.

Said she: "I dreamed that you had come to see me and that you were a little, mean-looking fellow, and I could not own you for my son; but now I find I was mistaken—that it is entirely the reverse, and I am proud to own you for my son." "I told her I could remind her of a few circumstances that she would recollect, that took place before I was made captive. I then related various things, among them was that the negroes, on passing our house on Saturday evenings to spend Sunday with their wives, would beg of her to roast pumpkins for them against their return on Monday morning. She recollected these circumstances and said now she had no doubt of my being her son.

"We passed the balance of the day in agreeable conversation, and I related to them the history of my captivity, my fears and doubts, of my grief and misery the first year after I was taken. My brothers at this time were all married, and Mark and John moved from there. They were sent for and came to see me, but my half-brother, John, had moved so far away that I never got to see him at all."

The Last Shot in the Civil War.

D. N. Osyor, a well-known resident of Columbus, manufacturer of and agent for fine cutlery, a mechanical engineer and among the first to introduce electricity into the coal mining business, for cutting and hauling, and who is present commander of J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, claims to have fired the last shot on either side, in the military sense of the term, and backs up his statement by historical citations including those of the commanding officer General W. D. Hamilton, in his interesting brochure descriptive of the engagement, entitled: "In at the Death or the Last Shot at the Confederacy."

The narrative of the incident, along with the subsequent encounter with the Confederate victim of that last shot, is given in Commander Osyor's own words, to which may be added the statement that all historical references given by him substantiate his claim. He says:

"The last shot at the Confederacy was on the morning of the 17th day of April, 1865. The Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry were about twelve miles from Durham Station, North Carolina. We were keeping a close watch on General Joe Wheeler's Cavalry. Our command was on the opposite side of a swamp from Wheeler's position. Early in the morning, we were ordered to dismount and No. 1, 2 and 3 to wade across (which was about waist deep) and open fire on them to enable the balance of the command to cross the swamp on a corduroy bridge. We were using our Spencer carbines so lively that they thought we were a whole brigade, and we succeeded in our intention to take their attention from the bridge. Just as we were emerging from

the water, a bullet came pretty close to the blood line on my arm and took away part of the sergeant's stripe worn on my old blouse. I saw a long barrel of a gun between two branches of a small tree a short distance in front of me and a leg of gray pair of trousers sticking out on the side. I took a shot at it and saw it slide down and crawl away. Just at this time a flag of truce came in sight and we were ordered to cease firing. This occurrence at the time did not impress me as being of much importance, but that flag of truce was the end of the Rebellion. Buford and Johnson soon surrendered and we came home.

"A few years ago I was sent to Birmingham, Alabama, to do some work, and while there met a man by the name of Amos Thompson, who was a soldier in the Confederate army and was shot in his left knee, which made him a cripple; he had to walk with a crutch; he said he got that wound with the last shot fired that morning by a Yankee sergeant whom he had tried to get but missed. After comparing notes we became friends, and slept together for about two months and between us we established the fact (and I believe justly so) that we fired the last shots and put an end to the Civil war. He has gone to the other shore, but I am still spared and am proud to know that I am thought worthy to wear the little bronze button—and to be made the commander of the grandest post in the Grand Army of the Republic, J. C. McCoy, No. 1, Department of Ohio.

"David N. Osyor,
"Co. F., 9th O. V. C."

CHAPTER IX

BANKS, BANKERS, FINANCIAL MATTERS, RAILWAYS.

Columbus, like all other centers of population, has had its ups and downs in the financial field, but its failures have been few and trivial compared with other cities both in the east and in the west.

A Pioneer Bank.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus was incorporated by an act of the legislature on the 23d of February, 1816, and on the first Monday of September in the same year, the first election for directors was held, when the following gentlemen were elected, to-wit: Lucas Sullivant, James Kilbourne, John Kerr, Alexander Morrison, Abram I. McDowell, Joel Buttles, Robert Massie, Samuel Barr, Samuel Parsons, John Cutler, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph Miller and Henry Brown. The following are the names of the successive presidents and cashiers, with their times of appointment: Presidents—1816, Lucas Sullivant; 1818, Benjamin Gardiner; 1819, John Kerr; 1823, Gustavus Swan. Cashiers—1816, A. J. Williams; 1818, William Neil; 1826, Jonah M. Espy. The charter of this institution expired on the 1st of January, 1843.

Bank vs. The Legislature.

The establishment of branches of the bank of the United States of Ohio, near the close of the second decade of the last century and the attempt of the legislature to subject them to taxation, on a par with the other banks and financial institutions of the state, led to a bitter conflict. The legislature by law subjected the United States banks to the same rate of taxation as was imposed upon the banks organized under the state laws. The officers of the United States Bank refused to recognize the authority of the legislature to levy and collect taxes from them, setting up that they were foreign corporations and were chartered under the laws of the United States, and therefore not subject to state excise or control.

Trouble Anticipated.

In 1819-20 at the opening of the legislative session, Governor Ethan Allen Brown, in his message to the legislative body, dealt largely with the existing financial conditions, and he charged the financial depression prevalent, both to the United States bank and to the reckless and injudicious use of credit by the incorporated banks of the state, then twenty-two in number. He recommended the whole subject to the careful consideration of the legislature. As was probably anticipated, the United States bank resisted the collection of the one hundred thousand dollars annual tax assessed against it by the act of the previous year. The bank, by its attorneys, Creighton & Bond, went into the United States court and enjoined the state authorities. Governor Brown, in his state papers, stood by the enactment and there was intense excitement, both in the legislature and the courts, over the subject, pending the final determination of the rights of the state in the premises. As was expected, the United States bank refused to pay the taxes assessed against it, and Treasurer Samuel Sullivan and Auditor Ralph Osborn, proceeding under the provisions of the law, entered the bank and forcibly levied upon one hundred thousand dollars and carried it off to satisfy the taxes and penalties demanded by the state, under the statute.

State Officers Imprisoned.

For this the state officers were arrested upon a writ taken out of the United States district court, which sustained the condition of the bank, that it was independent of the state and the legislation, and ordered Sullivan and Osborn to return the money with a penalty to the bank. They refused to obey the order and were imprisoned for contempt. Subsequently they returned the money and were released. The legislature assembled in 1820-21 ready and anxious to deal with the bank of the United States.

A Bank Outlawed.

The question was referred to a special joint committee, at the head of which was William Henry Harrison, afterward elected president, who drew

the report. The two houses carried out the recommendations of a joint committee of the two houses, the legislature placed the bank of the United States outside the pale of Ohio's laws, and enacted:

1. No sheriff or jailer was permitted to receive into his custody any person arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution at the suit of the bank or its officers, or any person committed for or on account of any offense charged to have been committed upon the property, rights, interests or corporate franchises of the bank.

2. It was declared unlawful for any judge or justice of the peace to take legal cognizance of the bank, by entertaining suits against debtors, taking acknowledgments or proof thereof, of deeds, mortagages and conveyances, and the county recorders were forbidden to enter them of record.

3. Notaries public were forbidden to protest any promissory notes due and payable to the bank, or give notice thereof.

4. Any sheriff violating the act was held responsible on his bond for two hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action at law by the party aggrieved. Any judge or justice of the peace violating the law was deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court for each offense. Notaries violating the law were removable from office.

5. If the bank should withdraw its suits against the State of Ohio and its officers and notify the governor and agree to pay a tax of four per cent upon its dividends, or would agree to withdraw from doing business in the state, leaving only its agents to wind up its affairs, the governor, by proclamation, was authorized to suspend the operation of the law.

As the statute put the bank beyond the pale of the law, its managers availed themselves of the fifth section and withdrew from the state. An attempt was mooted to carry this law into the United States courts to have a judicial ruling made, defining the sovereign powers of the states and declaring the act an usurpation. But the federalist lawyers themselves saw the fallacy of raising the question and the idea was abandoned.

In February, 1845, the banking law to incorporate the state bank of Ohio and other banking companies was passed. Books were immediately opened and the requisite amount of stock soon subscribed for three new banks—the Exchange branch and the Franklin branch of the state bank; and the city bank, based upon state stocks. The Exchange Bank went into operation the 24th of May, 1845, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The Franklin Bank went into operation July 1, 1845, with a capital of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

City Bank of Columbus.

This institution went into operation near the same time as the Exchange and Franklin branch banks under the same law, but a different provision of it, which authorized independent banks, secured by the deposit of state stocks with the treasurer of state. This bank was located in the same building as the Columbus Insurance Company, and to a great extent, the

stockholders in one of these institutions were also in the other; and so also with the directory of both institutions, which became in their business much mixed up together. Joel Buttles was the president of the bank until the time of his death, in the summer of 1850. Then Robert W. McCoy was president until the time of his death, January, 1856. Thomas Moodie was cashier during the whole existence of the institution.

Finally the bank and insurance company both failed; the insurance company in 1851, and it was in the month of November, 1854, that the bank suspended and closed its doors. The public lost nothing by the notes, they being secured, as above stated. But it was ruinous to the holders of stock, which was nearly all sunk. The charter of the bank, however, was for a time kept alive by the annual election of officers—probably with the view of sometime commencing business again.

At the legislative session of 1837-8, the Mechanics' Savings Institute, a bank of deposit, etc., was incorporated and soon after went into operation in Columbus. William B. Hubbard, Esq., president, and for a time Warren Jenkins, then Thomas Moodie, cashier. It was continued till about the time the City Bank commenced business, when the former was discontinued, or merged in the latter.

The moneyed institutions in Columbus in 1858 were the Exchange branch and Franklin branch of the State Bank of Ohio, above named, and three pretty extensive private banks or brokers' offices, viz.: The association doing business under the name of "Clinton Bank," "Miller Donaldson & Co., Bankers," and "Bartlitt & Smith, Bankers." But a few years later there were four regular chartered banks in the city. One had failed, as before stated: the charter of another expired by limitation and it became hard to obtain a new bank charter under the then Constitution.

Columbus Gas Light & Coke Company.

By an act passed the 21st of February, 1846, Joel Buttles, Samuel Medary, Charles Scott, James S. Abbott, Dwight Stone, John Miller, James D. Osborn, James Westwater, S. D. Preston and William Armstrong and their associates were incorporated by the name of the Columbus Gas Light & Coke Company, for the purpose of lighting the streets and buildings of the city of Columbus. The company to be governed by a board of not less than five nor more than nine directors.

On the 6th of December, 1848, the company held their first meeting for the election of five directors, when John Miller, D. W. Deshler, J. Ridgway, Jr., John Lockwood and William A. Gill were elected. Mr. Miller was chosen president, Mr. Ridgway secretary, and Mr. Deshler treasurer. Subsequently Mr. Gill was president of the board. The buildings and necessary preparations being made on the 14th of May, 1850, the city council passed an ordinance granting the privilege to the company of using the streets and alleys for the purpose of laying their gas pipes and conveying the gas through the city. As a consideration for this privilege the gas company are to furnish such quantity of gas as may be required by the city council for public lamps at two-thirds the price paid by private consumers.

A Thousand Per Cent Increase.

In 1858, the banks then in existence in Columbus stood for and represented approximately one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1908, the banks of the city with their cognate financial institutions, stand for and represent at least, if not more than one million dollars for each one thousand dollars at the beginning of the past fifty years. In other words, the increase has been one thousand per cent in the half century, an average increase of twenty per cent annually, and this has also been the approximate annual expansion of business, population and all the essentials for the upbuilding of the municipality.

The banking institutions prior to 1858 scarcely reached a half score. Now they are numbered by scores. Among the principal ones may be mentioned. The Deshler National; The Commercial National; The City National; The Ohio National; The Huntington National; The Hayden-Clinton National; The New First National; The Union National; The National Bank of Commerce; The Capital City Bank; The Capital City Trust Co.; The Citizens Savings Bank; The Colonial Banking Co.; The Columbus Savings Bank; The Columbus Savings & Trust Co.; The Lincoln Savings Bank; The Market Exchange Bank; The North Side Savings Bank Co.; The Northern Savings Bank; The Ohio Trust Company; The Peoples Bank; The Produce Exchange Banking Company; The Security Savings Bank; The State Savings & Trust Co.; The West Side Dime Savings Bank; The Foreign Exchange Bank; The Market Exchange Bank; The American Savings Bank; The Beggs Bank; The Home Store Bank; Caleb L. McKee & Co., Bankers; F. G. Thompson & Co., Bankers. Allemania Building & Loan; Buckeye State Building & Loan; Central Loan & Savings Co.; The Columbian Building & Loan; The Fidelity Building & Loan; The Fifth Avenue Building & Loan; The Globe Building & Loan; The Home Building & Loan; The Lilley Building & Loan; The Park Building & Loan; The Peoples Building & Loan; The Railway Employes Building & Loan; The Union Building & Loan; The West Side Building & Loan.

This, in a form, no less suggestive than it is condensed, conveys a clear idea of the half (as well as the whole) century progress of the city along financial lines, since the most important points in the history of national and municipal progress is embraced in comparisons between original conditions and subsequent achievements.

Steps of Railway Progress.

The close alliance between the banks and the railway interest was more marked no doubt fifty years ago than today in many respects—at least contemporaneous history shows such to have been the case, and in this, as in other instances pointed out the growth of the two interests, for reasons entirely obvious, also have been proportional. A condensed account of the contemporaneous history of railway progress in, and tending to Columbus, and as showing the keen interest taken therein by the people in various

COLUMBUS CLUB, EAST BROAD,
The Oldest High Class Club in the City, With a Thorough Representative Membership.

B. P. O. E. HOME, EAST MAIN,
Where Many Unique and Enjoyable Entertainments are Tended to the Wanderers of Other and Distant Herds.

forms, exhibits these facts, expressed in the then present tense by the then recorders of passing events:

Railroads Add to the Impetus.

The location and construction of the railroads also gave a new impetus to improvements, particularly in the north end of the city. The Columbus & Xenia road was constructed in the years 1848 and 1849, and the first passenger train passed over it on the 26th of February, 1850. Soon after, an invitation was extended to the legislature, then in session, and they took a pleasure excursion over the road to Cincinnati and back.

The depot grounds, amounting to some thirty-six or thirty-seven acres, and the building, generally, belong to the Columbus & Xenia, and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati roads, jointly. The Central road, however, by lease and contract, has certain rights and privileges in the same. The lot where the office is and the office itself belong to the Columbus & Xenia Company, exclusively.

By the month of February, 1851, the C., C. & C. road (i. e., the road from Columbus to Cleveland) was so far finished as to be in running condition and pursuant to an arrangement between the railroad company and the Cleveland authorities, a grand celebration of the opening of a direct railroad communication from Cincinnati to Cleveland, was to take place at Cleveland, on the 22d of February, and invitations were extended to the legislature and to the city authorities of Columbus and Cincinnati and numerous other citizens to attend the celebration; and on the 21st, the excursion party first passed over the road. The 22d was spent at Cleveland and on the 23d the party returned highly gratified.

In the spring of 1852, the Central road being finished as far as Zanesville, on an invitation of the Zanesville authorities to the legislature, the city council of Columbus and certain others, a free pleasure excursion was had over the road to Zanesville, where the party was received and hospitably entertained by the citizens of Zanesville, and they returned the same night.

On the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana road, the first train passed over the road from Columbus to Urbana on the 4th of July, 1853, and in the fall of the same year the trains ran as far as Piqua.

A Century Epitomized.

In 1808-9 Columbus was an unbroken forest save as to a small number of scattered log cabins and five or six more pretentious houses on the west side. In 1908-9 it is not only the capital of the fourth state but a most thoroughly modern city in all regards.

Its growth and importance are due: 1st. Primarily to the pioneers, their intelligence and their patriotism. 2nd. To the wisdom and statesmanship of the public officials and state legislators of the first half of the nineteenth century. 3rd. To the faith and courage of its early moneyed men and financiers. 4th. To its manufacturers, merchants and business

men of all lines, including the learned professions. 5th. To its religious and educational institutions. 6th. To the wise foresight of its financiers and public-spirited citizens. 7th. To judicious railway enterprises which were directly and indirectly fostered by the foregoing.

In 1808-9, transportation lines and lines of trade, travel and traffic were primitive. Today they are equal to any on the continent, all environments taken into consideration, and the result of all may be and is

Epigrammatically Summed Up.

Columbus is situated in the geographical center of the state of Ohio, and practically in the center of population of the United States.

Columbus was made the capital city of Ohio in 1808.

Columbus was incorporated as a borough in 1816.

Columbus had a population in 1815 of 700. In 1820 of 1,500. In 1830 of 2,435. In 1840 of 6,251. In 1848 of 12,804. In 1850 of 17,811. In 1870 of 31,551. In 1880 of 52,194. In 1890 of 88,150. In 1900 of 125,560. In 1907 (estimated on basis of registered voters, school enumeration, and City Directory), about 200,000 and rapidly increasing.

Columbus was made a port of entry in 1889.

Columbus has, within her corporate limits, an area of sixteen and twenty-five hundredths square miles.

Columbus might make increase of her population fully 25,000 by extending her present square miles (sixteen and twenty-five hundredths) of area to thirty. It is proposed to do this in the near future.

Columbus is free from malaria; is situated on plateau; and has an altitude of seven hundred and fifty feet above sea-level.

Columbus has forty-seven hotels in all, a number of which are spacious and splendid structures, absolutely fireproof and conducted on up-to-date lines of elegance and refinement.

Columbus has halls and theatres with a combined seating capacity of over forty thousand. Of these the Board of Trade Auditorium seats two thousand; and the Memorial Hall seats five thousand.

Columbus has entertained, all in comfortable and successful way, many of the largest conventions held in the United States.

Columbus is now recognized broadly as a great convention city—an average of one convention a day—national or state—for every day in the year, is about her record.

Columbus hotels treat the "convention" proposition fairly—rates are frequently lowered to "delegates," they are never increased.

Columbus Board of Trade has a membership of one thousand two hundred.

Columbus as an amusement city stands in the front rank. Her theatres are many, fine, and spacious; and all the best attractions are to be seen here. Her amusement parks, zoological gardens, natatoriums, skating rinks, etc., are open in season and are all conveniently and pleasantly located.

Columbus street railway service—if cheapness of fare (seven tickets for 25 cents, with universal transfer), comfort and elegance of cars, promptness, reliability, and general efficiency, are to be considered—is without a rival.

Columbus' transportation facilities—for receiving and distributing—are without superior. Industrial and commercial enterprises located in Ohio's capital city have, in this, "all the best of the game."

Columbus is within less than six hours' ride of the most remote county seat in the great state of which she is the capital city.

Columbus has more than one million five hundred thousand people making their homes in such adjacence as will enable them to traverse the most extreme distance therefrom in a ride of less than two hours.

Columbus is so geographically located in the country as a whole, that at least one-fourth of the entire population thereof, live within a radius of three hundred miles of her corporate limits.

Columbus had her first railroad in 1850.

Columbus now has eighteen steam railroads and is reached by all the trunk lines.

Columbus has eight electric or interurban lines entering and radiating therefrom.

Columbus has, entering and leaving daily, one hundred and forty-eight passenger trains.

Columbus has more than three million visitors brought into her confines annually, through the medium of "Excursions"—run from various parts of the state of Ohio.

Columbus' Union Station—one of the finest in the country—is centrally located and reached by all the street railway lines within the city.

Columbus has one hundred and ninety-five miles of paved streets.

Columbus has one hundred and fifteen miles of street railway within city limits.

Columbus has two public service companies—supplying current for power and light at very low rates and water heat as well.

Columbus has many transfer companies and cold storage plants—some conducted on absolutely model lines.

Columbus can boast the possession of eight manufacturing establishments—each the largest of its kind in America.

Columbus has an abundant supply of natural gas, sold at a cheap rate to householders and factories.

Columbus consumes two million five hundred thousand tons of coal annually.

Columbus' manufactured product finds a market in every country on earth.

Columbus has the largest crushed-stone plant in the world.

Columbus produces a greater number of high-grade vehicles than any other city in the world.

Columbus' manufacturers of leather goods use one-seventh of the entire leather stock consumed in the United States.

Columbus breweries have an annual output of beer amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels.

Columbus has more than twenty million dollars invested in her steel and iron industries.

Columbus has many "sky-scrapers"; and attractive office buildings are to be seen on every hand.

Columbus has twenty-eight banks, including nine national banks.

Columbus banks clearings for the past ten years is as follows: 1896, $87,606,600; 1897, $92,904,200; 1898, $104,640,400; 1899, $130,688,900; 1900, $134,634,500; 1901, $167,303,000; 1902, $207,655,700; 1903, $240,-456,600; 1904, $236,937,000; 1905, $257,430,900; 1906, $274,131,600; 1907, $289,479,401; 1908, $294,500,000.

Columbus for twenty-five years has shown a greater per capita wealth than any city in the United States of approximately her population.

Columbus has twenty-two building and loan associations.

Columbus has twenty-nine educational institutions, inclusive of public schools.

Columbus has seven public libraries, containing over three hundred thousand volumes.

Columbus has many public institutions—state and national—enjoying distinctive reputation as such—of interest to visitors.

Columbus has, in public grounds, an area of nine hundred and twelve acres.

Columbus has, in parks, an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Columbus has, in other parks, an area of one hundred acres.

Columbus has recently made purchase of an additional park site, at the junction of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, where a bathing place, free to the general public, is to be established.

Columbus is planning a system of parks and boulevards; and has land-scape artists and engineers, of world-wide reputation, already engaged upon the work.

Columbus has recently unveiled a "McKinley Memorial"—accepted as a splendid work of art, located at the main entrance to statehouse grounds.

Columbus has fifty-six newspapers and magazines printed within her limits.

Columbus uses more than forty thousand tons of paper annually in her printing offices.

Columbus contains the agencies of six different express companies.

Columbus has three telegraph companies.

Columbus has two telephone companies, with thirty thousand 'phones now in use—service excellent and cost to users reasonable.

Columbus has never had a disastrous fire. Her fire department, "one of the finest," sees to that.

Columbus has never experienced earthquake shock or cyclone blow—knowing no extremes of cold or heat.

Columbus is not handicapped by the periodic devastation of floods and overflows.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEMORIAL HALL, EAST END.
Erected in Commemoration of the Soldiers of Franklin County.

UNITED STATES BARRACKS AND GARRISON.

Columbus has the "shops" of three of the great railroads entering the city, and the thousands of men, to whom they give employment, spend their earnings here.

Columbus has one steel car manufacturing plant, with an annual output of product valued at nearly five million dollars.

Columbus barracks is the largest military recruiting station in the United States.

Columbus federal building, by enactment of last congress, had appropriated for its enlargement four hundred and eighty thousand dollars—work on this is now progressing.

Columbus postoffice business:—Total amount of business transacted (exclusive of the money order business done at the nine postal stations in the city) for the year 1906, was $4,179,282.24. Increase over the year 1906, $510,276.40. Later reports showing greatly increased per cent. Postoffice receipts, $610,486.04. Mail dispatched, 81,000,000 pieces. Mail received, 45,000,000 pieces. Special delivery letters delivered, 61,630. Special delivery letters dispatched, 49,270.

Columbus contains the largest government pension office in the United States, and makes the largest distribution of money in payment of pension claims, amounting annually to more than sixteen million dollars.

Columbus has two splendidly appointed "country clubs," beautiful grounds, of large areage surrounding, with golf links, tennis courts, bowling alleys, etc.

Columbus has gun club grounds equal in their appointments to the best in the land, contemplating club houses, clay pigeon traps and rifle ranges. The club's membership numbers nearly six hundred.

Columbus Riding Club, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, owns its own kennel of hounds, chases the living fox, and has its "horse show" annually.

Columbus has base-ball grounds without superior in the country, a grand stand and bleachers with seating capacity of fourteen thousand. In season, her citizens and visitors enjoy base ball of a very choice quality and under the most pleasing auspices. The Columbus Base Ball Club constitutes as integral part of the "American Association"; and her "team" has been a "pennant winner."

Columbus' race track is famous throughout the country. The world's best horses are to be seen here from year to year; and the world's "harness records" are being made thereon, from time to time.

Columbus has forty-two public school buildings.

Columbus has five hundred and sixty-seven public school teachers.

Columbus has two universities of national and international reputation.

Columbus has two medical colleges combined in one whose degrees of graduation are recognized the world over.

Columbus has a number of business colleges—one of them, especially, taking high rank among institutions of a kindred character no matter where located.

Columbus has an estimated church membership among her citizens of over forty thousand.

Columbus has one hundred and twenty-eight churches, eight chapels, and twenty-six missions.

Columbus is essentially a city of homes—thousands of her wage earners owning their own.

Columbus, in the past, has experienced a little of "labor troubles"; and there is no reason to believe that conditions will change in this regard in the future. Labor finds here a constant market for its wares, on a basis of fair wages; and employers are disposed to accord it considerate treatment. The natural sequence of this is good understanding and a general content.

Columbus' State Hospital grounds comprise three hundred and twenty-five acres.

Columbus has twelve general hospitals, besides a number of private sanitariums.

Columbus is the center of traffic for the white-pine lumber producers of the south.

Columbus' death rate per 1,000 of population in 1907, all deaths included, was 13.65 local death rate, excluding non-residents, 11.29, excluding premature births, 10.94.

Columbus has one hundred and sixty-seven forty hundredths miles of sewers and is now engaged in building, at a cost of one million two hundred thousand dollars, a "sewage disposal plant," assuring the best sanitary conditions in this connection.

Columbus is completing a "garbage disposal plant," at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars. This plant will be built on lines, accepted by experts, as being in harmony with the most advanced thought on this subject.

Columbus, with her immense concrete storage dam—built across the Olentangy river—establishing a great reservoir or lake of over seven miles in length—is now assured of a water supply, in quantity, meeting any and all possible contingencies for generations to come, while her "purification and softening plant," in association therewith, at a cost of one million two hundred thousand dollars guarantees that the water, so supplied, will, in its purity, be healthful to drink; and, in its softness, "a thing of joy forever" to the bath, the laundry and the tubes of the boilers.

Columbus stands at the very threshold of Ohio's great coal fields—knowing nothing of the troubles associating themselves with coal famine and its attending high prices. Fuel is cheap in Columbus.

Columbus is the greatest distributing center for tropical fruits, and hothouse vegetables in the state of Ohio.

Columbus' freight depots are centrally located and grouped in such way as to be conveniently accessible to shippers. The level surface of the streets is a constant source of saving to the manufacturer or merchant in the item of drayage alone.

Columbus has come to be preeminently the most important importing and breeding center for high-class French and German horses in America.

Columbus is accepted as a most strategic point for the wholesaler in all lines; and the business is growing enormously from year to year.

Columbus has been called the "Retailer's Paradise." This, doubtless, may be attributed to the wonderful volume of business done here in retail way, owing its source, in great measure, to the very populous and rich surrounding country, together with the extraordinary facilities the many railroads, steam and electric, extend to "shippers."

Columbus' main business thoroughfares are lighed by a system of electric arches, spanning the streets. The effect at night is beautiful in the extreme, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Columbus offers four things to all those who may locate within her limits:—Great opportunities for a business success; a healthful climate; a law-abiding and kindly community; and rate privileges for those seeking educational advantages.

It is obvious that there were one or more great impelling forces that performed a major part in so shaping events and eventuations that it made it possible to reduce to epigrammatic statements the facts of history recorded in the foregoing pages. They were the public spirit of our former generation of business men, and the courage and foresight of their contemporaneous bankers and financiers, and the wonderful transportation facilities they wrought, cooperating one with another for the common prosperity and progress of a great state and its capital. Without them there would have been but little with which to have constructed the epitomization.

In 1858 *and* 1908.

In 1858 there were four railroads in a semi-completed state centering in Columbus, with as many more existing on paper, with a strongly emphasized sentiment to eventually imbed them on terra firma. Columbus in 1908 has eighteen steam railway systems radiating from the common center, reinforced by eight electric suburban lines, radiating also to all points in the state, with new and important lines in progress of projection.

The history of the railway progress, between the beginning and fruition above outlines would constitute a long series of volumes. The achievement of one of these modern traffic and transportation enterprises is a replica of all the others, modified only by environment and the recession of the wave of progress at intervals. There is one of these railway systems that may stand as the type of all the others, as to the processes of evolution and vicissitude or triumph, especially because its center is Columbus and its field the great mineral district of the state and its mileage confined entirely to Ohio, although it connects with every other system touching or crossing the state. This is the great Hocking Valley system, extending northwesterly to the lake and southeasterly to the Ohio river, including the larger portion of the Muskingum valley.

Mr. F. B. Sheldon, assistant to President Nicholas Monsarrat, kindly volunteered to give the Genesis and Revelation of the Hocking Valley system as a contribution to the railway and business literature of the closing

decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth. and this contribution, the author of the Centennial History of Columbus esteems of inestimable historical value in future years, and therefore gives it place in this connection, as infinitely more entitled to permanent record in history than aught he would be able to write on the subject. Mr. Sheldon says:

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.

April 14, 1864, The Mineral Railroad Company was incorporated to build a railroad from Columbus to Athens, Ohio, but beyond making preliminary surveys and securing some rights of way, nothing was done towards the construction of the line. Mr. M. M. Greene, who was operating salt works at Salina (now Beaumont), Ohio, in the Hocking valley, seven miles north of Athens, in 1867 took up the project, and on June 26 of that year. by decree of the Franklin county common pleas court, the name was changed from Mineral Railroad Company to Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company. Peter Hayden was elected president of the company and M. M. Greene vice president; the road was finally located and construction was begun. In 1868 the line was opened for traffic from Columbus to Lancaster. and in 1869 was completed as far as Nelsonville, where it reached the coal field.

Construction Finished.

July 25, 1870, construction was finished to Athens with a branch from Logan to Straitsville, in the coal district. The annual report of the president for the year 1870 stated; that the company owned twelve locomotives, eight passenger cars, three baggage cars, two hundred and seventy-nine coal, sixty box and twenty-six flat cars, in addition to which, private parties furnished four hundred and three coal cars, and that with all this equipment, together with one hundred and fifty other cars furnished by connecting lines, the company was unable to supply the demand for coal and would have to provide more coal cars. The gross earnings of the line for 1870 amounted to three hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars. In 1870 the population of the city of Columbus was thirty-three thousand and its subsequent substantial growth began with the building of manufacturing concerns immediately upon the introduction of coal by the Hocking Valley line.

Increase of Earnings.

In the year 1871, the gross earnings increased to five hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and the president's report for that year stated that a valuable trade for coal had been commenced through Cleveland to points on the lakes. The report further stated that the heavy traffic made it necessary to renew some of the rails, and that, in order to have a test between iron and steel, fifty tons of steel rails were purchased as an experiment and laid in sidings in Columbus yard under the heaviest wear of any part of the road.

A New President.

In January, 1871, Benjamin E. Smith succeeded Peter Hayden as president of the company, M. M. Greene remained vice president, and J. J. Janney was elected secretary and treasurer. The directors chosen were: W. B. Brooks, C. P. L. Butler, Theodore Comstock, Isaac Eberly, John L. Gill, M. M. Greene, John Greenleaf and B. E. Smith, all of Columbus, John D. Martin of Lancaster, C. H. Rippey of Logan, and S. W. Pickering of Athens. The coal business of the line developed rapidly, the gross earnings for the year 1872 being eight hundred and fifty-four thousand eight and ninety-two dollars. The company trebled its number of coal cars and began to feel the need of proper outlets for traffic to points beyond Columbus, connecting lines being either unable or unwilling to furnish cars for the business offered their lines. It was thereupon determined to undertake the construction of a line to supply the great demand of the lakes and the northwest for Hocking Valley coal, and Toledo was selected as the most appropriate port. Accordingly on May 28, 1872, the Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company was incorporated by M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, James A. Wilcox and John L. Gill, and a preliminary survey was at once made.

The Toledo Extension.

October 15, 1873, the line was permanently located from Columbus to Toledo. The financial panic of 1874, however, made it necessary to defer for nearly a year the construction, which was commenced August 17, 1875; on October 15, 1876, the line from Columbus to Marion was opened for traffic, and on January 10, 1877, the first regular train ran through to Toledo, where the company had acquired valuable frontage on the Maumee river for the construction of docks.

February 22, 1877, The Columbus & Hocking Valley and Columbus & Toledo Railroad Companies entered into a contract providing for the joint management of the two lines and for the joint use of terminal property and facilities in Columbus.

During the year 1877, extensive docks were constructed at Toledo, and connecting lines at Toledo furnished an outlet to points in Michigan and Canada. In the meantime, The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad had continued to prosper. In December, 1874, M. M. Greene succeeded B. E. Smith as president, and in 1877, the Monday Creek and Snow Fork branches in the coal field were partially constructed and opened and seven iron furnaces were in blast in the coal region.

Ohio & West Virginia Branch.

May 21, 1878, the Ohio & West Virginia Railway was incorporated to build from Logan, in the Hocking Valley, to Gallipolis, on the Ohio river, and some little grading was done upon this line, but no further progress was

made until one year later, May 21, 1879, when Hocking Valley interests took up the project, amended the charter to extend from Gallipolis to Pomeroy, and commenced construction. October 15, 1880, the line was opened for traffic from Logan to Gallipolis, and January 1, 1881, to Pomeroy.

A Consolidation.

August 20, 1881, The Columbus & Hocking Valley and Columbus & Toledo Railroad Companies, and The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company were consolidated under the name of The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, M. M. Greene continuing as president of the new company until July 1, 1886, when he was succeeded by Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, who occupied the presidency for a few months ending January 11, 1887, the next annual meeting, at which John W. Shaw was elected president, continuing in office until August 30, 1889, when he resigned and was succeeded by C. C. Waite.

Mr. Waite came to the property with large railway experience and immediately set about the work of reducing grades, rebuilding bridges, and introducing heavier equipment upon the line, increasing the capacity of coal trains from thirty cars of seventeen tons each, to forty-five cars of thirty tons each, a gain of one hundred and fifty per cent, which brought the property up to the best standards of that day and assumed its position as the principal coal-carrying road of the state.

The Wellston & Jackson Belt.

In 1895, the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway was built by The Hocking Valley Company from McArthur Junction to Jackson, through the Jackson county coal field, affording a valuable feeder to the line, and was opened for traffic to Wellston December 1, 1895, and to Jackson February 10, 1896. While attending a banquet given to the officials of the Hocking Valley Railway Company by the citizens of Jackson, on the occasion of the opening of the line, President Waite took cold resulting in pneumonia, from which he died on February 21, 1896. Samuel D. Davis, vice president, became the executive head of the company until June 18, 1896, when he was succeeded by Nicholas Monsarrat as vice president, who has continued in charge of the property to date, becoming president of the reorganized Hocking Valley Railway Company March 1, 1899.

President Monsarrat's Administration to Date.

During Mr. Monsarrat's term of office radical improvements have been made in the capacity of the line for handling traffic; forty-ton and fifty-ton coal cars to the number of eight thousand have been added to the equipment, mogul freight engines have been superseded by consolidation engines of greater capacity, making a large increase in the loading of freight trains; improved machinery for handling coal and iron ore has been placed on the

FIRST OHIO PENITENTIARY.

THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

company's docks at Toledo, and the yards, sidings and station facilities of the line have been increased to take care of the growing traffic, the freight business of the company having doubled (in the past ten years) and its passenger traffic having made almost as great a gain as the freight during the same period.

Of the five seams of bituminous coal mined in the state of Ohio, four are to be found on the line of the Hocking Valley Railway, and through its connection wih the Kanawha & Michigan Railway at Athens it also receives shipments of coal and coke from the Kanawha and New river districts of West Virginia, and transports coal for shipment by lake to the amount of about two million tons yearly.

Although the carrying of bituminous coal and coke still form the principal business of the company, there has been a steady development along its line in manufacturing and particularly in steel and iron, stone, lime and clay products.

The Hocking Valley is the longest line of railway entirely within the limits of the state of Ohio, and occupying as it does a central position from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, passing through the capital, with branches in the populous regions of the coal fields, it is probably of more value to the state generally than any other local line of railway.

CHAPTER X.

STATE BUILDINGS, GOVERNORS, BENEFICES, LOCAL EVENTS.

January 26, 1838, the legislature passed an act providing for the erection of a new state house on the public square in Columbus, which was the occasion of a grand illumination of the city. Colonel Noble, who kept the National Hotel, where the Neil House now stands, had the candles in his front windows so arranged as to form letters and spell NEW STATE HOUSE. In pursuance of said act, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., of Columbus, William A. Adams, of Zanesville, and William B. Van Hook, of Butler county, were, by joint resolution, appointed commissioners for carrying the law into effect. They were required to give notice to certain newspapers, and offer a premium of five hundred dollars for the best plan, to be approved by the legislature, upon which said house should be erected. A number of plans were furnished by various competitors for the premium, and Henry Walters of Cincinnati received the premium, though his plan was not adopted; but from the various plans furnished, the commissioners formed and adopted one somewhat different from any of the plans presented.

The Legislature Balks.

In the spring of 1839 the commissioners appointed William B. Van Hook, one of their own body, superintendent of the work. The high board fence was put up, and a good work shop erected on the square, and other

preparations made for working the convicts within the enclosure, in the cutting of stone, etc., a vast quantity of which, obtained at Sullivant's limestone quarry, had been delivered on the ground during the preceding year. And on the Fourth of July, 1839, at a suitable celebration, the cornerstone of the new edifice was laid, and the foundation subsequently raised to a level with the earth, when the inclemency of the weather stopped the work, as was supposed, until the succeeding spring. But during the session of 1839-40, after the legislature's investigation of certain charges against William B. Lloyd, a member from Cuyahoga county, for forgery in altering certain accounts and papers, a friend of Mr. Lloyd's drew up the following statement of confidence, etc., in said Lloyd:

"Columbus, Feb. 13, 1840.

"Wm. B. Lloyd, Esq.:

"Dear Sir:—The undersigned, convinced beyond doubt, that the charge lately circulated against yourself is totally unsustained by the testimony relating to the matter; and the act charged, one of which it is impossible you should be guilty, beg leave, respectfully, to assure you of our undiminished confidence in the integrity of your character, and to express to you our sincerest wishes for your future happiness and prosperity."

Which was signed by sixty-three citizens, principally young men of Columbus, as papers of the kind are generally signed, more through compliance to the wishes of the individual who presents the paper, than anything else. And this note, unexpectedly, to many, at least, of the signers, appeared in the Ohio State Journal of the 17th of February, with the signers names appended. This publication gave offense to many members of the legislature, who had voted to censure Lloyd, and under this excited feeling, on the 18th of February, Mr. Flood, member from Licking, introduced a bill into the lower house, to repeal the act providing for the erection of the new state house, which was finally passed, and became a law on the 10th of March, 1840. The whole cost, as far as the preparations and work had progressed, appears to have been forty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-two cents. This amount of the public money, a majority of the savants were willing to throw to the wind, in order to gratify a spirit of personal resentment towards a few citizens of Columbus.

Capital Removal Mooted.

Immediately after the passage of this repealing act, the removal of the seat of government from Columbus was mooted, and the committee of the legislature appointed on the subject, made a majority and a minority report—both elaborate productions. The minority report concluded with the following resolutions:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be requested to issue his proclamation, setting forth that the time has arrived for the permanent establishment of the seat of government, that all portions of the State may have an opportunity of offering such inducements

as they may deem proper for its permanent location at such point as may be designated.

"Resolved, That all propositions for the permanent establishment of the seat of government from Columbus was mooted, and the committee of the persons making the same, to the Governor, by the first day of August next, who shall open and communicate the same to the next General Assembly."

These resolutions were, on the 6th of March, 1843, agreed to in the senate, by a vote of eighteen to sixteen, but were, on the next day, rejected in the lower house, by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-nine.

At the session of 1847-8, a law was again passed providing for the erection of a new state house. The present constitution established the seat of government at Columbus, until otherwise directed by law.

In the spring of 1848, W. A. Adams, of Zanesville, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., and Samuel Medary, of Columbus, were appointed commissioners to direct and control the work, and Russell West was by them appointed architect. In 1852, Edwin Smith, S. H. Webb, and E. P. Stickney, were appointed commissioners, West continued as architect. In 1854 the board of commissioners were Stickney, Smith and James J. Faran, in place of Webb, N. B. Kelly appointed architect in place of R. West, resigned. In the spring of 1856, a new board of commissioners was appointed, consisting of William A. Platt, of Columbus, James T. Worthing, of Ross county, and L. G. Harkness, of Huron county.

The commissioners, it appears, did not employ a regular clerk prior to 1850; but Mr. Ridgway, one of the board, had acted as secretary and clerk, until the appointment of Mr. James K. Linnel, in the spring of 1850; and Mr. Linnel continued as clerk of the board until he spring of 1856, when Robert Hume, Esq., was appointed.

The first session of the legislature in the new state house (which was, however, but an adjourned session), nominally, commenced on Monday, the 5th of January, 1857. But the evening of the 7th of the same month having been determined upon for the great state house festival the halls could not be used for legislative purposes until that was over.

The State Houses, Old and New.

The state house, at Columbus, stands in the center of a square park, containing ten acres, bounded on the north by Broad street, on the east by Third, on the south by State, and on the west by High. It is a massive structure, built entirely of dressed limestone, quarried from Sullivant's Hill, near the city. It is three stories in height above the basement, with a central dome, and is surrounded on all sides by wide stone terraces, to which access is had on the four fronts by wide flights of stone steps.

In width, it is one hundred and eighty-four feet, and in length, three hundred and four feet. All the fronts are similar, and are ornamented with colonnades of native limestone. In the center of the building is a vast rotunda, flanked by four interior open courts, and lighted by the dome, four wide transepts leading to it from the four entrances, while broad granite

stairways lead to the upper stories. The first story is occupied by the offices of the governor and state officers; the second, by the two chambers of the general assembly, the state library and legislative offices, and committee rooms, while the third is divided into departmental offices.

Its erection began in 1838, and it was not finally completed until 1861, owing to repeated interruptions of work from 1839 to 1848. The labor of the penitentiary convicts was utilized, at a nominal cost, in the quarrying of the stone and constructing and finishing the building. Although not wholly completed until 1861, the state house was occupied many years previously by various departments of the state government. The total cost of the structure was one million six hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars originally.

An Addition that Deforms.

The original design of the state house was the purest specimen of classic architecture, standing in the center of the park, with four equal and like fronts facing the four points of the compass, with foliage and lawns to the feet of the four great esplanades. The massive grandeur of the building, at once modest and imposing, when it was finished and first occupied, made it not only distinguished but preeminent among the capitols of the states of the union.

To make additional room, to accommodate the growth of the official departments it was proposed to erect smaller buildings of cognate architectures at each of the four corners of the park, but this was hooted down the winds, and some of the statesmen who aided in this summary disposed of the idea, later joined the plan of erecting the building on the east front, looking for all the world like a laundry in the rear of a great mansion. The result was the destruction of the ensemble of the classic pile and to utterly cancel its eastern aspect.

The present policy of the state government is to acquire the block east of Third street, between State and Broad, and, extending to Lazell street, if indeed, not to Fourth and erect thereon the necessary buildings to meet all requirements for centuries, and making in effect, an oblong capital park, covering twenty acres. The projected addition, with buildings to correspond with the great quadrangular pile would involve the expenditure of fifteen millions. This, the state can readily afford to invest, and the city itself would profit by making the change and presenting it to the state.

The first state house was of brick, and was located at the southwest corner of the present grounds. Other brick buildings along High street furnished accommodations for the state officers and courts. The old building burned completely out, early on Sunday morning, February 1, 1852, evidently the work of an incendiary. It had become an eye-sore, was delaying the completion of the new edifice, and no inquiry was made to fix the identity of the incendiary.

State Institutions at Columbus.

The Columbus Asylum for the Insane lies two miles west of the state house, and is surrounded by three hundred acres of ground. The Institution

OHIO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, COLUMBUS.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, COLUMBUS.

for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is at the corner of Town street and Washington avenue. The Institution for the Education of the Blind is at the corner of Main street and Parsons avenue. The Institution for the Education of the Feeble-Minded Youth is located on a large tract of land one mile and a half west of the state house. The Ohio Penitentiary, with a capacity of two thousand or more prisoners, is located in the city, on the east bank of the Scioto. All capital sentences in the state are executed at the penitentiary. The Ohio State University, a distinctive state institution, is located in the northwestern portion of the city, with several hundred acres of farm lands surroundings it. The cost of construction of these buildings is placed at six million five hundred thousand dollars.

Governors of Ohio.

All the governors of Ohio, save Edward Tiffin, Thomas Kirker, Samuel Huntington, Othneil Looker and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., officially resided in Columbus.

To give in brief and lucid form the names, dates of election, political affiliations, the vote received, the names, politics and vote received by their leading opponents, and such other data, in chronological order, as may go to constitute a biographical and historical epitome of each of Ohio's governors, would not be amiss in this connection. Such notes follow:

1. Edaward Tiffin, Ross county, democrat, elected 1803. Vote received 4,564. No votes cast in opposition. Re-elected without opposition, 1805. Served nearly four years; resigned to enter the United States senate, 1807. Born in Carlisle, England, 1766; died at Chillicothe, 1829.

2. Thomas Kirker, Adams democrat; was speaker of the senate and ex officio succeeded as governor until Tiffin's successor should be elected. A failure to elect in 1807 was declared by the legislature on the pretext that Return J. Meigs, Jr., who had a majority of the votes cast, was constitutionally ineligible by reason of absence from the state during the preceding four years. As a consequence Mr. Kirker continued in office until the result of the election in 1808 was announced. Born in Tyrone county, Ireland, 1760; died in Ohio, 1837.

3. Samuel Huntington, Trumbull, democrat, was elected 1808. Vote cast; for Huntington, 7,293; Thomas Worthington, democrat, 5,601; Thomas Kirker, democrat, 3,397. Served two years. Born in Connecticut, 1765; died at Painesville, Ohio, 1817.

4. Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Washington, democrat; elected 1810. Vote cast: For Meigs, 9,924; Thomas Worthington, democrat, 7,731. Re-elected 1812. Vote cast: For Meigs, 11,859; Thomas Scott, democrat, 7,903. Resigned in 1814 to become postmaster general. Served less than four years. Born in Connecticut, 1765; died at Marietta, 1825.

5. Othniel Looker, Hamilton, democrat, by virtue of his office as speaker of the senate succeeded Meigs as governor. Served less than one year. Born New York, 1757; died Palestine, Illinois, 1845.

6. Thomas Worthington, democrat, Ross, elected 1814. Vote cast: For Worthington, 15,879; Looker, democrat, Hamilton, 6,171. Re-elected 1816. Vote cast: For Worthington, 22,931; for James Dunlap, federalist, 6,295. Served four years. Born in Virginia, 1773; died Chillicothe, 1827.

7. Ethan Allen Brown, Hamilton, democrat, elected 1818. Vote cast: Brown 30,194; James Dunlap, federalist, 8,075. Re-elected in 1820. Vote cast: For Brown, 34,836; Jeremiah Morrow, democrat, 9,426; William Henry Harrison, democrat, 4,348. Served until January, 1822, when he resigned to accept the United States senatorship. Born in Connecticut, 1766; died, Indianapolis, 1852.

8. Allen Trimble, federalist, Highland, speaker of the senate, succeeded to the office of governor, which he held until December of 1822. Born in Augusta county, Virginia, 1786; died, Washington, D. C., 1821.

9. Jeremiah Morrow, democrat, Warren, elected 1822. Vote cast: Morrow, 26,059; Allen Trimble, federalist, 22,899; William W. Irwin, democrat, 11,050. Re-elected in 1824. Vote cast: For Morrow, 39,526; Allen Trimble, federalist, 37,108. Served four years. Born in Pennsylvania, 1771; died Lebanon, 1852.

Allen Trimble, Highland, federalist, elected 1826. Vote cast: For Trimble, 71,475; John Bigger, democrat, 4,114; Alexander Campbell, democrat, 4,675; Benjamin Tappan, democrat, 4,192. Re-elected in 1828. Vote cast: For Trimble 53,970; John W. Campbell, democrat, 51,195. This was the first time that the total number of votes in the state exceeded 100,000. Served four years. Born in Virginia, 1786; died, Washington, D. C., 1821.

10. Duncan McArthur, Ross, federalist, elected 1830. Vote cast: For McArthur, 49,668; Robert Lucas, 49,186. Served two years. Born in Dutchess county, New York, 1772; died, Chillicothe, 1840.

11. Robert Lucas, democrat, Pike, elected 1832. Votes cast: For Lucas, 71,251; for Darius Lyman, federalist whig, 63,185. Re-elected 1834. Vote cast: For Lucas, 7,738; for James Findlay, democrat whig, 67,444. The so-called "Toledo war" occurred during his last term. Served four years. Born in Virginia, 1781; died at Iowa City, Iowa, 1858.

12. Joseph Vance, whig, Campaign, elected 1836. Vote cast: For Vance, 92,204; Eli Baldwin, democrat, 86,159. Served two years. Born in Pennsylvania, 1789; died in Urbana, 1852.

13. Wilson Shannon, democrat, Belmont, elected 1838. Vote cast: For Wilson Shannon, 107,884; Joseph Vance, whig, 102,146. This was the first time that any candidate received more than 100,000 votes or the total vote of the state passed 200,000. Born in Belmont county, Ohio, 1802; died in Kansas, 1865.

14. Thomas Corwin, whig, Warren county, elected in 1840. Vote cast: For Corwin, 145,442; for Shannon, 129,112. Served two years. Born in Kentucky, 1794; died in Washington, D. C., 1865.

(Wilson Shannon was elected over Corwin in 1842 by a vote of 119,774 to 117,902. Resigned before the end of his second term.)

15. Thomas W. Bartley, democrat, Richland county, by virtue of his office as speaker of the senate, succeeding Wilson Shannon as governor upon

his resignation to accept the position as minister to Mexico. Served until December 3, 1814. Born in Jefferson county, Ohio, 1812; died in Washington, D. C., 1889.

16. Mordecai Bartley, whig, Richland county, father of Thomas W. Bartley, elected in 1844. Vote cast: For Bartley, 146,333; for David Tod, democrat, 145,062; Leicester King, free-soiler, 8,898. This year the total vote passed 300,000. Served two years. Born in Pennsylvania, 1783; died at Mansfield, 1870.

17. William Bebb, whig, Butler, elected 1846. Vote cast: For Bebb, 118,869; for David Tod, democrat, 116,489; for Samuel Lewis, free-soiler, 10,797. Served two years. Born in Butler county, 1802; died in Rockford, Illinois, 1873.

18. Seabury Ford, whig, Geauga. His competitor was John B. Weller, democrat of Butler. There was a long and bitter dispute as to the result of the election. Two committees appointed by the legislative body disagreed as to the vote cast for the respective candidates. The first reported the vote as 145,816 for Ford and 146,105 for Weller. The two houses, by a single vote, refused to accept the report. A second committee was raised and finally reported the vote as being, Ford, 148,756, Weller, 148,445, a majority of 311 for Ford. The report was accepted by a majority of one of the body. The first commttee excluded all irregular, defective and clearly illegal votes; the second included all such votes in making their computations. Ford served two years. Born in Connecticut, 1801; died in Burton, Ohio, 1850.

19. Reuben Wood, democrat, Cuyahoga, elected 1850. Vote cast: For Wood, 133,093; for William Johnston, whig, Miami county, 121,105; for Edward Smith, independent, 13,447. Judge Wood was elected a second time in 1851, under the second constitution, which also provided for the election of a lieutenant governor to succeed the governor in case of a vacancy. He assumed office on the second Monday of January, 1852. The vote cast at the preceding October election was: For Governor Wood, democrat, 145,654; for Samuel F. Vinton, Gallia, whig, 119,548; Samuel Lewis, free-soiler and independent, 16,918. William Medill of Fairfield county was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Wood, who resigned July 15, 1853, to enter the diplomatic service. He served from December, 1850, to July, 1853. Born in Vermont, 1792; died Rockport, Ohio, 1864.

20. William Medill, democrat. Fairfield, succeeded to the vacancy. Under the new constitution the election fell on the odd year, as had been the case from 1803 to 1808, and the governor took office in January of the even year. Medill was re-elected in 1853 and entered on a second term in January, 1854. The vote stood: For Medill, 147,663; Nelson Barrere, whig, Highland, 85,857; Samuel Lewis, free-oiler and independent, 50,346. His service extended from July, 1853, to January 1856. Born in state of Delaware, 1800; died, Lancaster, Ohio, 1865.

21. Salmon P. Chase, free-soiler and whig, Hamilton, elected October, 1855, took office January, 1856. Vote cast: For Chase, 146,770; for William Medill, democrat, 131,019; Allen Trimble, abolitionist, 24,276. Re-elected October, 1857, took office January, 1858. Vote cast: Chase, 130,-

575; Henry B. Payne, democrat, Cuyahoga, 159,294; Philadelph Trump, Fairfield, Native American, 10,272. The total vote this year passed 300,000. Governor Chase served from January, 1856, to January, 1860. Born in Cornish, New Hampshire, 1808; died New York city, 1873.

22. William Dennison, Jr., republican, Franklin, elected 1861. Vote cast: For Dennison, 184,557; Rufus P. Ranney, democrat, Cuyahoga, 171,266; scattering, 117. Served two years. Born in Cincinnati, 1815; died, Columbus, 1882.

23. David Tod, republican (former democrat), Mahoning county, Vote cast: For Tod, 206,997; for Hugh J. Jewett, democrat, Muskingum, 151,978; scattering 109. Governor Tod served two years. Born in Youngstown, Ohio, 1811; died Youngstown, 1868.

24. John Brough, republican, Cuyahoga, elected 1863. Vote cast: For Brough, 288,826; for Clement L. Vallindigham, 187,278; scattering 23. The total vote of the state reached 476,000 or 120,000 greater than the total vote at the previous election, and the increase was nearly the same as the republican majority. Charles Anderson, republican, of Montgomery county, was chosen lieutenant governor with Governor Brough, and succeeded to the office upon the latter's decease. Born in Marietta, 1811, died Columbus, 1865.

25. Charles Anderson, republican, Montgomery county, succeeded by virtue of his office of lieutenant governor, to the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Brough, and served until the end of the term. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, 1814; died, Ohio, 1890.

26. Jacob Dolson Cox, republican, Hamilton county, elected 1865, assumed office January, 1866. Vote cast: For Cox, 223,663; for General George W. Morgan, democrat, 193,677; Alexander Long, radical democrat, 360. Served two years. Born in Canada, 1828; died, Cincinnati, 1900.

27. Rutherford B. Hayes, republican, Hamilton county, elected in 1867, assumed office January, 1868. Vote cast: For Hayes, 243,605; for Allen G. Thurman, democrat, Franklin 240,622. Re-elected 1869. Vote cast: For Hayes, 236,082; for George H. Pendleton, democrat, Hamilton county, 228,567; for Samuel Scott, independent, 629. (In 1875 Governor Hayes was again elected over William Allen by a vote of 297,817 to 292,273. At the same election Thomas L. Young, republican, of Hamilton county, was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Hayes. Including his third term, partially served out, his services as governor approximated five years, he having resigned in March, 1877, to accept the presidency.) Born in Delaware, Ohio, 1822; died in Fremont, Ohio, 1893.

28. Edward F. Noyes, republican, Hamilton county, elected in 1871, assumed office January, 1872. Vote cast: Noyes, 238,273; George W. McCook, democrat, Jefferson county, 218,105; Gideon T. Stewart, Huron county, temperance, 4,068. Served two years. Born in Massachusetts, 1833; died, Cincinnati, 1890.

29. William Allen, democrat, Ross, elected 1873. Vote cast: For Allen, 214,654; Edward F. Noyes, 213,837; Gideon T. Stewart, temperance, 10,278. Served two years. Born in North Carolina, 1797; died Chillicothe, 1879.

30. Thomas L. Young, republican, Hamilton county, elected lieutenant governor with Rutherford B. Hayes in 1875, as previously mentioned, and succeeded to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hayes in March, 1876, to become president. Governor Young served from March, 1876, to January, 1878. Born in Ireland, 1834; died in Cincinnati, 1888.

31. Richard M. Bishop, democrat, Hamilton county, elected 1877, assumed office January, 1878. Vote cast: For Bishop, 271,625; William H. West, republican, Logan county, 249,105; Lewis H. Bond, labor, 12,489; Stephen Jamison, greenback, 16,912; H. A. Thompson, temperance, 4,836. Governor Bishop served two years. Born in Kentucky, 1812; died, Cincinnati, 1890.

32. Charles Foster, republican, Seneca county, was elected in 1879 and assumed office January, 1880. Vote cast: For Foster, 336,261; for General Thomas Ewing, democrat, Lancaster, 319,132; for Gideon T. Stewart, temperance, 4,145; for A. Sanders Piatt, greenback, 9,072. The total vote of the state this year exceeded 600,000. Foster was re-elected over John W. Bookwalter of Clark county, democrat, by a vote of 312,735 to 288,426. Abram R. Ludlow, temperance, received 16,597; John Seitz, greenback, 6,330. Foster served four years. Born in Tiffin, Ohio, 1828; died, Ohio, 1904.

33. George Hoadly, democrat, Hamilton county, elected in 1833. Vote cast: Hoadly, 359,693; Foraker, 347,164; Fred Schumacher, temperance, 8,362; Charles Jenkins, greenback, 2,937. The total vote exceeded 700,000 this year. Hoadly served a single term of two years. Born in New Haven, Connecticut, 1826.

34. Joseph B. Foraker, republican, Hamilton county, elected 1885. Vote: Hoadly, 341,830; A. B. Leanard, temperance, 28,081; J. W. Northrop, labor, 2,001. Re-elected in 1887 by a vote of 356,534 to 333,205 for Thomas E. Powell, democrat, Franklin county, Morris Sharp, temperance, received 29,700 votes. The total vote exceeded 700,000 this year. Governor Foraker served four years. Born in Highland county, Ohio, 1846.

35. James E. Campbell, democrat, Butler county, elected in 1889. Vote cast: For Campbell, 379,420; Joseph B. Foraker, 368,539; J. B. Helwig, temperance, 26,504; J. H. Rhodes, labor, 1,048. Governor Campbell served two years. Born in Butler county in 1843.

36. William McKinley, republican, Clark county, elected in 1901. Vote cast: William McKinley, 386,793; James E. Campbell, 365,228; John J. Ashenhurst, temperance, 20,190; John Seitz, greenback, 23,472. Re-elected in 1895 by a vote of 433,342 to 352,342 for Lawrence T. Neal, democrat, of Ross county, Gideon P. Macklin, temperance, received 22,406 votes and E. J. Bracken, greenback-labor, 15,563. The total vote of the state exceeded 800,000. Governor McKinley served four years. Born in Trumbull county, Ohio, 1844; died Buffalo, New York, 1901.

37. Asa S. Bushnell, republican, Clark county, elected in 1895. Vote cast: For Bushnell, 427,141; James E. Campbell, democrat, 334,419; Jacob S. Coxey, greenback-labor, 52,675.; Seth S. Ellis, prohibition; 21,264; William Watkins, socialist, 1,867. Re-elected in 1897 by a vote of 429,915 to

401,750 for Horace L. Chapman, democrat, Franklin county; 6,276 for J. S. Coxey, greenback-labor; and 18,000 scattering. Born in Rome, New York, 1834; died, Springfield, 1904.

38. George Kilbun Nash, republican, Franklin county, elected in 1899. Vote cast: For Nash, 417,199; for John R. McLean, democrat, Hamilton county, 368,176; for Samuel M. Jones, independent, Lucas county, 105,721, and 16,063 votes for several "third party" candidates, making a total of over 920,000, the greatest number ever cast at an election for governor. The total vote in the presidential years 1896, 1900 and 1904 passed the million mark. Governor Nash was re-elected in 1901, receiving 436,092 votes to 316,525 for James Kilbourne, democrat, Franklin county; 9,878 for J. J. Pinney, prohibition candidate and 15,000 divided between the union reform, social labor and socialist so-called parties. Governor Nash served four years from January, 1900, to January, 1904. He died shortly after the close of his second term.

39. Myron T. Herrick, republican, Cuyahoga county, elected in 1903. Assumed office January, 1904. Vote cast: For Herrick, 475,560; for Tom L. Johnson, democrat, Cuyahoga county, 361,748; for N. D. Creamer, prohibition and 15,000 divided between smaller parties. Born in Huntington, Ohio, 1854.

40. John M. Pattison, democrat, Clermont county, elected in 1905. Vote cast: For Pattison, 473,264; for Myron T. Herrick, 430,617; Isaac Cowan, socialist, 18,432; A. S. Watkins, prohibitionist, 11,970. Governor Pattison served less than six months, and died in 1906, at Milford, Clermont county. He was born in the same county in 1847.

41. At the election in 1905, Andrew L. Harris, was elected as a republican on the ticket with Governor Herrick, lieutenant governor, it being the third time he was chosen to that office. He succeeded Governor Pattison. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1834.

42. Judson Harmon, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, February 2, 1846, was judge of the court of common pleas, Hamilton county, 1876-78, judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, 1878-87, attorney general of the United States under President Cleveland, 1895-97, graduated from Denison University and the Cincinnati Law School, elected governor of Ohio in 1908, on the democratic ticket, receiving 552,569 votes, to 553,197 for Andrew L. Harris, republican; 28,573 for Robert Bandlow, socialist and 7,665 for John B. Martin, prohibitionist. There were 1,194 scattering votes cast. The total vote cast 1,122,198. Inaugurated January 11, 1909.

In 1906 a change in terms of office and dates of election resulted from a constitutional amendment and the laws passed thereunder. Instead of a state election annually in November and a local election annually in April, the state election is held biennially in November of the even numbered years and local elections biennially in the same month of the odd numbered years. The various official terms requiring it, were extended to meet the changed condition. As a consequence the next elected governor was chosen in 1908 and assumed office on the second Monday of January, 1909—

COLUMBUS CITY (CARNEGIE) LIBRARY.

HAYDEN RESIDENCE, EAST STATE AND SIXTH,
Former Home of Governor, Secretary of the United States Treasury and Chief Justice of the United States, Salmon P. Chase.

on the off numbered instead of the even numbered year, as had been the rule since 1852.

Up to and including 1907, there have been fifty-one gubernatorial terms and forty-one incumbents. Two men served parts of three terms each—Allen Trimble and Rutherford B. Hayes. Edward Tiffin was elected to two terms, as were Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Thomas Worthington, Ethan Allen Brown, Allen Trimble (who had previously been acting governor by virtue of his position as speaker of the senate), Robert Lucas, Wilson Shannon (with one term intervening), Reuben Wood, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Foster, Joseph B. Foraker, William McKinley, Asa S. Bushnell and George K. Nash. Rutherford B. Hayes was elected three times, but not in succession. Joseph B. Foraker was a candidate for a third term and was defeated. Governors Tiffin, Meigs, Brown, Shannon, Wood, Brough, Hayes and Pattison by reason of resignation or death, did not serve in full the terms to which they were elected, which accounts for the disproportion between incumbents and the gubernatorial terms.

During the one hundred and five years of the state's organized existence it has been fortunate in the choice of its chief magistrates. Some of them were men of unusual endowments and statesmanship; some were men of plain practical common sense, and some were men of great and versatile ability and genius, but the breath of suspicion never soiled their personal honor, nor did the tongue of scandal nor of accusation impugn the official honesty of either of them. They were not all great men, but they were all honest men.

The Pioneer Balloon Ascensions.

On the 4th of July, 1842, was the first balloon ascension from Columbus. Mr. Clayton, a celebrated aeronaut, then of Cincinnati, Ohio, made a beautiful ascent from the state house yard, where a vast concourse of people had assembled to witness the spectacle. He arose, it was supposed, to the height of from one to two miles. The balloon at first bore southward, then about due east, and landed safely about five miles east of Newark; and he returned to Columbus about two o'clock on the second day.

The second balloon ascension, was also by a celebrated aeronaut, Mr. Wise, of Pennsylvania. On the 4th of July, 1851, pursuant to an engagement with Mr. Kinney, he made his ascent from an enclosure prepared for the occasion, and other amusements of the day, at the corner of Broad and Seventh streets. There was a very large concourse of spectators, and the ascension as fine as could have been wished. He landed safe and sound about six miles from his starting point, and returned to the city the same evening. The State Journal of the next day says: "Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Kinney and Mr. Wise for their services in catering to the public taste in this most interesting and beautiful exhibition."

Proposed Horseback Balloon Ascension.

The third balloon ascension from Columbus, was by a Monsieur Godard, on the 29th of October, 1857, from the enclosure of the Capital City Fair

Grounds, a short distance southeasterly from the lunatic asylum. This ascension was also made pursuant to an engagement by Mr. John M. Kinney. Monsieur Godard was a Frenchman, and was engaged to come from the city of Philadelphia, to make an ascension, on horseback. The ascension was only intended as a preliminary one to the great horseback ascension, which was to come off two days after; but which, owing to a disappointment in obtaining gas, did not come off at all. But this ascension was a grand one. Monsieur Godard, his brother, Mr. P. W. Huntington of the Exchange Bank and Robert H. Thompson, of the post office department, all ascended—three of them in the car, and one of the Godards suspended by his feet to a rope some fifteen or twenty feet long, hanging below the car with his head downward, and in that position, waving a flag as he was carried through the air. They all landed safely, near Taylor's Station, some eight or nine miles east of Columbus. Mr. P. W. Huntington, in 1908, is one of the active bankers and business men in Columbus.

Escaped Slave Kidnapped.

The following narrative of kidnapping a negro slave from Columbus, by a disgraceful ruse, and the arrest and trial of some of the persons connected with it, has the merit of a happy ending of

Jerry Finney's Case.

"In the spring of 1846, a case of kidnapping occurred at Columbus. On the 27th of March, after dark, Jerry Finney, a black man, who had resided in Columbus some fourteen or fifteen years, was decoyed over to the town of Franklinton, to the office of William Henderson, Esq., who was, at the time, an acting justice of the peace of Franklin Township. The necessary certificate, etc., having been previously prepared, Jerry was forthwith delivered over by the justice, in his official capacity, to the decoying party; one of whom was Alexander C. Forbes, of Kentucky, who held a power of attorney from Mrs. Bathsheba D. Long, of Frankfort, Kentucky, to whom it was claimed that Jerry belonged, and owed service, as an escaped slave. Jerry begged for a fair trial, but in vain. He was immediately hand-cuffed and put into a carriage standing at the door for that purpose, and driven to Cincinnati, from thence to Kentucky, and delivered over to his former mistress.

"As Jerry was generally known by our citizens (having been cook and general waiter or servant at most of our public houses), his sudden disappearance from our midst, and the time and manner of his capture, created some excitement. And the following persons were arrested and held to bail to answer the charge of kidnapping: William Henderson, Esq., Jacob Armitage, Henry Henderson, Daniel A. Potter and Daniel Zinn.

"At the July term, 1846, of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, a true bill of indictment was found against all of the above named

persons, together with Alexander C. Forbes (the agent), for the unlawful seizure, etc., of Jerry.

"At the following September term of said court, all of the defendants (except Forbes, who had not been arrested), were put upon trial. A. F. Perry, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, and Wm. Dennison, Jr., conducting the prosecution and F. J. Matthews, Esq., and Col. N. H. Swayne, counsel for the defendants.

"The case occupied several days, and much interest was manifested by those who were acquainted with the defandants and with Jerry. During the progress of the trial, one of the jurors, Dr. George Richey, was taken sick, and unable to attend further at the court. At this juncture of the case, all of the defendants, as well as the state (by her counsel), agreed to proceed with the eleven remaining jurors. The case was ably conducted on both sides, and quite a large number of bills of exceptions were taken by the defendants' counsel as to the rulings of the court. The jury retired, deliberated, and returned a verdict of guilty as to Esq. William Henderson, and not guilty as to the remaining defendants. Esq. Henderson was then remanded in jail, and the other defendants discharged from custody. The court suspended passing sentence upon Henderson, and the case was then, by his attorneys, taken up to the Supreme Court upon error, and among the many errors assigned, was, in substance, this: that it was not within the province of the defendant to waive his objection as to the absence of one of the jurors, and the proceeding in the trial with the eleven jurors, was error. This objection the court sustained, and decided the case upon that point; and Esq. Henderson was discharged."

Typography a Profession.

On the 25th of February, 1834, the legislature passed an act incorporating the "Columbus Typographical Society," and in the same act recognized typography as a "profession."

The incorporators were Patrick Howe, Jason Case, William C. Morrow, James Mead, Thomas R. Raymond, Peter J. Bartholomew, Charles L. Murray, David B. Espy, James H. Patterson, Benjamin J. Gray, T. T. Sarchet, J. B. Halsey, Alexander E. Glenn, Theodore Laughre, Jonathan Phillips, Isaac Watson, Matthias Birck and Samuel Martin. The name and style of the corporation was "The Columbus Typographical Society," and it was declared to be competent to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with, acquire and dispose of property, etc., but "the annual income of said corporations shall not exceed the sum of $500.00."

The object of the society was declared to be "to afford relief to deserving indigent members, their widows and orphans, and to preserve the honor of the profession by the adoption of such measures as shall to them appear to be necessary for the encouragement of industry, sobriety, good order and morality, among its members." The officers consisted of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and standing committee of three. No record is available which gives the names of any officials, or history of the society further than it continued to exist during a number of years.

CHAPTER XI.

RISE AND GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE INTERESTS, ETC.

By a brief review of the manufacturing and mercantile interests as they presented themselves in 1858, and then by an even briefer comparison of the present number and extent of like enterprises, the correct idea of the extent of the growth of the two during the half century is seen, freed from the confusing details of their annual progress. Herewith is the condensation presenting to the present reader and citizen the manufacturing and mercantile enterprises of 1858; and in word and thought as they presented themselves in 1858 and as the subject would naturally have been written about at that date.

The Ridgway Foundry.

This was the first successful manufacturing establishment in Columbus. It was commenced in the spring of 1822, by Joseph Ridgway, then from the state of New York. For some years he used horse-power instead of steam, and the principal article of the manufacture was Jethro Wood's patent plow, of which he had made and sold an immense number. It was then considered the best plow in use. About the first of January, 1830, he having associated with him his nephew Joseph Ridgway, Jr., they introduced into their factory steam instead of horse-power and extended their business to the manufacturing of machinery, steam engines, stoves, etc. For many years, they did an extensve business, giving employment to about fifty or sixty hands, generally. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., having died in 1850, the business was continued successfully by the surviving partner and administrator until the spring of 1854, when he sold out and transferred the whole establishment to Peter Hayden, Esq., since which it has been owned and conducted by Mr. Hayden.

The Franklin Foundry,

Generally known by the name of "Gill's Foundry," was commenced in 1838, by John L. Gill, William A. Gill and Henry Glover. In 1839, John McCune took the place of Mr. Glover, and the firm of Gills & McCune continued till May, 1848. From that time the business was continued by J. L. & W. A. Gill till July, 1852, since which time it was conducted solely by John L. Gill until July, 1857, when he associated with him his son, J. L. Gill, Jr. This establishment commenced business with about twenty-five hands and was principally engaged in the manufacture of stoves, plows and mill irons, and did a successful business. For the last few years, the establishment gave employment generally to from sixty to seventy-five persons. In 1855, Mr. Gill commenced the manufacture of his celebrated combination steel plow and is now manufacturing nearly four thousand per year. The amount of capital invested in the establishment is estimated at about fifty thousand dollars.

Columbus Machine Manufacturing Company.

This manufacturing establishment was commenced by Charles Ambos and James Lennox in 1849, with a capital of some eight or ten thousand dollars. It was designated by the name of "Eagle Foundry" and the firm by that of Ambos & Lennox. After continuing the business until the spring of 1854, they sold out for upwards of sixty-eight thousand dollars; and it was converted into a joint stock company, by its present name.

The present company commenced with about thirty stockholders, and a capital of eighty thousand dollars. They subsequently increased their capital to one hundred thousand dollars. The company employ about one hundred and twenty-five men on an average the year round and pay to their officers and hands about four thousand dollars on the first day of each month; and turn out in machinery and castings, from one hundred and forty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. This company put up the iron frame work for the roofing of the state house, all the iron ceilings, galleries and railings in the same. The ground occupied by the company is three hundred and twenty by one hundred and eighty-five feet.

Charles Ambos is, and has been, the superintendent from the commencement. Samuel Galloway was the first president, but being elected to congress in 1854, he was succeeded by that experienced manufacturer, John S. Hall, Esq. H. Crary was treasurer and secretary until January, 1857, when he was succeeded by P. Ambos as treasurer, and F. G. Jones as secretary. Joseph Coffin has been chief foreman ever since the commencement. The present directors are John S. Hall, P. Ambos, W. E. Ide, E. J. Matthews, Amos McNary, B. S. Brown, J. P. Bruck.

Peter Hayden's Extensive Works.

Commenced some twenty years since, consist principally in the manufacturing of iron into various useful forms, partly from pig metal and partly from scrap iron, of which they procure immense quantities, and manufacture it into bar iron and all sizes of wires. The establishment is very extensive and gives employment generally to over a hundred hands. The manufacture of saddlery, stirrups, buckles, etc., by Mr. Hayden, is principally done in the prison by convict labor. The writer regrets that he is not able to give a fuller history and description of this large establishment, but it seems the proprietor did not desire it, and it is therefore thus briefly noticed.

Ohio Tool Company.

This is an extensive manufacturing company, incorporated in 1851, under a general law authorizing the formation and organization of such companies. Capital stock one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The chief article of manufacture is carpenter's planes, hence it is frequently called the "Plane Factory." The average number of hands employed in

the various departments of the business is about two hundred. The concerns of the company are said to be in a prosperous condition and the stock in good demand. It is controlled by a board of seven directors. Present Officers: George Gere, president; A. Thomas, secretary and treasurer; C. H. Clark, superintendent. Directors: O. Allen, W. A. Platt, A. McNairy, J. R. Swan, George Gere, P. Hayden, J. M. McCune.

Ridgway Car Factory.

In 1849, Joseph Ridgway, Sr., and Joseph Ridgway, Jr., who had for many years been doing a heavy business in their own foundry, associated with them in their new enterprise of car manufacturing, Mr. Pearl Kimball, from Massachusetts, a gentleman of experience in that line of business. They made extensive and costly buildings and preparations west of the river, by the side of the railroad, and went very extensively into the business under the firm name of Ridgways & Kimball. Their cars were of the first quality and in extensive demand. In 1850, Mr. Ridgway, Jr., died, but the business was continued by the other two partners successfully until the spring of 1856, when their main buildings and its contents were entirely destroyed by fire. They never rebuilt it but continued business on a smaller scale until about the first of January, 1857, when Mr. Ridgway sold out his interest to Mr. Kimball, who has since continued the business alone. Before the destruction by fire, they generally gave employment to about eighty men.

The Columbus Woolen Factory.

This company organized in 1851, under the general act authorizing such corporations. In 1851 and 1852, they erected their buildnigs, procured their machinery and commenced manufacturing in the summer or fall of 1852. The first board of directors were A. P. Stone, F. C. Kelton, Theodore Comstock, John Butler and James Lennox. The principal business officer of the company is the superintendent, who, subject to the order of the directors, manages and controls the business of the establishment. The successive superintendents have been J. L. Haughton, John H. Stage, A. P. Mason.

The dividends to stockholders have generally been made in certificates of additional stock or manufactured goods, and in this way the capital stock has been increased until it now amounts to about fifty-six thousand dollars. The present officers and agents of the company are, A. P. Stone, president; J. F. Bartlett, Peter Ambos, J. P. Bruck, L. Hoster, directors; A. P. Mason, superintendent; C. E. Batterson, bookkeeper.

Brotherlin & Halm's Chair and Cabinet Ware Factory.

This is owned by a private firm, composed of the two gentlemen whose names it bears, who associated together for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of chairs and cabinet furniture by steam power and machinery. In

THE FAMOUS SPRING, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS,
Scene of Many Students Pranks.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS.

the spring of 1853, they commenced their building in the southwest corner of the city near the canal, and in July of the same year commenced manufacturing. In February, 1856, their building was totally destroyed by fire, but with the energy of real business men, they without delay commenced rebuilding and by the first of July following, their manufacturing again commenced. The number of hands they employ is generally about forty. Their furniture store, for the sale of their manufactured articles, is kept on High street.

Tub & Pail Manufactory.

This establishment is the property of an incorporated joint stock company, formed for the purpose of manufacturing hollow wooden ware by steam power and machinery. They organized and erected their buildings on the west bank of the Scioto in 1855, and in July, 1856, commenced manufacturing. The capital stock subscribed and paid in is nearly twenty-eight thousand dollars, which was not a sufficient amount to pay for the improvements and start the business to advantage, but the company persevered and they were said to be mastering their difficulties and doing a pretty fair business with the prospect of a bright future. But on the 10th of May, 1858, their factory was struck by lightning, and the building and all its contents consumed by fire. It is said that they will rebuild. The affairs of the company are controlled by a board of five directors. Present officers—George Kanemacher, president; W. L. Hughes, secretary; H. Crary, treasurer; J. H. Beebe, superintendent.

City Mills.

The City Mills are owned by a private firm composed of Messrs. Comstock, Harrison and Decker, doing business under the firm name of A. S. Decker & Company. The mill was originally erected by Mr. Comstock west of the canal, and there known by the name of Novelty Mills. In 1856 the present firm was formed and the steam-power and mill machinery were removed into the new building on Fourth street in the early part of 1857 and was then named City Mills. Mr. Decker is the acting agent.

Beside the foregoing manufactories, there are various others in successful operation in the city, among which are the saw factory at the corner of Water and Spring streets, propelled by steam, proprietors, Messrs. Ohlen and Drake: several planing machines, propelled by steam, at which are also manufactured doors, sash, blinds, etc.; Messrs. Swan and Davie's foundry and machine shop, on the west side of the river, established a few years since, and giving employment to from twenty-five to thirty men; the new steam paper mill of Messrs. Hines and Miller, erected in the fall of 1857, and which commenced manufacturing paper in January, 1858; the coffee and spice grinding mill, established by the Messrs. Rose and now owned by C. P. L. Butler, Esq., worked by steam power; Messrs. Schoedinger and Brown's furniture manufactory; and two extensive breweries at the south end of the city, one owned by Messrs. Hoster and Silbernagle and the other by Mr. John Blenkner.

Some Comparative Figures.

In 1858 there were, all told, thirty-eight manufacturing establishments, great and small, in Columbus, and as nearly as may now be ascertained represented approximately an invested capital of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with an annual output of manufactured goods and articles of all kinds not exceeding one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in value. In 1908 there are, including the establishments in all lines of manufacturing, many of them singly representing a greater investment, ten times over, than all of the manufacturing establishments in 1858 (and the output increasing proportionally), no less than three hundred and eighty-one establishments. Here, as in other matters of growth and progress, the increase during the half century has been approximately one thousand per cent.

Mercantile Advancement.

There were in 1858 what may be termed mercantile establishments and stores. The first consisted of those establishments that carried single lines of goods, dry goods, jewelry, hardware and one or two other lines, and were, perhaps, of controlling importance in the mercantile sense, and in addition mixed or general stores, carrying several lines and of less importance, including restaurants (or eating houses), saloons and taverns. All told, they numbered a little short of three hundred.

There is no authentic data upon which to estimate the annual amount of business done by these esablishments, but the best information available puts it at one million five hundred thousand dollars a year. If we include the same lines of business today along with new ones that have grown up, we find the number to be two thousand one hundred and ninety-three the average per cent of increase.

Another suggestive comparison is the investment of three leading wholesale houses today, which is one million five hundred thousand dollars, equal to the whole volume of mercantile business, wholesale and retail, in 1858. Their sales, also, when considered apart, confirm the fixed percentage of the city's growth along all channels; while one of the great establishments in the manufacturing line has an annual output of five million dollars, or approximately twice as great as all business investments and sales of half a century ago.

A Mortuary Record.

Mr. F. C. Maxwell, a prominent real-estate dealer, has compiled, or rather constructed, a remarkable mortuary record from the daily and weekly press of the city, covering something like a third of a century, coming up to the present. To his friends and immediate acquaintances, it already possesses much interest. To some gatherer-up of personal history and reminiscence a generation hence, it will prove a bonanza of information.

In a large and substantial scrap book, he has collected nearly all the local newspaper clippings, relating to the demise of citizens of local

prominence and accompanying comment; proceedings of public and fraternal meetings, commemorating the deceased, and in many cases quite complete biographical accounts of the deceased which go with the announcement of the passing off the stage of well known citizens. To future writers, it will be especially valuable, because the personality of the actors in notable public events are so fully depicted concurrently with the transpiring of the same.

The Directory as an Indicator.

Some interesting historical facts are disclosed by summarizing the history of directory making in Columbus, for which credit is due Mr. Joseph Wiggins, of R. L. Polk & Company. The summary is self-explanatory, save as to the fact that in several of the earlier directories, there was an apparent falling off in population, which is apparent but not real, owing to the changes as to ages and classes of persons to be named in the work, before that question was finally disposed of.

There lies convenient to the writer a file of Columbus directories, embracing all the publications from the year 1843 till the present time for which we are indebted to the state library. This, perhaps, is the only complete list of Columbus directories in the city. The first volume was published by John R. Armstrong, in the year 1843, and printed by Samuel Medary and contains two hundred and one pages. One hundred and seven of these pages are devoted to historical matter, relating to the rise and progress of the city and descriptive of the state institutions. The Business Directory as it is styled, or that portion containing the names of the citizens, and appears elsewhere in this work was embraced in forty-three pages of the original.

The number of names contained therein, by actual count, is 1,005. The remaining pages, about fifty, are devoted to advertisements. In this department almost every branch of business conducted in the town is represented. The book is printed in small pica type and the workmanship would be considered at that date as very well executed. Many of the representative men in our commercial, manufacturing, professional and public enterprises were registered in this quaint volume as clerks, students, etc., and those who have survived the ravages of time and were then men in middle age, are now retired from active life.

Our next volume is for the year 1848, compiled by John Siebert and printed by S. Medary. The book contains two hundred and sixty-four octavo pages, the greater portion of which is devoted to advertising and historical matter. The printing is neat and artistically executed. H. Glover and William Henderson are the publishers of a directory for 1850-51 and S. Glover is the printer. Like their predecessor, these publishers furnish an elaborate history of the rise and progress of the city. The directory contains 2,151 names and a large number of business cards. A neat and attractive little volume, for 1855, was published and printed by the Ohio State Journal Company, containing 2,810 names and no historical matter, but a goodly number of advertisements. Messrs. Williams & Company, of Cincinnati, published the directory for two years—1856-7 and 1858-9. The first volume contains

4,530 names and the second volume 6,550 names. These directories were printed in Cincinnati. In 1859 M. D. Lathrop compiled a directory, which was printed by Richard Nevins, of Columbus. The number of names in this book is 5,884. The directory for 1862 was published and printed by Williams, of Cincinnati, and contains 7,088 names. C. A. Poland compiled a volume for 1864, and Richard Nevins is the printer. There are but 5,984 names in this book, a loss of over two thousand names from the directory of 1862. The next two directories are published by Williams, the first volume of which (1866-7) contains 7,748 names, and the second volume (1867-8) 8,222. The directory for the years 1869-70 was published by Greer & Company, printed by Nevins & Myers of Columbus, and contains 7,215 names. Columbus is now a city of over 20,000 population and the publication of a directory becomes an annual affair. A. Bailey is the publisher of an annual directory for three years 1871-2-3. There are 9,267 names in the first volume. 10,503 in the second, and 13,000 in the third. Hellrigle & Talcott are the publishers for 1873. This firm, in their preface, modestly claim that the directory contains over 16,000 names, while an actual count shows less than 13,000. The directory for 1874 is published by R. C. Hellrigle & Company, who claim, in their preface, 15,075 names. The names of females that do not properly require to be registered in a directory account for the increase for this year.

For the year 1875 two firms published directories—Wiggins & McKillop and R. C. Hellrigle & Company. The volume published by Wiggins & McKillop contains 13,997 names. This directory was compiled under many difficulties. There being two sets of canvassers in the field, the citizens were at a loss to know to whom their information should be given, and when given to one party were loth to furnish it to the other.

The publishers endeavored to make their new directory for the centennial year, 1876, superior as a book of reference to any of the former publications. This volume contains 15,192 names. Estimating the population of Columbus as three and one-half to each name in the directory, we now have a population of 50,632.

In 1877 both Hellrigle & Company and Wiggins & Company published directories, the population as shown by the directory of the latter firm was 55,000; in 1878 the number of names was 16,297. In 1879 Mr. McKillop died and G. J. Brand & Company issued the directory names 15,809; population 55,000. In 1880, the same firm issued the directory showing 18,706 names and 60,000 population. The same firm reported 21,700 names and 65,000 population in 1881; and 22,219 names and 66,000 population in 1882. Williams & Company succeeding in 1883 and reported 30,651 names. Same firm reported 33,675 names in 1884, and Wiggins 35,375 in the same year. No estimates in 1885. Wiggins & Company in 1886 reported 34,810 names and 80,000 population; in 1887—38,887 and 88,000; in 1888—42,450 and 106,125 population.

In 1889 the firm of R. L. Polk & Co. was formed and has since published the directory. The figures showing the names and estimates of publication are as follows: In 1889, names 41,698, population, 125,094; in 1890,

names 43,612, population 130,836; in 1895, the names had increased to 53,540, and the population to 133,350; in 1900, names 58,639, population 146,625; in 1905, names 71,786, population 179,207; in 1908, names 79,696, population 199,250. The estimates based on the ratio of 3½ has been almost exactly the population given by the Federal census in the years 1850-60-70-80-90 and 1900, the discrepancies being that the official census showed a somewhat greater population, than was claimed in the directory estimates.

Captain Samuel Davis.

In one of his brilliant addresses before the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution, Colonel William L. Curry gave a deeply interesting sketch of Captain Samuel Davis, a prominent figure of the streets of Columbus in its early years, from which the following is extracted. In point of local historical interest, it is scarcely excelled in our local annals of the early part of the last century.

Not Hero Worshipers Merely.

It is sometimes charged that the members of our society are hero worshipers, and I presume it is proper for us to plead guilty to the indictment. We believe that a prophet or hero is entitled to some honor in his own country, and we have some heroes of our own "kith and kin" worthy of our worship. It is not necessary to delve in the pages of ancient history, as many people are wont to do, to find a hero worthy of admiration and adoration, as the founders of our great republic were not only men of chivalric deeds but as "true of heart and as prompt of arm as any men who have been on earth." To lay a slight chaplet of praise to one of those heroes of two wars and an honored citizen of Franklin county, is the object of this sketch.

As introductory and explanatory to the source of my information on which the facts related in this sketch are based, it is proper to state that my grandfather, Colonel James Curry, settled in the southern part of Union county, twenty miles distant from Columbus, in the year 1811, where he laid a warrant for one thousand acres of land, which had been ceded by the state of Virginia to the United States, with the stipulation that these lands should be given to the soldiers who enlisted from that state, as part payment for their services during the war of the Revolution.

At that date nearly the entire territory now embraced within the limits of Union county was an unbroken wilderness, teeming with all kinds of wild animals and many friendly Indians. Even as late as June 1, 1810, the Indians held their councils in that vicinity and executed the noted Indian Chief Leatherlips just across the southern border of Union county and in the county of Franklin.

"Shrill through the forest aisles the savage war cry rung;
Swift to the work of strife the border huntsman sprung,
Red ran the blood of foeman on countless fields of woe
From Scioto's shimmering stream to Ohio, broad and slow."

Among the earliest of my recollections were the thrilling stories related by my father and other old pioneers of adventures in hunting bear, wolves, panthers, deer and other wild game. I was raised up in that kind of atmosphere and many a winter evening as we sat around the blazing fires in the old cabins, listening to the thrilling tales of Indian warfare, of massacre and scalping, I could feel my hair rising and imagine I could see the Indians bedecked with war paint and feathers peering through the windows. While some of those stories were related of Boone, Kenton and other famous Indian fighters, the exploits of Captain Samuel Davis, whose body is buried near the banks of the Scioto river, only ten miles distant from Columbus, are more clearly remembered.

From Manuscripts of Otway Curry.

The facts set forth in this sketch of that noted pioneer are from my recollections of the incidents which I heard related in my boyhood days and from manuscripts left by my uncle, Otway Curry. As my grandfather lived only ten miles from the farm of Captain Davis, they were considered neighbors in those early days and were frequent neighborly visitors, and talked much of their exploits and adventures, as my grandfather had also been an Indian fighter and was severely wounded during Lord Dunmore's campaign in the battle of Point Pleasant, Virginia, October 10, 1774.

Samuel Davis was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, January 1, 1762. Although only twelve years of age at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he served two years in the Continental army before the close of the war. The first engagement in which he participated and received his "baptism of fire" was in a night skirmish with the British army at the time of their attack on West Haven, when they attempted a landing from an armed vessel in their boats. He was in a number of other engagements, and at the close of the war was a boy twenty years of age, strong of body, lithe of limb, well inured to the hardships and trials of a soldier in the Continental Army. He learned the goldsmith's trade, and at the age of twenty-one he decided to seek his fortune in the west, and crossed the mountains with the intention of seeking a location where he could manufacture and sell cheap jewelry to the Indians. He stopped at Fort Pitt, but for some reason gave up the enterprise and started on a hunting expedition. On the Guyandotte river, this being about the year 1785, he fell in with two other hunters, whose names were Freehart and McCullough. He had some thrilling adventures in this region in hunting bear. Arriving at the mouth of the Guyandotte, he joined two hunters named Kendall and Whitsel. They purchased a flat boat and decided to make a trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans with a cargo of buffalo meat and venison, which they intended to kill on the passage. They had a rough trip down the Ohio and had several encounters with the Indians. Just below the falls of Ohio, one of the party was taken captive and a fight was only prevented by paying a large ransom in powder and lead for his release. The next day the Indians followed them up in six large canoes crowded with savages. On the boat Davis and his companions

THE HOTEL HARTMAN, MAIN AND FOURTH,
A Favorite Place for Private Dinners.

THE HOTEL CHITTENDEN, HIGH AND SPRING STREETS,
Where Many Private Parties are Entertained.

had a large blunderbuss mounted like a cannon and loaded with thirty-six rifle balls. They fired one volley from the gun, which completely demoralized their pursuers, and they pulled for the shore in great haste. Davis was wont to relate this incident with much gusto, as he said the old gun was of no account, excepting to make a loud noise, which seemed to frighten the savages.

A Disastrous Buffalo Hunt.

At another time Davis and another companion left the boat for the purpose of hunting buffalo, and having killed several, returned to the river to find that the boat had left them, as an alarm had come to the men manning the boat from one of the hunters that a large body of Indians was approaching. Davis and his companion constructed a raft and started to float down the river, but as the river was at high flood the raft was unmanageable and floated off over the country. As they passed a high bluff Davis' companion becoming frightened sprang from the raft and climbed up the bluff, shouting to Davis to follow him, but Davis stuck to the raft and was finally wrecked on an island, where he remained three days without food or shelter. His companion never was heard of again, and he was, no doubt, either drowned or killed by the Indians. Davis finally overtook the flatboat, in an Indian canoe which he confiscated, in a very exhausted condition, but during all this time had retained his gun.

After enduring many hardships on the voyage down the river, Davis with about twenty companions made a trip up the Cumberland in boats and up Green river to Limestone, Kentucky, now Maysville. This was about the year 1786, and for several years thereafter Davis made his headquarters at Limestone, going out on trapping and hunting expeditions up the Big Sandy and along the Wabash in Indiana.

After St. Clair's Defeat.

Soon after St. Clair's defeat, Davis and a man by the name of William Campbell embarked on a hunting and trapping expedition in a canoe and proceeded up the Big Sandy river. On this trip Davis related that they found a boiling spring on a fork of that river which emitted gas, and by applying a torch it burned with a strong flame. It therefore seems that they may have been the discoverers of natural gas, so we will just credit that discovery to one of our patriotic sires.

They were now near Harmar's Station, on which the Indians had just made an unsuccessful attack, but had captured one prisoner by the name of Donald with a number of horses. A party of these Indians with their prisoner and some of their wounded were floating down the river and seeing the camp fire of Davis and Campbell, who were fast asleep, the Indians surrounded them; they were then awakened to find themselves prisoners of the Indians, who stood with uplifted tomahawks. Campbell was severely cut on one hand with a tomahawk, but Davis was not injured. The Indians then tied them with thongs of dried buffalo hides and compelled them to push the canoes down stream with poles, the Indians frequently beating them with

sticks. They went down the Ohio river to Hanging Rock, where they went into camp, and Davis made an attempt to escape but was recaptured. When at this point one of the Indian scouts reported that several flatboats were coming down the river and Davis was ordered to decoy them to the shore on pain of instant death. But the boats failed to come within hailing distance to his great joy. They then traveled some distance up the Little Scioto and one day went into camp, where the Indians held a council and then proceeded to gather up a large quantity of brush and dry wood, which they set on fire, around which they performed a war dance with murderous gestures and fiendish yells. The Indians were composed of Delawares, Pottawattames, Piankshaws and Shawnees. Davis was then informed by his guide that he and Donald were to be turned over to the Pottawattamies to be burned. The next day they moved on, the prisoners heavily loaded with packs, were driven along with kicks and blows; compelled to wade all the streams, while the Indians rode through on horses.

How He Was Guarded.

The next night Davis was placed on the bare ground between two Indians to whom he was tied by thongs as usual. His limbs and arms were tied so tight that they became much swollen and very painful, and every time he would move by reason of his great suffering he was beaten severely. The Indians were sleeping in one rank, with their guns standing immediately in the rear, supported by poles near their heads. Davis determined to make another effort to escape at all hazards, as he decided that he would take the chances of being shot rather than burned at the stake. About daybreak the Indians unloosed the thongs and Davis immediately sprang forward, ran across a little creek, on the banks of which the camp was located, and into a thicket of brush and briars, with the Indians in pursuit yelling like demons, and strange to say was not hit by any of their shots. He escaped and made his way toward the Ohio, which was reached in two days, and succeeded in pushing over a decayed buckeye tree, out of which he constructed a raft and finally reached the Kentucky shore. From there he proceeded to a place where he had secreted a bark canoe on a hunting trip and in this he floated down the river to Massies Station. When he made his escape he had no clothing on but his shirt and trousers and when he arrived at the Station, after five days without food excepting roots and raw fish, he was entirely naked, as his clothing had been literally torn off by the briars and brush in his rapid flight. A half breed of French and Indian blood, who gave his name as Montour, was with the band of Indians, and informed Davis that the Indian Chief in command was a Shawnee named "Charley Wilkie." Of the other two prisoners, Campbell escaped after being sold by the Delawares, and Donald was burned at the stake by the Pottawattamies. Montour boasted to Davis that he had taken sixteen scalps at St. Clair's defeat, and showed him the handle of his tomahawk on which sixteen notches were cut. Davis inquired of Montour what the British did with the cannon captured from St. Clair, and Montour informed him that four of the pieces were sunk

in a deep stream near the battleground. Davis, after his escape, went to Cincinnati and gave the information to the commandant at Fort Washington and the cannon were rescued.

Davis went on many hunting and scouting expeditions in eastern Kentucky and often trailed marauding bands of Indians who had stolen horses from the whites, and at one time recaptured ten horses and returned them safely to the white settlers. Simon Kenton lived near Washington, Kentucky, and Davis was in his employ as a spy for three years. His principal duties were to patrol the Ohio river and to report to Kenton when Indians crossed from Ohio into Kentucky for the purpose of pillage and murder. In this service he had many encounters with the Indians. During a part of the time when a spy he was accompanied by Colonel Duncan McArthur. At one time he related that he shot and killed an Indian belonging to a pillaging band and made a miraculous escape, as he was chased for many miles through the forest by the Indians, but finally reached the river, where he had a canoe secreted and pulled out into the stream just ahead of his pursuers.

Campbell, who was captured by the Indians with Davis and was his companion on many of his hunting expeditions, was afterward killed by the Indians on the Ohio side of the river. Soon after Wayne's treaty, 1795, Davis moved to Ohio and settled on the Scioto below Chillicothe. He afterwards lived in Chillicothe and for some years west of the town. Davis related that when living in that vicinity a party of Indians came to his house and among their number were some of the Indians who had taken him a prisoner, and on seeing him, exclaimed, "waugh Shinneh wanneh," i. e., "Captain."

Comes to Columbus.

In the year 1814 he removed to Franklin county when he was about fifty-one years of age. During the war of 1812 he served on two expeditions in the northwest, and on one of them as a captain of volunteers. Captain Davis had a most remarkable career as a backwoodsman, hunter, Indian fighter and soldier, including his service in the war of the Revolution until the close of the war of 1812, a period of a third of a century of almost continuous warfare with the British and Indians. The history of the service of this brave frontiersman is scarcely second to that of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. He was an intelligent, highly respected citizen, and lived quietly on his farm in Franklin county until his death, which occurred in Norwich township in 1849, at the age of eighty-six. Many of the descendants of Captain Davis, the Davis and Sells, reside in Dublin and vicinity; others in the city of Columbus at this time.

A Columbus Squirrel Hunt.

In view of the present restrictive game laws, the following quotations from the early history of Columbus look strange, indeed, even with the subjoined explanation. For the first twenty years or more after the settlement of this country, fishing and hunting were favorite amusements; and the fish

and game being plenty, a person did not tire in the pursuit. Fishing was sometimes with a net seine but more frequently with a brush drag, which required from a dozen to twenty men, and was a kind of frolic. Hunting was for the double or treble purpose of amusement, the obtaining of fresh game for the table, and the protection of the crops against devouring animals.

The subjoined account of a general squirrel hunt, from the Columbus Gazette of August 29, 1822, is illustrative of the above fact, and at the same time it brings to view the names and the memory of a number of respectable citizens of that day, most of them have now passed away:

"Grand Squirrel Hunt.—The squirrels are becoming so numberous in the county as to threaten serious injury, if not destruction, to the crops of the farmer during the ensuing fall. Much good might be done by a general turn out of all citizens whose convenience will permit, for two or three days, in order to prevent the alarming ravages of those mischievous neighbors. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted to the different townships each, to meet and choose two or three of their citizens to meet in a hunting caucus, at the house of Christian Heyl, on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Should the time above stated prove too short for the townships to hold meetings, as above recommended, the following persons are respectfully nominated and invited to attend the meeting at Columbus: Montgomery, Jeremiah McLene and Edward Livingston; Hamilton, George W. Williams and Andrew Dill; Madison, Nicholas Goetschius and W. H. Richardson; Truro, Abiather V. Taylor and John Hanson; Jefferson, John Edgar and Elias Ogden; Plain, Thomas B. Patterson and Jonathan Whitehead; Harrison, F. C. Olmsted and Captain Bishop; Sharon, Matthew Matthews and Buckley Comstock; Perry, Griffith Thomas and William Mickey; Washington, Peter Sells and Uriah Clark; Norwich, Robert Elliott and Alanson Perry; Clinton, Colonel Cook and Samuel Henderson; Franklin, John McElvain and Lewis Williams; Prairie, John Hunter and Jacob Neff; Pleasant, James Gardiner and Reuben Golliday; Jackson, Woollery Conrad and Nicholas Hoover; Mifflin, Adam Reid and William Dalzell.

"In case any township should be unrepresented in the meeting, those present will take the liberty of nominating suitable persons for said absent townships.

Ralph Osborn,
Gustavus Swan,
Christian Heyl,
Lucas Sullivant,
Samuel G. Flenniken,
John A. McDowell."

A subsequent paper says: "The hunt was conducted agreeable to the instructions in our last paper. On counting the scalps, it appeared that nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty scalps were produced. It is impossible to say what number in all were killed, as a great many of the hunters did not come in."

The hunting or killing of deer was successfully practiced by candle or torch light, at night, on the river. The deer in warm weather would come

into the river after night to eat a kind of water-grass that grew in the stream, and the hunters, by taking a canoe, and a bright light in it, could let it float down stream, and the light appeared to blind the deer until they could float near to them and shoot them with ease.

An Honored Pioneer.

A writer in the Ohio Statesman of Tuesday morning, February 22, 1870, apropos to the death of a prominent Columbus pioneer referring to the families of 1805-7-8; the Miners, the Whites, the Stewarts, the Johnsons, the Worthingtons, the Shannons, the Stambaughs, the Ramseys, the Moohreys, the Sharps, the Deckers, the Rareys and the Olmsteds, recalls old memories. The occasion of the publication was the demise, on the Sunday preceding, of Colonel Philo H. Olmsted, the then oldest, as well as the pioneer representative of the Olmsted family.

Colonel Olmsted had long been one of the leading figures in early Columbus, both in civic and military affairs. He was a non-com. of the celebrated Franklin Dragoons, which escorted President James Monroe from Worthington to Columbus in 1817 and later was its commander. The Dragoons were organized during the war of 1812 and continued as an organized body until 1832.

The paper referring to a then noteworthy event says: "On Saturday, August 31, 1822, Colonel Olmsted participated in the grand squirrel hunt, which resulted in the capture of nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty scalps," a fuller account of which event is given elsewhere in this work. Colonel Olmsted had filled the office of mayor and many other public offices, had been identified with the Columbus newspaper press, was foremost in all public affairs, and his death naturally effected the entire community with sorrow and sincere regret.

On the evening of February 21, the editors and printers of the city assembled in the office of Governor Edward F. Noyes, and organized by electing Colonel Charles B. Flood, president, and Hon. John Greiner, secretary. On motion of Grafton Pearce, the following persons were chosen to report resolutions expressive of both public and private sentiment: Judge W. B. Thrall, Colonel C. B. Flood, Grafton Pearce, A. B. Laurens and William H. Bushey. In their report the committee referred to Colonel Olmsted's long and valuable services in pushing forward the city of Columbus and eulogized his many good qualities.

CHAPTER XII.

ROSTER OF COLUMBUS STATESMEN FOR A CENTURY.

Mention is made elsewhere of the action of Hon. Alfred Kelly, in preventing the repudiation, by the legislature of Ohio, of its canal bonds in the year 1841. The mansion below, which is still standing in a perfect state of

preservation, was the first building, public or private in the state capital, which could lay claim to architectural pretensions.

Mr. Kelly, who probably had never studied architecture, was the architect of the building, and superintended, as well, the laying of every stone, the designing of every column, and the finishing of every cornice and chimney. It was this house and its once beautiful grounds that he pledged for the payment of his note for some thirty thousand dollars for money, borrowed in New York, to pay the overdue interest on the bonds of the state issued to build the Ohio canal system, the banking house preferring the private citizen's note to the special bond issue of the state to meet the interest charges. The legislature had passed through one house, a bill to repudiate the canal debt, and was awaiting Mr. Kelly's return to pass it through the other, in the event the emergency interest bonds had not been negotiated.

Then it was that this old berea stone mansion saved the escutcheon of Ohio stainless, for had not the interest charges been paid, repudiation would have been inevitable under the dreadful stress of the financial depression that hung like a pall over the entire Ohio Valley. When it become known what Kelly had done—how he had jeopardized his entire fortune (and it was a large fortune in Columbus for that day) with absolute faith in the resources and integrity of the state and its government, it inspired men in every section with confidence, optimism and the determination to go to work and create prosperity by their united efforts.

And that determination was carried out, the six per cent bonds, which were so nearly repudiated, went to a premium, and holders, for half a century, asked to have them refunded, the last refunding being at a shade above three per cent, and still they commanded a premium, and when no further extensions would be made at even three per cent, the holders reluctantly came to the state treasury and accepted the principal—some not calling for their money for years after the bonds matured.

It seems singular to us of the present day, that the state did not acquire this historic estate, lying north of Broad and extending east and west from Fifth street to Grant avenue, after its owner had passed away, and maintain it for all time in some appropriate form as a memorial to the unselfish patriotic citizen who saved the honor of his adopted state unsullied, by putting all his earthly possessions in peril sooner than permitting the shame and disgrace of repudiation to befall it.

Once this beautiful property might have been preserved intact. Now it is impracticable. But if we cannot understand the lack of commonwealth's appreciation of one of its real benefactors, what will our children and our children's children think of it and of us?

Brief Sketches of Prominent Men of the City, in Congress and on the Bench.

Columbus and Franklin county can boast of many distinguished statesmen, who served their people well during the century. The work of some of them would merit a volume; of some of the others almost as much, but a

THE KELLY MANSION.

brief summing up of each will suffice to excite the reader's interest in the wider histories of their achievements. Beginning with those who being residents served the city, county and district in the congress of the United States are:

James Kilbourne.

James Kilbourne was born in New Britain, Connecticut, October 19, 1770, and died in Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, December 9, 1850. He was a man of great force of character and did much toward the upbuilding of the commonwealth of Ohio during the first three decades of the century. He was reared on his father's farm and in early life was apprenticed to a cloth manufacturer and afterward became the manager of the business. Subsequently he was instrumental in introducing different kinds of manufacturing enterprises into the new state, which eventually made it largely independent of the east.

When the Northwest Territory was erected by the ordinance of 1787 and the institution of slavery prohibited therein, young Kilbourne set about organizing an emigration society in Connecticut to form a settlement in the society in the Scioto valley. The Scioto Emigration Company was organized and conducted by him to Ohio in 1803 and located in the Scioto valley in the northern portion of Franklin county, where a large tract of land was purchased and divided among the stockholders and the town of Worthington founded. Later he brought out other colonies and assisted in locating them to advantage.

The promotion of education, religion and agricultural and manufacturing industries occupied his mind to the exclusion of ambitious political projects. He accepted public office under protest and only to oblige his friends. He was elected to the thirteenth congress in 1812, from the fifth district, embracing almost one-half of the superficial area of the state, composed of Licking, Delaware, Knox, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miama and Darke, which have since been subdivided into almost twice as many additional counties. In 1814 he was reelected to the fourteenth congress and was renominated for the fifteenth but absolutely refused to take a third election. He was one of the commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between Virginia and the Northwest Territory. He was also the commissioner to select for the state of Ohio the public lands allotted for canal purposes and afterward known as the canal lands. He was an active and energetic advocate of roads, canals, railways and all forms of internal improvement.

In 1820 he was chosen a presidential elector and cast his vote for James Monroe. He acted with the democratic party up to 1824, when he began to diverge from it, supporting Henry Clay. With the organization of the whig party, he wholly severed his political relations with the democracy and became an ardent whig, taking an active part in the campaigns of 1836, 1840 and 1844. He was, however, always tolerant in his party views.

Jeremiah McLene,

Of Ross, and later of Franklin county, was not only one of the leading democrats but one of the leading public men of the state during the first thirty years of its history. He entered public life in 1807 as a member of the house of the sixth general assembly, representing Ross, Franklin and Highland. He served a single term. He was active in the militia organization and became a major general.

He served as secretary of state for twenty-three years consecutively, having been elected by the legislature in 1808, and reelected seven times in succession, to terms of three years each. In 1832 he was elected to the twenty-third congress from the eighth district comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion counties, and was reelected from the same district to the twenty-fourth congress in 1834. He was an elector on the Jackson ticket in 1832.

General McLene was born in Pennsylvania in 1767. In early life he emigrated to the territory of Tennessee, where, as a boy, he became acquainted with and warmly attached to General Andrew Jackson. From Tennessee he came to Ohio. He died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1837, from a cold contracted while attending the inauguration of President Martin Van Buren.

Heman A. Moore,

Of Franklin county, was elected to the twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the tenth district, Franklin, Licking and Knox counties, and died in 1844 before the expiration of his term and was succeeded by Alfred P. Stone. He was born in Plainfield, Vermont, in 1810, and came to Ohio when a young man and served as adjutant general of the state for a brief period. He died in Columbus, April 3, 1844.

Alfred P. Stone

Was chosen to the vacancy caused by the death of Heman A. Moore in the twenty-eighth congress, 1844, from the tenth district, as above. On the 15th of June, 1856, William H. Gibson resigned the office of treasurer of state and Mr. Stone was immediately appointed to the vacancy by Governor Salmon P. Chase. At the October election, 1857, he was elected as a republican to the same office over James R. Morris, democrat, by a vote of 160,618 to 158,942. At the October election, 1859, he was reelected over William Bushnell, democrat, by a vote of 184,567 to 170,413. He served for a period of five years in the office. Mr. Stone was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the 28th of June, 1813, and came to Ohio when a young man. He died in Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1865.

Samuel Galloway.

Samuel Galloway was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1811, and located in Columbus in early life, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer

and an orator. He was a whig and afterward a republican, and while a recognized leader in these parties, never sought for the distinction of office, preferring the practice of his profession. He was noted for his incisive ability on the stump during the political campaigns for nearly a third of a century. He served a single term in congress, being nominated by his party without solicitation and was elected to the thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from the twelfth or capital district, composed of Franklin, Licking and Pickaway, which had elected Edson B. Olds, democrat, at the preceding congressional election.

Samuel Sullivan Cox.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was one of the imposing features in democratic politics in Ohio from 1852 to 1867 and afterward in the city of New York. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824, and died in the city of New York, September 10, 1889. He graduated from Brown University in 1846, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Zanesville in 1849. In 1853 he removed to Columbus and became editor of the Ohio Statesman, in which position he displayed unusual literary ability. In 1855 he became secretary of legation at Lima, Peru, but returned to Ohio in 1856 and was elected to the thirty-fifth congress from the twelfth district, Franklin, Licking and Pickaway counties. He was elected from the same district in the thirty-sixth congress in 1858, and to the thirty-seventh in 1860.

In 1862, at the decennial apportionment of the state, he was placed in the seventh district, made up of the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark and Greene, which was regarded as safely republican, but in 1862 it elected him to the thirty-eighth. He was again a candidate for the thirty-ninth in 1864, but was defeated by a few votes.

He removed from Ohio to New York in 1866 and formed a law partnership with Algernon Sidney Sullivan, this soon becoming one of the leading law firms of the metropolis. In 1868 the democracy of his new district sent him to congress, where he remained almost continually the rest of his life. His only unsatisfied ambition was his failure to be elected speaker of the house of representatives, which he nearly attained on two or three different occasions.

He was a man of rare wit and humor, a brilliant lecturer and orator of great force and originality. For a long period he was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute. He was a man of practical ideas and applied them in legislation. To him was most largely due the organization of the life-saving service, and increased compensation for letter carriers, and vacations without loss of pay. Mr. Cox traveled extensively in Europe and northern Africa, between 1880 and 1885. In 1885 he was appointed minister to Turkey by President Grover Cleveland. He enjoyed a wide reputation as an author. Among his best known books were "The Buckeye Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," "Free Land and Free Trade," "Three Decades of Legislation" and "Why We Laugh."

Hugh J. Jewett.

Hugh J. Jewett was born in Hartford county, Maryland, in 1812, and died in he same state when past the age of seventy-five. The most of his

life, however, was passed in Ohio, at Zanesville and Columbus, where he was a leading lawyer, banker, railway president and promoter and democrat leader. He came to Ohio when a young man and was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville in 1840, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1848 he located at Zanesville and entered the banking business, and was made president of the Muskingum branch of the State Bank of Ohio in 1852. He was a presidential elector in 1852 and supported Franklin Pierce for president.

He was a member of the senate of the fifty-first general assembly and a member of the house in the fifty-eighth, and in 1853 was appointed United States district attorney for the district of Ohio. In 1855 he entered upon his railway career and became manager and afterward president of the Central Ohio road. He was subsequently connected officially with several of the leading Ohio railroads, in 1872 became receiver of the Erie road of New York, and managed its affairs for ten years. He was a candidate for congress in 1860 but was defeated. In 1861 he was a candidate for governor and was defeated by David Tod, republican, by a vote of 206,997 to 151,774. He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator in 1863.

He was elected to the forty-third congress in 1872 from the twelfth district, Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, and Perry counties, and resigned in 1874 to assume charge of the Erie railway. He retained his residence in Ohio until 1887 and then returned to his ancestral home in Maryland.

George L. Converse.

George L. Converse, of Columbus, was born in Georgesville, Franklin county, Ohio, June 4, 1827, and died in Columbus in 1898. He was a lawyer of much ability and a prominent democrat leader for a quarter of a century. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Denison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1849. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and became a leading attorney, both in civil and criminal law.

He represented Franklin county in the house of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, sixty-first and sixty-second general assemblies, and was speaker of the body during the sixty-second general assembly. He was elected to the forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the ninth district, Franklin, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette and Delaware counties, and was reelected to the forty-seventh in 1880 from the same district.

In 1882 he was elected from the thirteenth district, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry counties, to the forty-eighth congress, and joined with Samuel J. Randall and other tariff democrats in defeating the democratic tariff reform measures of that session. His democratic constituents refused him a fourth nomination, and he retired to private life. During the last ten years of his life he was not in active sympathy because of the tariff issue.

Joseph H. Outhwaite.

Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Columbus, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 5, 1841, and was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and

taught for two years in the high school of that city and for three years subsequently was principal of the grammar school in Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and practiced law at Osceola, Missouri, from 1867 to 1871, when he returned to Columbus and became a leading attorney. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in 1874 and reelected in 1876, and held many local offices of trust in later years.

In 1884 he was elected as a democrat on the tariff reform issue to the forty-ninth congress from the thirteenth district, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Pickaway counties, and was reelected in 1886 from the thirteenth district, then composed of Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry; elected from the same district in 1888 to the fifty-first; and was elected to the fifty-second in 1890 from the ninth district, Franklin, Madison and Pickaway; and was elected a fifth time in 1892 from the twelfth district, Franklin and Fairfield. He played a conspicuous part in congress during the ten years of his service. He was appointed on the board of ordnance and fortifications by President Cleveland and still retains that position. In 1896 he disagreed with the leaders of his party on the money question and supported John M. Palmer for the presidency on the single gold standard platform.

David K. Watson.

David Kemper Watson, of Columbus, was born on a farm near London, Madison county, Ohio, June 18, 1849, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1871. Two years later he was graduated from the law department of the University of Boston and admitted to the bar. He was assistant United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio under the administration of President Chester A. Arthur, and in 1887 was unanimously nominated by the republican state convention for attorney general of the state; was elected and reelected in 1889. In 1892 Attorney General Miller appointed him special counsel for the United States in the suit brought by the government against the Pacific railroads.

In 1894 he was nominated and elected to the fifty-fourth congress, as a republican, from the twelfth district, Franklin and Fairfield counties. The district was largely democratic, but he carried it over Joseph H. Outhwaite, democrat, by a plurality of 1,591, and was defeated in 1896 by John J. Lentz, democrat, in the same district by less than 50 votes. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the commission to codify the laws of the United States.

John J. Lentz.

John Jacob Lentz, of Columbus, was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, January 27, 1856; attended district school and the St. Clairsville high school; taught school four years; graduated from the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, in 1877; attended University of Wooster one year; graduated from University of Michigan with degree of A. B. in

1882; took both law courses at Columbia College, New York city, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1883; admitted to the bar at Columbus in October, 1883, and since 1887 has been a member of the law firm of Nash & Lentz; for five years was one of the examiners of the city teachers; and was appointed a trustee of Ohio University by Governor McKinley; in the democratic state convention, at Cincinnati, in 1893. Although refusing to permit his name to be presented to the convention he was voted for as a candidate for governor. He was elected national president of the American Insurance Union in September, 1896, and reelected in 1897, 1898 and 1899. He was voted for as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1897 and again in 1899, although again refusing to permit his name to be presented to the convention. In 1896 he was elected to the fifty-fifth congress, as a democrat from the twelfth district, composed of Franklin and Fairfield counties, and was reelected from the same district in 1898 to the fifty-sixth. In the famous contest which resulted in the election of Marcus A. Hanna by the Ohio legislature, in January, 1898, Mr. Lentz was the only democrat who received a vote for United States senator. He was permanent chairman of the democrat state convention held at Dayton, August 23 and 24.

In the first session of the fifty-sixth congress, no resolution attracted wider attention than that introduced by Mr. Lentz to investigate the use of the United States army in Idaho in connection with the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. The investigation was vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Lentz and closely followed by organized labor throughout the country, and attracted universal attention among all who watch the use of the military arm of the government. Mr. Lentz, although he has been in public life but a short time, has attained that eminence as an orator that he has been called upon to speak in almost all the principal cities from Milwaukee to New Orleans, and from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon.

Emmett Tompkins,

an eminent attorney and son of former Congressman Cydnor B. Tompkins, was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, September 1, 1853. In 1865 he removed to Athens, both his parents being deceased. At Athens he entered the law offices of General Charles H. Grosvenor and Judge Joem Welch, with whom he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875, entered at once upon the practice and rose to great prominence in the profession. He served two terms as a city solicitor of Athens; two terms as mayor, and two terms as a representative in the general assembly of Ohio. He removed to Columbus to enter the broader field of his profession and in 1900 was chosen to congress and served one term. Since then he has been in the practice of his profession.

Judge DeWitt C. Badger.

Judge Badger was elected to congress in 1902, and served one term. He is now in the law practice in Ohio.

TYPICAL COLUMBUS BANK AND OFFICE BUILDING,
Columbus Savings and Trust Company, High and Long.

SOME TYPICAL OFFICE BUILDINGS. NORTH CAPITOL SQUARE.

Edward L. Taylor, Jr.

Edward L. Taylor, Jr., was elected to the congress in 1904; reelected in 1906, is still incumbent, and is the republican nominee for reelection. Longer sketches of the two gentlemen immediately preceding appear elsewhere in this work.

United States Senator A. G. Thurman.

Had it fallen to the lot of Plutarch to have written the lives of Allen Granberry Thurman and John Sherman he would have drawn the inevitable parallel between them. Politically they were antipodal. Personally they were on the friendliest footing. Mentally they were giants of equal stature.

Thurman was so intensely democratic and so firm in his political convictions that a compatriot spoke of his as the type of Roman firmness. A witty newspaper writer aptly interjected the phrase. "Why, he is the noblest Roman of them all." Thurman was democratic in all things, affable, companionable and easily approached. He had thousands of what the classic writers called "lovers," men who loved him as brothers love one another and who took as personal insults every slight put upon him.

Sherman was austere, reserved and dignified and was not approached easily. Early in his public career he was dubbed "The Iceberg." His friends were friends under all circumstances but far from enthusiastic. And yet Sherman was not an iceberg to them who knew him but a genial warmhearted man, and Thurman was a fierce and relentless hater of those who betrayed him. The worst enemies of each were in his own party—men of narrow ambitions and powerful leverage in the manipulation of party affairs. But for these enemies both would have reached the presidency, on which they had fixed their ambitions at different periods.

These two men were contemporaneous during that period of our national history when Ohio was the nerve center of the mentality, conscience and military prowess of the Union. They did more for their respective parties than is yet appreciated. Sherman was the real pilot in the senate, who steered the republican party between the Scylla of centralization and the Charybdis of reconstruction excesses in a most critical period. His strong conservatism, joined to his party rectitude, kept his party within the line of discretion and safety.

Thurman in the senate saved the democratic party from final dissolution after it had begun to recover from the awful cataclysm of 1860. He entered the senate in 1869, when the party lacked an efficient leader and a definite policy. There were barely enough democratic senators to demand a roll call when he entered the body, but before he left it, twelve years later, he had been chosen its president pro tempore. Strongly combating the republican party on all political issues, Judge Thurman evolved a modern democratic policy, which gave the party coherence in every section of the Union, and exercised a most beneficial influence upon the national legislation at a time when prejudice and partisan ambition threatened the direct injury to the highest public interests, emphasizing the fact that an intelligently con-

trolled minority is the great and necessary conserving factor in a popular government.

Hence, it may be said, without reflecting upon their compeers, that these two men rendered the highest possible service to their respective parties, and to the country at the same time, in a most critical period, by so guiding and molding them that neither fell into irretrievable error.

Allen G. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813. He died in Columbus, Ohio, December 12, 1896. A few years after his birth, his parents moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, bringing with them not only a future United States senator in the person of their son, but a future United States senator and governor in the person of William Allen, Mrs. Thurman's nephew. Upon her devolved mostly the education of the two youths. Mrs. Thurman educated her son in both English and French, and superintended his further education in the Chillicothe Academy, a private educational institution. While it was intended to send him to college, that he might enjoy a more thorough educational course, the circumstances of his parents were such that this was an impossibility.

He was naturally inclined to the legal profession and fitted himself for it while earning a subsistence by any honorable occupation which offered. Teaching and civil engineering were the principal means of supporting himself and his parents, while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the practice in 1835 and rapidly rose to the head of his profession.

In 1844 he was elected a representative in the Twenty-ninth congress and served but a single term in that body. When the supreme court of Ohio was reorganized under the constitution of 1851 he became one of the members of that tribunal, his associates being Thomas W. Bartly, John A. Corwin, Rufus P. Ranney and William B. Caldwell. He served on the supreme bench until 1855, and his decisions were noted for their clearness and comprehensiveness. In 1868 he was elected United States senator over Benjamin F. Wade, the election being held on the 14th of January, and formally declared on the succeeding day at the joint session of the two houses. At the preceding election in October, 1867, he was the democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 243,605 votes to 240,622 for Thurman. He lost the governorship, but the legislature being democratic in both houses he won the senatorship. He was re-elected to the senate on the 13th of January, 1874, over Edward F. Noyes. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the senatorship in January, 1880; December, 1880; and January, 1886.

He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated; in 1880, when the nomination went to General Winfield S. Hancock; in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was made the democratic standard bearer; and in 1888 was unanimously nominated for vice president on the ticket with President Cleveland. He served with distinction on the Paris monetary commission, being one of the leading champions of the equal coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the commercial nations of the world and continued to advocate that policy during the remainder of his life.

Early in 1868 a conference of the leading democrats of Ohio was called to consider party affairs, and Judge Thurman was invited to be present. At the conference it was proposed to dissolve the party and organize a new one. Several of the conferees spoke in favor of the proposition and the Judge, who sat as a silent spectator, was called on for his views. Taking an etra pinch of snuff and stretching to his full attitude, he said: "Gentlemen, this is a very small room in which to decree the death of the great democratic party. Moreover, I doubt the jurisdiction of this tribunal in the premises. With your permission, I will withdraw from your deliberations." Flourishing his famous red bandana handkerchief and blowing his nose with a bugle blast, he left the hall, and the conference broke up without the formality of a motion to adjourn.

Attorney General Henry Stanbery.

One of the most elegantly, courtly men known to the legal profession in Ohio was Henry Stanbery. He was in stature about six feet, erect, with dignified bearing and a very pleasant face. His features were large and strongly marked, and when suffused with the light of his genial spirit nothing could be more captivating. Indeed he was grace itself and seemed as a prince among men. The memory of his fine presence is to many living a valued lifetime possession. And he was deserving of the regard which his presence inspired, for he was the soul of honor and integrity; scorned to mislead a court or jury, or to deceive an opponent by any misstatement of law or fact.

He was kindness itself, never lost his control nor indulged in petulance nor passion. He was one of the first lawyers in the United States and entitled to the highest veneration and regard. He was a member of the Episcopal communion and in all his deportment and career showed his love for justice, truth and beauty.

Henry Stanbery was born in New York city, and in 1814, when a lad of eleven years, came with his father, a physician, to Zanesville. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, studied law at Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar in 1821, when he was invited by Hon. Thomas Ewing to begin the practice at Lancaster and ride the circuit with him, which offer he accepted and for many years resided there.

When, in 1846, the office of attorney-general of Ohio was created, he was elected by the general assembly to be its first occupant. He then removed to Columbus, where he resided during his entire term of five years. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention from Franklin county and was conspicuous in its debates.

On leaving Columbus he for several years practiced law in Cincinnati. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Johnson, which office he accepted from a desire to assist in carrying the government safely through the perilous times following the war. He resigned this office to become one of the counsel of the president upon his impeachment. His health at that time was so delicate that most of his arguments on that trial were submitted on paper. He died in New York in 1883, aged eighty years.

Governor William Dennison, Jr.

William Dennison, the first of Ohio's trio of war governors, was born at Cincinnati, November 23, 1815. His father was the proprietor of the highly popular and widely known "Dennison House" in that city, and a grand specimen of the old style of western landlords. He graduated from Miami university, and entered upon the study of law in Cincinnati in the office of Nathaniel G. Pendleton and Stephen Fales. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterward he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus, the famous stage proprietor in the days of stages, and removed to that city.

He practiced law until 1848, when he was elected to the Ohio senate by the whig party. About this time he became interested in banking and railroads and was made president of the Exchange bank and also of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad Company. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention which inaugurated the republican party, and the same year took a prominent part in the convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency. In 1860 he was elected governor of Ohio by the republicans. He was elected chairman of the republican convention at Baltimore, which in 1864 renominated President Lincoln and was by him appointed postmaster general, holding that position until 1866, when President Johnson began to sail the union party and he resigned his portfolio. In 1880 he was a leader of the friends of Senator John Sherman in the effort to secure his nomination in the national republican convention of that year. Governor Dennison accumulated a handsome fortune in his private business and contributed largely to the Dennison College at Granville, Ohio. He died at his home in Columbus, June 15, 1882.

Governor Dennison was a man of fine social connections, tall, courtly and elegant in manner, with a foresight and ability unsuspected by those not intimately associated with him, but which was fully demonstrated during his administration as governor of Ohio, during which the true, pure metal of the man rang out with a resonance that should have left no doubt as to its composition. Notwithstanding that in his political debates he had given evidence of ability and unexpected reserve power, the general public with singular pertinacity held to the opinion that he was superficial and of mediocre ability, and even after he had clearly shown by the valuable results of his measures that he had been misunderstood and his ability underestimated, the Ohio public were slow to acknowledge his merits and give him due credit for his valuable services to the state and nation.

In the confusion and excitement at the outbreak of the war almost every citizen felt that he knew just what ought to be done. Troops should be raised and sent to the front at once. Such matters as equipment, organization, etc., did not enter into their calculations and because this was not done by the saying of it, the governor must be inefficient. The critics, having prejudiced Governor Dennison, said so and it seemed as though each citizen had received a special commission to join the critics and malign him.

Every step he took brought down senseless abuse from every quarter. Dennison bore it nobly, not a word of reproach escaped him, and when for some months the newspapers of the state were abusing him for mismanagement at Camp Dennison he uttered no complaint, but generously kept silence, when in truth he had at that time no more to do with the management of Camp Dennison than any private citizen of the state, it being under the control of the national government. A word from the officer in command at Camp Dennison would have shown the injustice of this abuse. Whitelaw Reid, in his comprehensive and valuable work on "Ohio in the War," says in reference to this unjust criticism: "To a man of his sensitive temper and desire for the good opinion of others, the unjust and measureless abuse to which his earnest efforts had subjected him was agonizing. But he suffered no sign to escape him, and with a single-hearted devotion and an ability for which the state had not credited him, he proceeded to the measures most necessary in the crisis."

He succeeded in favorably placing the loan authorized by the million war bill. Having secured money, the "sinews of war," he then looked around for arms, of which Ohio had a very meagre supply, and learning that Illinois had a considerable number, he secured five thousand muskets from that state and proposed a measure uniting all the troops of the Mississippi valley under one major general.

It was through governor Dennison that West Virginia was saved to the Union. He assured the unionists of that state that if they would break off from old Virginia and adhere to the Union, Ohio would send the necessary military force to protect him. And when afterward it became necessary to redeem this pledge Governor Dennison sent Ohio militiamen (Not mustered into the service at all) who, uniting with the loyal citizens, drove the rebels out of West Virginia.

Chief Justice Joseph R. Swan.

Joseph R. Swan, jurist, was born in Westerville, Oneida county, New York, in 1802, and in 1824, after studying law with his uncle, Gustavus Swan, in Columbus, he was admitted to the bar. In 1854 the opponents of the repeal of the Missouri compromise elected him supreme judge by over 77,000 majority, and he eventually became chief justice. His prominent characteristic on the bench was great conscientiousness, so that neither personal interest or sympathy could in any manner influence his judgment of right or law. He prepared a number of elementary law books which stand very high wtih the profession and have been of wide-spread utility, as "Swan's Treatise," an indispensable companion for every justice of the peace; "Guide for Executors and Administrators," "Swan's Revised Statue." "Pleading and Practice," etc. He died December 18, 1884.

Associate Justice Noah H. Swayne.

The late Noah H. Swayne, judge of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1804, of Quaker parent-

age. When nineteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar and, disliking slavery came to Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed by General Jackson United States attorney for Ohio, when he removed from Coshocton, where he was located, to Columbus. In 1839 President Van Buren appointed him United States district attorney. He soon acquired high reputation as a jury lawyer, his peculiar forte being the examination of witnesses and in skillful analysis of testimoney. On retiring from this office, he took no part in politics until 1856, when in the Fremont campaign he made speeches against the extension of slavery.

In February, 1862, after the decease of Justice McLean, of the supreme court, he was appointed by President Lincoln his successor. This was by the unanimous recommendation of the Ohio delegation in congress and in accordance with the oft-repeated expressed desire of Justice McLean, in his lifetime, that in the event of his decease he would be the best person for his successor. This opinion of Judge McLean was coincided in by the leading members of the bar in Washington City, who had witnessed his display of eminent ability in some cases which he had argued before the supreme court and which also had a like effect upon the judges before whom he had appeared. He left several sons, the oldest of whom is the eminent General Wager Swayne, now of New York city, whose first name was the family name of his mother, a Virginia lady. Wager Swayne was at one time a partner with his father in the practice of the law. Another son, F. B. Swayne, is now a law partner with a son of ex-President Hayes in Toledo.

Alfred Kelly.

Of all the men of his times in Ohio, from 1810 to 1850, Alfred Kelly was the best all-around man of the many virile and versatile men who made their indelible impress on the state's pioneer and subsequent history. He was born in Connecticut, November 7, 1789, attending the schools at Middletown, until his ninth year, when his father, Daniel Kelly, removed with his family to Lowville, New York. Here Alfred received a thorough training and later an academic education in the Fairfield (N. Y.) Academy, and being, boy and man, possessed of wonderful perceptive and receptive, as well as retentive, faculties, was no doubt the best educated young man as well as the most versatile and widely informed and instructed one in all this section of the Empire state, as well as in northern Ohio.

This presumption is strongly supported by his subsequent wonderful practical achievements in whatever sphere of activity he appeared. In whatever field of effort he entered he achieved a clear-cut victory, and each of which find a fittingly conspicuous place in the history of his adopted state. After completing his academic course, he entered the office of Jonas Platt, one of the supreme judges of the state of New York, where he took a thorough course in the reading and study of the priciples of law.

He removed from New York to Cleveland, Ohio, when nearing twenty-one years of age, in 1810. On his twenty-first birthday, when he was eli-

BOAT LANDING, OLENTANGY PARK.
A Most Delightful Resort for Young People.

VIEW OF OLENTANGY PARK AND VALLEY.

gible, he was admitted to the practice of the law, and on the same day was appointed by the court as prosecuting attorney, which office he held for many years. His abilities as a lawyer were quickly recognized, and yet his subsequent fame does not rest on his great legal achievements. He was learned in many things and was master of all of them. Wherever he moved, he was at the head of the procession; in whatever council hall he was seated, he was at the head of the table; whenever an obstacle was to be removed, his was the first blow, and he did not look back to see whether his workmates were loitering, or where the debris was falling. He wrought by his own design, and to him, of absolute verity, there was no such word as "failure"; no such condition as weariness; no such bugbears as defeat and discouragement.

Notwithstanding his connection with the vast work of initiating and pushing to speedy completion the canal system of the state, he performed long and arduous and valuable services as a legislator, serving in the house of representatives of the general assembly in 1814-15-16-17-18-19-20-36-37-38-39 and in the senate in 1821-22-23-44-45-46-47. His first work in the legislature was to introduce a measure abolishing law cumbersome system of common law pleadings, in suits at law, as well as in chancery proceedings, modifying where not wholly superseding, and substituting therefore substantially the present forms of pleadings at law under the code.

The present generation of lawyers, to say nothing of the laymen, can hardly realize the immense amount of legal rubbish thus cast into limbo, simplifying the practice and making more speedy and more certain the operation of law, as well as conducting to the administration of justice, intelligence as well as rapidity.

The bill originally offered by Mr. Kelly was the prophet and fore-runner of our present state code and the procedure thereunder. Justice betweeen man and man no longer travels at the snail's pace because of legal rubbish, but both truth and candor compels the statement that the system of retardation and unjust and unjustifiable delay, practiced by the attorneys of wealthy corporations and individuals until the weak are wearied out and emaciated by the strong, imposes unjust and unnecessary burdens upon litigants, as did the system that the young lawyer annihilated and which appeals as loudly and as insistently to the courts themselves as did the cry of similar litigants appeal to the legislature almost a century ago, and is no less entitled to consideration.

Connected with the reform, which led to the eventual foundation of the civil and criminal codes, was the equally significant one of abolishing imprisonment for debt. This relic of barbarism was adopted into the laws of Ohio from a Pennsylvania statute during the territorial period, and which, while not as rigidly enforced as in the older states, was none the less a disgrace to nineteenth century civilization.

Even legislators were not immune from arrest for debts no matter how honestly contracted nor their inability to pay on demand. Representative Joseph Kerr, of Ross, who had previously been a United States senator and a general officer in the war of 1812, was arrested for debt in 1820, when on

the eve of setting out to Columbus to attend to his legislative duties. So also, Senator Andrew F. Mack, of Hamilton, was imprisoned by the United States bank for a debt, at the date of the assembling of the legislators in December, 1828. In both instances the two houses overrode the alleged right of imprisonment and compelled the release of the prisoners. These and similar cases hastened the repeal of the odious law. The attack upon the principle of it by Mr. Kelly in the Ohio legislature was the first step taken in any law-making body in the world to stamp it out. But unfortunately for the full glory of Ohio, while her annual legislatures dallied with the question, New York took up the measure and passed it, thus honoring her own son while he was trying to confer the crown of honor on his adopted state—Ohio.

But Mr. Kelly's greater work was the prominent part he took in the construction of the canal system from the beginning to the end. He was a greater engineer than all the experts hired by the state to do that work. He had a perfect comprehension of the work at every stage. He was not graduated as an engineer. In fact, he had but studied the science casually, as a very young man. Yet he was able to point out the errors of judgment of the state's engineers in the solution of the telegraphical problems they encountered and was able to do it in such a way that they put professional pride aside and by following his advice hastened the work, saved vast sums of money to the state, and gave the people all they paid for.

Of course, an estimate of the cost of the work had been made in advance and the financial demands met. Many able individuals, engineers, financiers and business men took part in making the estimates. Mr. Kelly was the smallest of all, but so firmly did he maintain that the work could be done within that estimate, running at that time into a terrifying number of millions, that the others resented it. The work was done within the estimate—the only instance of the kind in the world's history, in so great a relative undertaking up to that time or since. His detailed and sectional estimates were as accurate as the general one—hence it did not "happen" to come out on the right side of the ledger.

He was a powerful factor also in negotiating loans that were deemed impossible to negotiate by even a majority of the friends of the canal. He had a way of making others see a thing as he saw it, and when he did, he had won his battle. Firm as adamant, he was yet gentle, so firmly gentle that he inspired ninety-nine per cent of the day laborers on the hundreds of miles of work with his own invincible spirit of optimism, that he cut the time calculations between the Alpha and Omega of the work in half.

He was a devoted son of his step-mother state. Her interests were his first and greatest concern. There was no blare of trumpets about him in the days of his activity. All who knew him, spoke of him with respect, admiration and enthusiasm. And yet there was no ostentation about him. He was the idealization of common sense in all that he said or did. A volume, rather than a sketch could be written of him, without exhausting the subject. All the stories about him are entertaining to generations who knew

him not. Each carried with it a moral which was always elevating. One will serve to show such manner of man he was.

During the panic of 1837-41, about the time when he came to Columbus and occupied the great stone mansion on East Broad street, when state after state had repudiated its debts, and money was practically unattainable; and when the Ohio treasury was empty, the question was even mooted in Ohio's legislature to repudiate her debts, Alfred Kelly was in New York trying to borrow money by pledging bonds or selling them to secure money with which to pay the interest on the canal bonds which he had helped to negotiate.

The New York capitalists refused to take the bonds as pledges of security. But Kelly was not to be balked. He offered his own notes as security for the state. He frankly admitted that his estate was far less in value than the sum he sought to borrow, and that to fail in the payment of his notes meant bankruptcy and poverty to him and his, at three score and ten, but that he had no fear of such a catastrophe.

The money was advanced. Ohio's interest was paid. He came back and helped to rebuild the state's finances, and Ohio neither repudiated her bonds nor kept her creditors waiting from that time to this. The last of the bonds were paid off at the beginning of the twentieth century, and the holders parted with them with a sigh, for they were regarded as better than gold or government bonds. Alfred Kelly was the right man at the right time in several periods of Ohio's history.

CHAPTER XIII.

TWO HISTORICAL COLUMBUS PIONEERS.

The Iliad and Odessey of Homer, detailing the adventures, perils and achievements of Agamemnon and Menelaus in their war against Priam! or those of Odysseus, preceding his return to Ithica from the Trojan expedition, were founded, it is reasonable to suppose, upon adventures no more real and startling than those of John Brickell and Jeremiah Armstrong, two of the pioneer founders of Ohio and Ohio's capital. The Greek poet put the mythical traditions of the dangers and the deeds of his heroes, coming down from preceding ages, into his immortal poems, clothing them in the raiment of brilliant imagery, and supplying from his fertile and versatile imagination, all the breaks and gaps in the mythical web of tradition.

Thus the actors were all painted in heroics, and their deeds were made to appear as the achievements of demi-gods, rather than men. And yet it is doubtful whether on the plains of Troy, and in the streets of the city itself; or the weird or sinister isle of Colypso and its demoniac, impalpable (at times) inhabitants there was presented anything more humanly realistic than the dangers and trials which beset Brickell and Armstrong who, by reason of circumstance, were heroes almost from the cradle, and grew into splendid

Anglo-Saxon manhood despite their long barbarian captivity in what was practically a pathless wilderness far beyond the outposts of a then infant civilization.

Theme for Some Future Homer.

What may not some future western Homer weave from their narrations? These narrations, written with their own hands, in simple, and yet the purest literary style of the last century by men who were deeply read in nature, but unlettered as to books until they approached manhood. The recital of their captivity reads like a story out of the middle ages, and yet there are men living who met them face to face and whose descendants of the third and later generations may be met almost any day on the streets. These men so far from being mythical heroes, were living flesh and blood, and by virtue of their captivity itself became pioneers of Franklin county and Columbus, when they were unbroken woodlands, and grew into citizenship and became joint founders with those who came as willing migrants into the upper valley of the Scioto.

Helped to Found a City.

They were not only among the founders of the county and city but accumulated property and left behind them descendants who in turn achieved the most splendid results and gathered around themselves the fruits of good citizenship. Their deeply interesting stories follow, as given in their own simple but comprehensive style of narration.

The Story of John Brickell.

Mr. Brickell was one of the three or four first white men that ever took up their permanent residence in what is now Franklin county. He came here in 1797, and he ever after made it his place of residence; living most of the time on a ten-acre lot of land just in front of the penitentiary, which he purchased of Lyne Starling, before the town of Columbus was laid out. His narrative from which the following extracts are taken, was written and published in 1842, in the American Pioneer, a monthly periodical. But as it is wholly out of print, it seems highly proper to give it a place in this work. Mr. Brickell was an intelligent man, a hatter by trade, and for many years a member of the Methodist church. He says:

"I was born on the 24th of May, 1781, in Pennsylvania, near a place then known as Stewart's Crossings, on the Youghiogheny River, and, as I suppose from what I learned in after life, about four miles from Beesontown, now Uniontown, in Fayette County. On my father's side, I was of Irish, and on my mother's of German parentage. My father died when I was quite young, and I went to live with an elder brother, on a preemption settlement, on the northeast side of the Allegheny River, about two miles from Pittsburg. On the breaking out of the Indian war, a body of Indians collected to the amount of about one hundred and fifty warriors,

and spread up and down the Allegheny River about forty miles, and by a preconcerted movement, made an attack on all the settlements along the river, for that distance, in one day.

Kidnapped by Savages.

"This was on the 9th of February, 1791. I was alone clearing out a fence row, about a quarter of a mile from the house, when an Indian came to me, and took my axe from me and laid it upon his shoulder with his rifle, and then let down the cock of his gun, which it appears, he had cocked in approaching me. I had been on terms of intimacy with the Indians, and did not feel alarmed at this movement. They had been about our house almost every day. He took me by the hand and pointed the direction he wanted me to go; and although I did not know him, I concluded he only wanted me to chop something for him, and went without reluctance. We came to where he had lain all night, between two logs, without fire. I then suspected something was wrong, and attempted to run; but he threw me down on my face, in which position I every moment expected to feel the stroke of the tomahawk on my head. But he had prepared a rope, with which he tied my hands together behind me, and thus marched me off. After going a little distance we fell in with George Girty, son of old George Girty. He spoke English, and told me what they had done. He said: 'White people have killed Indians, and that the Indians had retaliated, and now there is war, and you are a prisoner; and we will take you to our town and make an Indian of you, and you will not be killed if you go peaceably: but if you try to run away, we won't be troubled with you, but we will kill you, and take your scalp to our town.' I told him I would go peaceably, and give them no trouble. From thence we traveled to the crossings of Big Beaver with scarce any food. We made a raft, and crossed late in the evening, and lay in a hole in a rock without fire or food. They would not make fire for fear we had attracted the attention of hunters in chopping for a raft. In the morning, the Indian who took me, delivered me to Girty, and took another direction. Girty and I continued our course towards the Tuscarawas. We traveled all that day through hunger and cold, camped all night, and continued until about three in the afternoon of the third day since I had tasted a mouthful. I felt very indignant at Girty, and thought if ever I got a good chance I would kill him.

A Talk With Simon Girty.

"We then made a fire, and Girty told me that if he thought I would not run away he would leave me by the fire, and go and kill something to eat. I told him I would not. 'But,' said he, 'to make you safe I will tie you.' He tied my hands behind my back, and tied me to a sapling, some distance from the fire. After he was gone, I untied myself and laid down by the fire. In about an hour, he came running back without any game. He asked me what I untied myself for? I told him I was cold. He said: 'Then you

no run away? I said 'no.' He then told me there were Indians close by, and he was afraid they would find me. We then went to their camp, where there were Indians with whom I had been as intimate as with any person, and they had been frequently at our house. They were glad to see me, and gave me food, the first I had eaten after crossing Beaver. They treated me very kindly. We staid all night with them, and next morning we all took up our march toward the Tuscarawas, which we reached on the second days, in the evening.

Met the Hunters and Warriors.

"Here we met the main body of hunting families, and the warriors of the Allegheny, this being their place of rendezvous. I supposed these Indians all to be Delawares; but at that time I could not distinguish between the different tribes. Here I met with two white prisoners, Thomas Dick, and his wife, Jane. They had been our nearest neighbors. I was immediately led to the lower end of the encampment, and allowed to talk freely with them for about an hour. They informed me of the death of two of our neighbors, Samuel Chapman and William Powers, who were killed by the Indians—one in their house, and the other near it. The Indians showed me their scalps. I knew that of Chapman, having red hair on it.

"Next day about ten Indians started back to Pittsburgh. Girty told me they went to pass themselves as friendly Indians and to trade. Among these was the Indian who took me. In about two weeks they returned well loaded with store goods, whisky, etc.

Tries to Escape.

"After the traders came back, the company divided; and those who came with us to Tuscarawas, and the Indian who took me, marched on towards Sandusky. When we arrived within a day's journey of the Indian town, where Fort Seneca since stood, we met two warriors going to the frontier war. The Indian I was with had whisky. He and the two warriors got drunk, when one of the warriors fell on me and beat me. I thought he would kill me. The night was very dark, and I ran out into the woods, and lay under the side of a log. They presently missed me, and got lights to search for me. The Indian to whom I belonged called aloud: 'White man, white man.' I made no answer; but in the morning, after I saw the warriors start on their journey, I went into camp, where I was much pitied on account of my bruises. Next day we arrived within a mile of the Seneca town, and encamped for the night, agreeably to their manner, to give room for their parade, or grand entrance the next day. That took place about eight o'clock in the morning. The ceremony commenced with a great whoop or yell. We were then met by all sorts of Indians from the town, old and young, men and women. We then called a halt, and they formed two lines about twelve feet apart, in the direction of the river.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, COLUMBUS.

Runs the Gauntlet.

They made signs for me to run between the lines toward the river. I knew nothing of what they wanted, and started; but I had no chance for they fell to beating me until I was bruised from head to foot. At this juncture a very big Indian came up and threw the company off me, and took me by the arm, and led me along through the line with such rapidity that I scarcely touched the ground, and was not once struck after he took me till I got to the river. Then the very ones who beat me the worst were now the most kind and officious in washing me off, feeding me, etc., and did their utmost to cure me. I was nearly killed, and did not get over it for two months. My impression is, that the big Indian, who rescued me, was Captain Pipe, who assisted in burning Crawford. The Indian who owned me did not interfere in any way.

His Owner Takes a Wife.

"We staid about two weeks in the Seneca towns. My owner there took himself a wife, and then started with me and his wife through the Black Swamp toward the Maumee towns. At Seneca I left the Indians I had been acquainted with, near Pittsburgh, and never saw or heard of them afterwards. When we arrived at the Auglaize River, we met an Indian my owner called brother, to whom he gave me; and I was adopted into his family. His name was Whingwy Pooshies, or Big Cat. I lived in his family from about the first week in May, 1791, till my release in June, 1795.

"The squaws do nearly all the labor except hunting. They take care of the meat when brought in, and stretch the skins. They plant and tend the corn; they gather and house it, assisted by young boys, not yet able to hunt. After the boys are at the hunting age, they are no more considered as squaws, and are kept at hunting. The men are faithful at hunting, but when at home lie lazily about, and are of little account for anything else, seldom or never assisting in domestic duties. Besides the common modes, they often practice candle hunting; and for this they sometimes make candles or tapers, when they cannot buy them. Deer came to the rivers to eat a kind of water grass, to get which they frequently immerse their whole head and horns. They seem to be blinded by light at night, and will suffer a canoe to float to them. I have practiced that kind of hunting much since I came to live where Columbus now is, and on one occasion killed twelve fine deer in one night.

Approach of the Pale Face Army.

"The fall after my adoption, there was a great stir in the town about an army of white men coming to fight the Indians. The squaws and boys were moved with the goods down the Maumee, and there waited the result of the battle, while the men went to war. They met St. Clair, and came off

victorious, loaded with the spoils of the army. Whingwy Pooshies left the spoils at the town and came down to move us up. We then found ourselves a rich people. Whingwy Pooshies' share of the spoils of the army was two fine horses, four tents, one of which was a noble marquee, which made us a fine house in which we lived the remainder of my captivity. He had also clothing in abundance, and of all descriptions. I wore a soldier's coat. He had also axes, guns, and every thing necessary to make an Indian rich. There was much joy among them.

They Took No Prisoners.

"I saw no prisoners that were taken in that battle, and believe there were none taken by the Delawares. Soon after this battle another Indian and I went hunting, and we came to a place where there lay a human skeleton stripped of the flesh, which the Indian said had been eaten by the Chippewa Indians who were in the battle; and he called them brutes thus to use their prisoners. During the time of my captivity I conversed with seven or eight prisoners, taken from different parts, none of which were taken from that battle, agreeably to my best impressions. One of the prisoners I conversed with, was Isaac Patton, by name, who was taken with Isaac Choat, Stacy and others from a blockhouse at the Big Bottom, on the Muskingum. I lived two years in the same house with Patton. I think I saw Spencer once. I saw a large lad, who, if I recollect right, said his name was Spencer. He was with McKee and Elliot as a waiter, or kind of servant: and, if I remember right, he was at the rapids.

Sold Because He Was Worthless.

"On one of our annual visits to the rapids to receive our presents from the British, I saw Jane Dick. Her husband had been sold, I understood, for forty dollars, and lived at Montreal. He was sold because he was rather worthless and disagreeable to the Indians. When I saw her she lived at large with the Indians. She became suddenly missing, and a great search was made for her; but the Indians could not find her. After my release from captivity, I saw her and her husband at Chillicothe, where they lived.

Mrs. Dick's Escape.

"She told me how she was liberated. Her husband had concerted a plan with the Captain of the vessel who brought the presents, to steal her from the Indians. The Captain concerted a plan with a black man, who cooked for McKee and Elliot, to steal Mrs. Dick. The black man arranged it with Mrs. Dick to meet him at midnight, in a copse of underwood, which she did, and he took her on board in a small canoe and headed her up in an empty hogshead, where she remained until the day after the vessel sailed, about thirty-six hours. I remember well that every camp, and the woods were searched for her, and that the vessel was searched; for the Indians

immediately suspected that she was on board. But not thinking of unheading a hogshead, they could not find her. I saw the black man at Fort Hamilton as I returned from captivity, who told me how he stole Mrs. Dick off, which was in every particular confirmed by Mrs. Dick's own statement afterward. He also told me that there was a plan concerted between him and the Captain, to steal me off at the same time. 'But,' said he 'they watched you so close I could not venture it.' This I knew nothing of until I was told by the black man, except that I observed the vigilance with which they watched me.

A Candle-Light Hunting Expedition.

"In the month of June, 1794, three Indians, two men and a boy, and myself, started on a candle-light hunting expedition on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize. We had been out about two months. We returned to the towns in August, and found them entirely evacuated, but gave ourselves little uneasiness about it, as we supposed the Indians had gone to the foot of the Maumee rapids to receive their presents, as they were annually in the habit of doing. We encamped on the lower island in the middle of a cornfield. Next morning an Indian runner came down the river and gave the alarm whoop, which is a kind of yell they use for no other purpose. The Indians answered and one went over to the runner, and immediately returning told us the white men were upon us, and we must run for our lives. We scattered like a flock of partridges, leaving our breakfast cooking on the fire. The Kentucky Riflemen saw our smoke and came to it, and just missed me as I passed them in my flight through the corn. They took the whole of our two months' work, breakfast, jerked skins and all. One of the Kentuckians told me afterwards that they got a fine chance of meat that was left.

"Wayne was then only about four miles from us, and the vanguard was right among us. The boy that was with us in the hunting expedition, and I, kept together on the trail of the Indians till we overtook them, but the two Indians did not get with us until we got to the rapids.

General Wayne's Daring Spies.

"Two or three days after we arrived at the rapids, Wayne's spies came right into the camp among us. I afterwards saw the survivors. Their names were Miller, McClelland, May, Wells, Mahaffy, and one other whose name I forgot. They came into the camp bodly and fired on the Indians. Miller got wounded in the shoulder. May was chased by the Indians to the smooth rock in the bed of the river, where his horse fell. He was taken prisoner and the rest escaped. They then took May to camp. They knew him; he had formerly been a prisoner among them, and ran away from them. They told him: 'We know you; you speak Indian language; you not content to live with us. To-morrow we take you to that tree; (pointing to a very large burr-oak at the edge of the clearing, which was near the British Fort), we will tie you up and make a mark on your breast and we will

try what Indian can shoot nearest it.' It so turned out. The next day, the very day before the battle, they tied him up, made a mark on his breast and riddled his body with bullets, shooting at least fifty into him. Thus ended poor May.

The Indian Gunsmith Killed.

"On the next day, being myself about six miles below with the squaws, I went out hunting. The day being windy, I heard nothing of the firing of the battle, but saw some Indians on the retreat. One Indian, whom I knew, told me I had better go to camp, for the Indians were beaten, and they are preparing at camp to make their escape. The runners, towards dusk, came in, and said the army had halted and encamped. We then rested that night, but in great fear. Next morning, the runners told us the army had started up the river towards the mouth of the Auglaize. We were then satisfied. Many of the Delawares were killed and wounded. The Indian who took May was killed, and he was much missed; for he was the only gunsmith among the Delawares. Our crops and every means of support being cut off, we had to winter at the mouth of Swan Creek, perhaps where Toledo now stands. We were entirely dependent on the British, and they did not half supply us.

Poverty Stricken Savages.

"The starving condition of the Indians, together with the prospect of losing all their cows and dogs, made the Indians very impatient, and they became exasperated at the British. They said they had been deceived by them, for they had not fulfilled one promise. It was concluded among them to send a flag to Fort Defiance in order to make a treaty with the Americans. This was successful. Our men found the Americans ready to make a treaty, and they agreed on an exchange of prisoners. I had the pleasure to see nine white prisoners exchanged for nine Indians, and the mortification of finding myself left; there being no Indian to give for me. Patton, Johnston, Sloan and Mrs. Baker, of Kentucky, were four of the nine; the names of the others I do not recollect. Patton, Johnston and Mrs. Baker had all lived with me in the same house among the Indians, and we were as intimate as brothers and sisters.

Saluting Fort Defiance.

"On the breaking up of spring we all went up to Fort Defiance, and on arriving on the shore opposite, we saluted the fort with a round of rifles, and they shot a cannon thirteen times. We then encamped on the spot. On the same day, Whingwy Pooshies told me I must go over to the fort. The children hung round me crying, and asked me if I was going to leave them? I told them I did not know. When we got over to the fort and seated with the officers, Whingwy Pooshies told me to stand up, which I did: he then rose and addressed me in about these words: 'My son, these

FOYER MEMORIAL HALL.
Containing Mural Entablatures of Military, Patriotic and Pioneer Organizations Housed in the Building.

A GALLERY AUDIENCE, MEMORIAL HALL.

are men the same color as yourself; there may be some of your kin here, or your kin may be a great way off from you; you have lived a long time with us; I call on you to say if I have not been a father to you? If I have not used you as a father would a son?' I said: 'You have used me as well as a father could use a son.' He said: 'I am glad you say so. You have lived long with me; you have hunted for me; but our treaty says you must be free. If you choose to go with the people of your color, I have no right to say a word; but, if you choose to stay with me, your people have no right to speak. Now, reflect on it, and take your choice; and tell us as soon as you make up your mind.

A Sad Parting.

"I was silent for a few moments, in which time it seemed as if I thought of almost every thing. I thought of the children I had just left crying; I thought of the Indians I was attached to; I thought of my people, whom I remembered; and this latter thought predominated, and I said: 'I will go with my kin.' The old man then said: 'I have raised you; I have learned you to hunt; you are a good hunter; you have been better to me than my own sons; I am now getting old and cannot hunt; I thought you would be a support to my age; I leaned on you as on a staff. Now it is broken—you are going to leave me, and I have no right to say a word—but I am ruined.' He then sank back in tears in his seat. I heartily joined him in his tears—parted with him, and have never seen or heard of him since.

Was a Delaware Linguist.

"I learned the Delaware language well, and can speak it now about as well as English. I will give the Delaware names of a few streams: Sepung, is properly what we call a stream, there being no distinction between runs, creeks and rivers, as with us. The called the Ohio Whingwy Sepung, or Big Stream. Paint Creek, in Ross County, I never heard called Yoctongee; but we called it Olomon Sepung, or Paint Creek. Seckle Sepung, or Salt-lick Creek, what is now called Alum Creek. Whingwy Mahoni Sepung, or Big Lick Creek, is what we call Big Walnut Creek. The Scioto was so called, but it is not a Delaware name, and I do not know its meaning.

Visits Historic Greenville.

"It was about the 1st of June, 1795, that I parted with Whingwy Pooshies. The next day I started for Fort Greenville. I rode on a horse furnished by the Americans. I was under the charge and protection of Lieutenant Blue, who treated me with every kindness; and at Fort Greenville had a good suit of clothes made for me by a tailor. We had been there about a week, when a company of men arrived from Cincinnati, among whom was a brother of my brother's wife, with whom I had lived, and from whom I was taken. He told me of a sister I had who was married, and

lived about nine miles from Cincinnati, up Licking, on the Kentucky side. I then left Mr. Blue at Fort Greenville, and went up to my sister's. She and all the neighbors seemed to be overjoyed, and a great crowd collected to see me, and hear about my living among the Indians. I then went to Grant's Salt Works, up Licking, to hunt for them. I made money there by killing deer at one dollar a piece, and turkeys at twelve and a half cents. I bought me a house, and had money left to take me to Pennsylvania. I went with a man named Andrew Lewis. There was great joy again, at my brother's at my return to his house, from whence I was taken. My sister-in-law in particular seemed much gratified with my return, as did the great crowd which here again collected to see me, and hear the narrative of my captivity.

Locates in Columbus.

"In 1797, I came to this place, that is, now Columbus, Ohio, and have resided here ever since; generally enjoying good health, it never having cost me a dollar in my life for medical aid; and without even wearing anything like a stocking inside my moccasin, shoes or boots, from the time I went among the Indians to this day; and, I can cay what perhaps few can at this day, that my feet are never cold.

"At another time, the Lord granting the opportunity, I will give more of the incidents of my life, as connected with the settlement and improvement of the country.

"JOHN BRICKELL.

"Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1842."

Mr. Brickell died the 20th of July, 1844, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The Captivity of Jeremiah Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong, when but a youth, became one of the first residents of Franklin county. He grew up to manhood in Franklinton, and continued to reside there until after the town of Columbus was laid out. He then became one of the first settlers of the new town, of which he has continued a resident nearly all the time since. In the spring of 1813 he purchased from the proprietors his lot on High street which he owned in 1858 and on which he for many years kept a respectable hotel. His first sign was that of Christopher Columbus at full size, then the Red Lion. In 1850 he retired from business with a competency, and spent the evening of life in peace and quietness.

The following is a brief narrative of his captivity with the Indians. He says: "I was born in Washington County, Maryland, March, 1785. I had a sister, (Elizabeth) and three brothers, William, Robert and John, older than myself. We moved to the Mingo Bottom and from there to Virginia, opposite the upper end of Blannerhasset's Island. The Indians made frequent excursions into our neighborhood, and my mother was in constant dread of being killed by them; she seemed to have a presentiment that she would

have the fate of her parents, who were both killed by them in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Some time in April, 1794 (I perfectly remember all the circumstances of the eventful night), my brothers William and Robert had gone to a floating mill which my father owned on the Ohio, near the house; the younger children were in bed. Father went down to the river to examine a trot line; my mother stood in the door, holding a candle for him. I shall never forget her appearance. It was the last time I ever beheld her; she stood trembling like a leaf, so that the candle shook in her hand. I suppose that she was afraid of the Indians, for I then thought there was nothing else to fear. Father returned safe; barred both of the doors, as was his custom, and then retired. Elizabeth, John and I slept in the loft of our log house.

The Wyandot Foray.

"About three o'clock we were awakened by the bark of our dog. Father sprang up, and without waiting to put on any clothing, unbarred one of the doors, and ran out and hissed the dog; but in a moment he saw several Indians start from behind the trees, and halloed 'Indians,' and ran into the house, barred the door, and caught up a gun. By this time the house was surrounded by twenty Wyandots. The poor, faithful dog had kept them off till he was disabled; they had cut him so badly in the mouth that his under jaw hung loose. As the savages approached the house, father fired the gun; then caught a bullet pouch, and sprang to the loft, put his bullet and powder into his hand, but in attempting to put it into the gun found (too late) that he had taken the wrong pouch, and the bullet was too large; so he threw down the gun, tore open the roof, and sprang to the ground, fully expecting to be tomahawked the instant he reached it; but fortunately he was not discovered, for the most of the Indians were already in the house. They commenced their bloody work by killing the three little ones. Mother attempted to escape through the chimney, but it is supposed that her clothes caught, for she fell, and (as the Indians afterward told me) in attempting to raise her they found she could not stand; her hip was broken. Had she been able to travel, they would not have killed her; but as she could not, they must have her scalp as a trophy. They also scalped the two oldest of the children, but from my mother took two.

Preparing Trophies.

"They dry these scalps on little hoops, about the size of a dollar, paint them, and fix them on poles, to raise as trophies of victory when entering their villages. When seeing these so raised, I inquired why they took two from mother? They said because the babe's hair was not long enough to scalp, they took one from its mother for it. After killing my sisters and brother below, they came up to us, and took us down. Oh! who can describe our feelings on entering that room of blood! I was led over the slippery, bloody floor, and placed between the knees of one of the savages, whose hands were still reeking with the blood of my dearest relatives.

Compelled to Stand Mute.

"Mr. Misner, who lived about a hundred yards above us, hearing the noise, took a canoe and started for Belpre, to raise an alarm. When half way across the river, I suppose, he saw the Indians and my sister; she was standing in the door, and the house was lighted. Mr. Misner called, 'What is the matter?' One of the Indians told her to say nothing, which she did, being afraid to disobey. After plundering the house, they, with their three prisoners, started south-west; they went rapidly for a mile or two, then halted, formed a ring around us, and lighted their pipes, and made several speeches, apparently in great haste. We watched their gestures, and hastened anxiously. I was afterward told that I was the subject of their debate. They expected to be pursued by the people of Belpre, and thought me too young to travel as fast as necessary for their safety; so they proposed killing me; but a young Indian who had led me, and observed my activity in jumping the logs, said he thought I would make a pretty good Indian, and they might go as fast as they pleased, and if I could not keep up, he would carry me. So my life was spared, and we continued our journey at a rapid rate; he sometimes carrying me, and I sometimes begging my sister to carry me. She, poor girl, could scarcely carry herself. I was quite small of my age.

The Whoop of Safety.

"When we arrived opposite the mouth of Little Hocking, they found their canoes, which they had secreted in the bushes, got into them, and hastened across the river. When they had gained the opposite bank, they gave a never-to-be-forgotten whoop, for they felt themselves safe. The next day they dined on a bear, which they had killed the day before. The oil of the bear was hung up in a deer skin; they gave us some of it to drink; we would not drink it. So they gave us of the bread and sugar which they had taken from my father's house—bread which our mother had so lately made. And where was she? Oh! my heart ached at the thought. They treated us kindly, and while our bread and sugar lasted, we fared very well.

A Father's Despair.

"But to return to my father. When he jumped to the ground from the roof, he ran to the river, took a canoe and crossed over to the island, went to Mr. James', then to the mill for my brothers, wakened them, and with them returned to the house. What a horrible scene presented itself! There lay my mother and the babe on the ground. In the house the other two children were lying in their gore. The boy was still alive, and he asked my father why he pulled his hair.

"I saw Mr. John James (a resident of Jackson County) in Columbus some years ago. He said that he was one of the twenty that followed the Indians down the river, saw their canoes, and where they landed, and also discovered by the tracks that we were still alive. They were afraid, if pursued

farther, the Indians would kill us to expedite their flight. They were not far behind—the water was still muddy—so they returned.

The Captive Reaches Lancaster.

"After eating our dinner, we started again, and our next halt was near where Lancaster now stands. There we saw young Cox, a man they had taken from our neighborhood a few days previous. We spent the night there. In the morning two of the most savage of our party took John and myself and started for Upper Sandusky. I missed not only my sister, but the young Indian that carried me. I had already begun to consider him my friend, although I did not then know that he had saved my life.

"Our two conductors seemed to delight in tormenting us. They made us wade streams where the water came up to my chin. Brother John being two years older than myself, and taller, would lead me. They would laugh at our fears. We had nothing but roots and herbs to eat. When we neared their village in Upper Sandusky, they stripped us of our clothes, and tied a small part around our bodies in Indian style. When I cried at the loss of my clothes, one of them whipped me severely with his pipe stem. The Indian squaws and children came running from all directions to see, and we were no sooner in the house than the door was completely blocked up with them, which frightened me very much.

Finds a Friend Among Savages—The Scalp Pole.

"A few days after our arrival, the party we had left behind came up, and I, when I saw them coming, ran to meet my friend, and was as glad to see him as if he had been my brother. My fondness for him no doubt increased his for me.

"The next morning we started for Lower Sandusky. In passing through the Seneca nation, the pole of scalps was hoisted. A little Seneca Indian ran to us, took the pole from the bearer, and carried it to an old squaw, who was sitting in the door of her hut. She examined it, handed it back to the boy, and he returned it to the Indian, then knocked both John and myself down. It was a privilege they had, as they belonged to another nation. After leaving the Senecas, we came to some of our own nation, that is Wyandots.

Saying Indian Grace.

"There they formed a ring before we ate, and a prisoner who spoke both languages gave me a gourd with shot in it, telling me that I must say grace. So he put some Indian words in my mouth, and bid me go around the ring, knocking the gourd with my hand, and repeating the words, which I did as well as I could. But my awkwardness made them laugh; so I got angry and threw down the gourd. I thought to myself, it was very different from the way my father said grace.

"On arriving at Lower Sandusky, before entering the town, they halted and formed a procession for Cox, my sister, my brother and myself to run

the gauntlet. They pointed to the house of their chief, Old Crane, about a hundred yards distant, signifying that we should run into it. We did so, and were received very kindly by the old chief; he was a very mild man, beloved by all.

Adopted by the Chief.

"I was then adopted into his family, the Deer tribe, my brother John into another, the Turtle tribe, and my sister into another; so we were separated. I was painted all over, and a broad belt of wampum put around my body. I was quite an important personage; and if my dear sister and brother had remained with me, I should have been happy; yes, happy, for I thought, now the Indians were my friends, I had nothing on earth to fear. But my brother and sister were gone, and I was alone. I cried very much. An old prisoner tried to comfort me. He said I must not eat with the paint on me; if I did, it would kill me. It was the paint of my adoption, and I suppose that while it was on me, I was considered neither white nor red, and, according to their superstition, if I remained in that state, I should die. The prisoner took me to the river and washed it off, then led me back to the house.

Parted from Each Other.

"John was taken to Brownstown, and Elizabeth to Maumee. I did not see either of them again for about four years, when my brother and myself regained our liberty. My sister remained with them but a few months. She was stolen from them by a gentleman in search of his sister, and taken to Detroit. As she had no means of returning to her friends, she went with a family by the name of Dolson to Canada, and married one of the sons. When I saw her next she had a family of her own.

Encamped at Columbus.

"After our adoption, the family to which I belonged came back to Columbus and camped near where the penitentiary now stands. Then we raised corn in what is now called Sullivant's Prairie. My home while with them was back and forth from there to Lower Sandusky. The first night I spent in Franklin, the Indians all got drunk. The squaws put me on a scaffold to keep them from killing me. The squaws had sense enough to not taste the rum till the Indians were too drunk to harm them; then they, too, got drunk. And, oh! what a time for me for a few days, while the rum lasted; but when it was gone, they were very kind to me.

Forgot the English Language.

"After parting from my brother and sister, I heard so little of my own language that I forgot it entirely, and became attached to them and their ways. In fact, I became a very good Indian. They called me Hoos-coatah-jah (Little Head). A short time afterward they changed my name to Duh-guah. They often change their names.

COLUMBUS COUNTRY CLUB,
Situated on a Beautiful Champaign East of the City.

VERANDA COLUMBUS COUNTRY CLUB,
From Which Beautiful Landscapes May be Seen Far as the Eye Can Reach.

"In the month of August, 1794, when I had been a prisoner about four months, George Wayne conquered the Indians in that decisive battle on the Maumee. Before the battle, the squaws and children were sent to Lower Sandusky. Runners were sent from the scene of action to inform us of their defeat, and to order us to Sandusky Bay. They supposed that Wayne would come with his forces and massacre the whole of us. Great was the consternation and confusion; and I (strange infatuation), thinking their enemies mine, ran and got into a canoe, fearing they would go and leave me at the mercy of the pale faces. We all arrived safe at the Bay; and then the Indians conveyed their wounded—Old Crane among the number. He was wounded in the arm; and my friend, the one that saved my life, was killed.

"Wayne, instead of molesting us, withdrew his forces to Greenville; and we returned to Franklin (that now is) and encamped below the dam, where there is a deep hole, called Billy's Hole, from Billy Wyandot.

Sees a War Dance.

"The only war dance I witnessed was near where the penitentiary now stands, where a party of them were preparing to leave for Kentucky in quest of prisoners and scalps. They returned with three prisoners and five scalps. Billy Wyandot and others were then preparing to leave for Greenville to form a treaty (August, '95). By that treaty a great part of the whites and the Indians were to give up all the prisoners in their possession, which was done where found and recognized.

"My brother and myself were still held in bondage, our friends supposing us to be dead. When the lands acquired by the treaty were being surveyed by Generals Massie and McArthur, Mr. Thomas, a former neighbor of my father's, being with them, saw me and knew me. He sent word to my brother William, who was then residing in Kentucky. As soon as he heard that I was alive, he left Kentucky in search of me with only six dollars in his pocket. He expected to find me in Franklin. Not finding me there, he went on to Upper Sandusky. The Indians were on a hunting tour and I was with them. The corn was then in the silk; he was told that we would not be back until roasting ear time. So he went back as far as Chillicothe, where he remained until the time appointed. Then he started again and came to Lower Sandusky, where he found me quite happy, and so much of an Indian that I would much rather have seen him tomahawked than to go with him. Old Crane would not consent to give me up. He said according to the treaty they were not obliged to release any that were willing to stay. They agreed to go to Brownstown and examine the treaty.

Finally Rescued and Restored to Friends.

"Brother William, knowing the uncertainty of the Indians, went to Detroit for assistance. He applied to Gen. Hamtramack, who gave him an officer and twelve men. With this force he came to Brownstown, sixteen miles. We were all there, and I had found my brother John, who was as unwilling to

leave as myself. We were strutting back and forth on the porch. I had a large bunch of feathers tied in my hair at the crown of my head and rings in my ears and nose. I was feeling very large and defiant. When I saw William coming, I said to John, "There comes our white brother." He came towards us and put out his hand to shake hands, but we drew ourselves up scornfully, and would not allow him to touch us. Oh, how little we knew or thought of the toil and suffering he had endured for our sake.

Loth to Return to Civilization.

"We were both determined not to go with him; so they took us by force. William took one of us by the hand and the officer the other; they dragged us along to the boat. I well remember our setting one foot back to brace ourselves, and pulling with our might to get from them. But they succeeded in getting us into the boat and pushing off, leaving the old squaw who had the care of me standing on the bank crying. There she stood, and I could hear her cries until lost in the distance. I cried, too, till quite exhausted, and I fell asleep.

"John, being with a tribe that traded with the whites, did not forget his native tongue. Some days after we started, William related the story of our capture, the murder of our mother, sisters and brother. John repeated it to me. Oh, what a sudden change it wrought in me. It brought back the whole scene so forcibly to my recollection that I clung to my brother with affection and gratitude, and never more had a wish to return to the red men.

"At Detroit we left our boat, and were kept in garrison four or five days, waiting for a vessel to take us to Erie, Pennsylvania. We went from Erie to Pittsburg, from there to our old home at Mr. Gillespie's, one of our old neighbors. We then changed our savage clothes, and after remaining several days we left for Chillicothe, thence to Franklin, my present home.

"JEREMIAH ARMSTRONG.

"Columbus, April, 1858."

CHAPTER XIV.

FRANKLIN COUNTY IN RELATION TO COLUMBUS.

Necessarily the men who have to do with the management of the public affairs of a state, a county or a municipality, become, by virtue of their official positions, a part and parcel of its history. The character and official acts of these men show themselves in the progress of the political unit within which they act, and the progress of the unit or its lack of progress demonstrates clearly the degree of fitness and efficiency of its public officials. Given the names of Franklin county's officials for a century and more, in one chapter, and the progress of the city and county covering the same period in two other chapters in their subjective order, and the reader may determine for himself

the general fitness and honesty of the several hundred men who have been managing the affairs of Franklin county from its organization in 1803.

A very large proportion of these officials appear by reason of public acts from time to time in these pages so that the reader of today will be able to form a tolerably familiar acquaintance with them. The incumbents of the various county offices taken in connection with the offices of sheriff, clerk of the courts, prosecuting attorney, common pleas and probate judges, given in the chapter relating to the bench and bar of the county, as being co-related therewith, cannot but add to the interest of the reader of the history of city and county even at the close of a century.

The figures following the names of officials indicate the beginning and end of their terms of service. Where but a single year appears after a name it indicates a vacancy has been filled until an election. Where a hiatus occurs in the tenure of an officer, his name appears twice or more, showing an election at different periods. In the case of the county commissioners and infirmary directors, the figures following the name indicates the date when they entered upon the duties of the office.

County Treasurers.

Originally the county treasurer was appointed by the associate judges, and then by the county commissioners until 1827. By the act of January 24, 1827, this office was made elective and the term was for two years. The treasurers have been:

Jacob Gault, 1803-27.
Christian Heyl, 1827-33.
George McCormick, 1833-35.
William Long, 1835-41.
Joseph McIlvaine, 1841-45.
Joseph Leiby, 1845-51.
O. P. Hines, 1851-55.
Joseph H. Stauring, 1855-59.
John G. Thompson, 1859-63.
Joseph Falkenbach, 1864-68.
A. C. Headly, 1868-69.
J. H. Stauring, 1869.
James E. Wright, 1870.
Lorenzo English, 1871-73.
J. E. Wright, 1873-77.
W. P. Corzilius, 1877-81.
George Beck, 1881-85.
A. D. Heffner, 1885-89.
Henry Pausch, 1889-93.
S. A. Kinnear, 1893-95.
E. O. D. Barron, 1895-99.
Nelson A. Sims, 1899-03.
Willis G. Bowland, 1903-07.
Isaac D. Pugh, 1907.
James T. Lindsay, 1907-9-11.

County Auditors.

The auditor's office was created by the act of the legislature of 1820-21. The incumbents from that date up to 1908-9 have been:

Zachariah Mills, 1821-22.
Joseph Grate, 1822-24.
J. C. Broderick, 1824-39.
Frederick Cole, 1839-43.
S. E. Wright, 1843-47.
H. Crary, 1847-51.
John M. Pugh, 1851-57.
John Phillips, 1857-61.
Mathias Martin, 1861-65.
Thomas Arnold, 1865-67.
Samuel Kile, 1867-74.
Levi T. Strader, 1874-78.
Emil Kiessewetter, 1878-84.
F. J. Reinhard, 1884-90.
Henry J. Caren, 1890-93.
W. H. Halliday, 1894-1900.
Ewing Jones, 1900-06.
Wm. C. Cassins, 1906-07.
Fred. Sayre, 1907-10-13.

County Recorders.

The county recorder was appointed by the associate judges and later the county commissioners, from 1804 to 1831 and thereafter was elected. Lucas

Sullivant was the first recorder serving from 1804 to 1807. His successors have been:

Adam Hosack, 1807-13.
Lincoln Goodale, 1813-17.
A. J. McDowell, 1817-31.
William T. Martin, 1831-46.
Nathan Cole, 1846-79.
F. M. Senter, 1879-85.
M. A. Lilley, 1885-88.
Robert Thompson, 1888-94.
J. W. Peters, 1894-97.
Neville Williams, 1897-1901.
Joseph W. Wickham, 1901-07.
W. T. Peirson, 1907-10-13.

County Coroners.

The county coroner, who takes the place of the sheriff in case of "disability," is elected for the term of two years, and the office has been in existence since the state was organized. The coroners have been:

Joseph Dixon, 1805-07.
William Donnigan, 1807-13.
Townsed Nichols, 1813-17.
Robert Brotherton, 1818.
William Richardson, 1819.
Adam Brotherton, 1819-26.
Jacob Eley, 1826-30.
Jona. Neeramer, 1830-36.
George Jeffries, 1836-39.
James Walcutt, 1839-43.
A. W. Reeder, 1844.
Horton Howard, 1844-48.
A. W. Reeder, 1848-51
J. W. Barbee, 1851-53.
Elias Gaver, 1853-69.
Patrick Egan, 1869-91.
John Egan, 1891-93.
Ed. Herbest, 1894-96.
J. W. Birmingham, 1896-1901.
O. W. Lindsay, 1901-05.
Joseph A. Murphy, 1905-09.
John H. Hanes, 1909-11.

County Surveyors.

The office of county surveyor, or engineer, was appointive from 1803 to 1831, the judges of the court of common pleas making the appointment. In 1831, the office was made an elective one, and the incumbents have been:

Joseph Vance, 1803-24.
Richard Howe, 1824-29.
Jere. McLene, 1829-32.
Lyne Starling, Jr., 1832-33.
Mease Smith, 1833.
Fredrick Cole, 1833-36.
William Johnston, 1836-39.
Uriah Lathrop, 1839-42.
Jno. Graham, 1842-45.
William Johnston, 1845-48.
Jesse Courtwright, 1848-54.
W. W. Pollard, 1854-57.
Daniel Hess, 1857-60.
C. C. Walcott, 1860-62.
Uriah Lathrop, 1862-66.
William P. Brown, 1866-68.
Josiah Kinnear, 1868-71.
B. F. Bowen, 1877-83.
Josiah Kinnear, 1883-89.
John J. Dun, 1889-95.
Henry Maetzel, 1895-1903.
Walter Braun, 1903-09.
Hugh K. Lindsay.

County Commissioners.

The office of county commissioner is coeval with the political organization of the state, the first commissioners for Franklin county being elected in the month of June, 1804. In their order of succession they have been:

John Blair 1804
Benjamin Sells 1804
Arthur O'Harra 1804
Michael Fisher 1805
Ezekial Brown 1805
Arthur O'Harra 1806
M. Fisher 1807
James Marshall 1808
Arthur O'Harra 1809
Robert Armstrong ...1810
James Marshall 1811
William Shaw 1812
Robert Armstrong ...1813
James Marshall 1814
William McIlvaine ..1815
Robert Armstrong ...1816
James Marshall 1817
David Jamison 1818
George Williams 1819
Joseph Grate 1820
Robert Armstrong ...1821
James Marshall 1822
Andrew Dill 1823
Robert Armstrong ...1824
William Stewart 1825
J. M. Walcutt.....1826
William McIlvaine ..1827
William Stewart 1828
Horace Walcutt 1829
William Miller 1829
Matthew Matthews ..1830
William Stewart 1831
Horace Walcutt 1832
John M. White.....1833
Matthew Matthews ..1833
Timothy Lee 1833
Hiram Andress 1834
Robert Lisle 1835
James Bryden 1836
R. W. Coles.....1837
John Tipton 1838
James Bryden 1839
William Kyle 1840
Samuel S. Davis.....1841
John Greenwood 1842
W. W. Kyle 1843
S. S. Davis.....1844
John Clark 1845
Adam Stewart 1846
T. J. Moorman 1847
O. P. Clark.....1848
Jacob Slyh 1849
Eli F. Jennings.....1850
Jesse Baughman 1851

C. W. Speaks.....1852
Edw. Livingston 1853
Willis Mattoon 1854
Theo. Comstock 1855
Edw. Livingston 1856
Willis Mattoon 1857
O. P. Hines 1857
Isaac White 1857
D. L. Holton 1858
John Snyder 1859
Thomas Sparrow 1860
Jacob Slyh 1861
J. W. Barbee.....1862
D. B. Strait 1863
J. M. Koerner.....1864
J. W. Barbee 1865
John G. Edwards....1866
William Gulick 1867
E. M. Lisle 1868
J. O. B. Renick 1869
William Cooper 1870
Frederick Beck 1870
J. P. Bruck 1871
Adin G. Hibbs.....1872
Francis Riley 1873
Isaac S. Beckley 1874
D. Matheney 1875
D. B. Strait 1876
I. S. Beekey 1877
D. Matheney 1878
Thomas Robinson ...1879
Joseph M. Briggs....1880
Josiah C. Lunn.....1881
William Wall 1882
J. M. Briggs.....1883
R. Z. Dawson 1884
William Wall 1885
Louis Moorhead 1886
R. Z. Dawson 1887
Thomas D. Cassady..1888
L. Moorhead 1889
J. B. McDonald 1890
T. D. Cassady.....1891
J. B. McDonald.....1893
George Bellows 1894
J. R. Brown.....1895
William Pinney 1896
J. N. Ackerman 1897
Z. E. Amlin 1898
William Pinney 1899
W. S. Carlisle.....1900
Henry A. Mason.....1901
Peter Swickard 1902
W. S. Carlisle 1903
H. A. Mason 1904
Morton Hayes 1905
A. M. Gibson 1906
Richard Sinclair 1908

The three last named held office until 1909, their successors all being chosen in 1908.

Infirmary Directors.

The office of infirmary director was created in 1842, and the following persons have filled the office since. The first incumbents were chosen for one, two and three years respectively, and their successors were chosen in the years following the names of the incumbents in their order:

George Frankenberg .1842
Augustus Becker 1842
Robert Riordan 1842
George Frankenberg .1843
August Becker 1844
Robert Riordan 1845
John Walton 1846
August Becker 1847
T. D. Preston 1848
Arthur O'Harra 1849
August Becker 1850
Arthur O'Harra 1849
Amos S. Ramsey 1852
Rufus Main 1853
Orin Backus 1854
L. J. Moeller 1855
John Lisle 1856
William Aston 1857
L. J. Moeller 1858
James Legg 1859
Philemon Hess 1860
Newton Gibbons 1860
Philemon Hess 1861
Frederick Beck 1862
Newton Gibbons 1863
Philemon Hess 1864
Frederick Beck 1865
N. Gibson 1866
John Grau 1867
Frederick Fornof 1868
H. L. Seibert 1869
William H. Gaver....1870
John Schneider 1871
J. H. Earhart.....1872
William H. Gaver ...1873
John Schneider 1874
J. H. Earhart 1875
William H. Gaver ...1876
James Burns 1877
J. H. Earhart 1878
Chris Engroff 1879
James Burns 1880
Jacob Reed 1881
Chris Engroff 1882
James C. Cleary 1883
Henry Lisle 1884
Emery McDermith ..1885
J. C. Cleary 1886
Henry Lisle 1887
Stephen Kelley 1888
John Kelly 1889
Adam Fredrick 1890
J. N. Ackerman 1891
J. F. Medbery 1893
Henry Becker 1894
Charles Frank 1895
J. F. Medbury 1897
Wash. Johnson 1898
Morton Hayes 1899
J. B. McKinley 1900
M. C. Lakin 1901
Wash. Johnson 1902
J. B. McKinley.....1903
M. C. Lakin 1904
S. W. Henry 1905
William L. Long 1906
Fay May 1907
S. W. Henry 1908
William L. Long 1908
Fay N. May 1908
Percy J. Briggs 1908

The terms of the last named three, as in the case of the commissioners, are so extended, by a recent statute under a constitutional amendment, as to expire simultaneously in 1911. Their successors to be elected in 1910.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

Montgomery township has been wholly absorbed by the city of Columbus, while Marion in its greater part is an unorganized portion of the city and destined to be absorbed at an early day almost as a whole.

A portion of the city, on the west side of the river, is made up from territory detached from Franklin township, the autonomy of which, however, is to an extent preserved.

In briefly sketching the townships and their villages, no attempt at elaborate history or description will be made.

The most interesting portion of the city and county history alike is largely personal. Hence the sketches will deal largely with the pioneers who founded both the county and the city. It is to be regretted also that there is not in existence a complete record of the pioneers both men and women. In hundreds of houses exist fragments of the valuable record, but the assembling of it by any one person for a single object would require an ordinary life time, even if the task could be accomplished at all, save by a community of effort.

Who Were the Pioneers?

Who were the pioneers? It is a mooted question, perhaps, but it will be within the limits to designate the heads and active members of families coming into and residing within the county from 1798 to 1858; and with this guide for determining them, it is hoped that the appended township sketches will repay perusal.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Of the four original townships in the county, Franklin is the only one that retains its name. Its organization is coeval with the erection of the county in 1803. When organized Franklin township alone embraced twice as much territory as the whole of Franklin county of today. In this township the first settlement of the county and city began in 1797, in the present west side of Columbus then designated Franklinton, the county seat. The trend of settlement was south along the west bank of the Scioto, and the first settlers in that direction were the families of Samuel White, John Huffman, William Harrison, Sr., and one or two others whose names have not been preserved.

The limits of the township, however, were gradually contracted and after Jackson township was organized in 1815 and Prairie in 1819, its proportions were more in keeping with the idea of a township, and so continued until Franklinton itself was attached to and became a part of Columbus. The population was largely agricultural, the great prairies stretching west as well as north and south, inviting an agricultural people; corn, wheat, broom corn, oats, potatoes and the like were produced in great abundance—especially broom corn, and was shipped to the down-river markets.

People Fond of Sports.

The people of that day were as fond of sports, especially horse racing, as those of today, and primitive race tracks were maintained on the prairies bordering upon the town, especially in the vicinity of the Four-Mile House, and candor compels the statement that there was more or less betting on the

A REAL COLONIAL DAME—MEHITABLE TAYLOR, 1765-1857.

nags, according to the volume of the currency at the track and the enthusiasm of the bettors. Along in the '40s, Lucas Sullivant established the Ohio Manufacturing Company, worked a milling establishment and operated stone quarries, while further down the river were Moler's Mills and Carding Machine, erected originally by John Ransburgh.

Present Population.

In 1858 Franklin township, including Franklinton, had a population of a little more than two thousand, of whom six hundred seventy-six were between the ages of five and twenty-one years. In 1900, with Franklinton absorbed into the city of Columbus, the township had a population of two thousand six hundred eighty-nine and it is estimated that in 1908-9, it contained approximately three thousand inhabitants.

Franklin Pioneers.

Among the pioneers prior to 1858 were the families of Adam Hosack, Henry Brown, James B. Gardiner, Joseph Grate, Jacob Kellar, Joseph McDowell, William Lusk, William Risley, Zachariah Stephen, James Marshall, Arthur O'Harra, Samuel White, Nicholas Goeches, James Gorton, Robert W. Riley, Joseph Badger, Jacob Gruber, Reuben Golliday, William Lusk, Stewart White, James Graham, Samuel Deardurf, Jacob Fisher, William Caldwell. Adam Alkire, William Henderson, Lemuel Frizzell, Bartley Boyd, Benjamin Overmire, Robert King, Bazil Riddell, Jesse Alkire, John A. Kellar and William B. Preston. The descendants of many of these pioneers still reside in this county and central Ohio, while the greater number have followed the star of empire westward, and the same is true of the descendants of the pioneers in all the townships.

Franklinton Postoffice.

Franklinton postoffice was established in 1805 and continued until 1835. The respective pioneer postmasters were: Adam Hosack, 1805; Henry Brown, 1811; Joseph Grate, 1812; James B. Gardiner, 1813; Jacob Kellar, 1815; Joseph McDowell, 1819; William Lusk, 1820; William Risley, 1831, to discontinuance of the office.

The Old Union Church.

The following article touching the history of one of the most famous and historic churches of Franklin county, outside the city, located in Franklin township, appeared a year or two since in the leading Columbus newspapers. Some of the pioneers mentioned therein have passed away since its publication. The new church referred to has since been completed, and the congregation meet in it regularly for Divine services.

About one-half mile northeast of Briggsdale, which is located on the Harrisburg pike, and about three miles southwest of the city, stands a little

one-story brick church with a history of intense interest. It bears the name of "Union Church," which title it has possessed many years, and which was given it in days when this section of the country was inhabited by Indians. In this modest appearing little edifice, hundreds of souls have found the Saviour, hundreds of dear friends of the members have lain before the pulpit cold in death.

A New Church.

A beautiful new church is to take the place of the little chaped that has such a record. The membership has grown to such an enormous size in the past few years that the present building will not accommodate the increasing numbers, and at a meeting held a few days ago it was decided that the new church would have to supplant the little edifice to which the older members look back upon with many happy, and at other times many sorrowful recollections. The new church will not be located on the present site, but will be nearer the Briggsdale school building. Mr. Joseph Briggs, who is one of the prominent members, was also instrumental in agitating the idea of the new church. Mr. Briggs headed the subscription paper, which was started at a business meeting of the members a few days ago, and the amount placed opposite his name was one thousand dollars, and from this amount a reasonable sum is to be taken to invest in a church lot, which is to be selected from any part of his property which runs a half mile on either side of the Harrisburg pike through Briggsdale.

Raising Church Building Funds.

Since the petitions, three in number, have been in circulation, they raised over one-half the amount necessary, and according to the church laws, when three-fourths of the amount is secured they will be allowed to proceed with the construction. This Mr. Briggs thinks will be commenced about March, as the prospects are bright for raising the necessary funds. The new building is to be modern in every way, and will be built from brick. The building committee is comprised of the following members: Joseph Briggs, A. K. Whims, J. J. Eakin and John E. Chambers. The church committees are: J. E. Chambers, Thomas Hart, A. K.Whims, E. C. Armstrong, William House, Jesse Walton, D. Sibley, John Eakin and Joseph Briggs.

The new church will, as it has been for a long time, be known as the Union Methodist Episcopal church. The present pastor is Rev. George Creamer, of Grove City, who, assisted by his brother, has during the past few weeks been conducting a most successful series of protracted meetings, and has increased the membership immensely.

The Press Post has endeavored to secure a few reminiscences of the old church and after many interviews with those well acquainted, the following story has been compiled, which will prove very interesting to those having any acquaintance:

A Famous Church Edifice.

Among the early religious gatherings in Franklin township outside of Franklinton were a series of meetings held at the house of Henry Goets-

chius, by the Rev. Messrs. Austen and Sims, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The date cannot be given; but it was prior to 1828. The result was the formation of a pioneer class in Methodism, consisting of John and Nancy Goetschius, Richard and Sarah House, Elisha and Elizabeth Chambers, Giliom and Leah Demorest, Jacob and Eliza White and a few others, whose names are forgotten. Soon after this class was formed a log meeting house was built on Scioto big run. This was a small affair and rude in its appointments, yet for as many as ten years this devoted band of Christians held frequent meetings within its bush-covered walls. Its successor was the brick edifice known as Union church, occupying the site of the first church. This charge was formerly attached to Darby circuit, and subsequently to Harrisburg.

Immediately after the formation of Franklin county in 1803 it was divided into four nearly equal parts or townships, the southwest quarter was called Franklin. It was then nearly double the size of the present county. It was reduced to its present limits in 1819.

Franklin County Indians.

The red men of the forest were quite numerous in the early settlement of this township. They were principally of the Wyandot tribe, though there were scattering members of the Delawares and Mingoes.

First Settler, Joseph Foos.

The first settler of the township was Joseph Foos, who, in the fall of 1798 came from Kentucky and built a log cabin on what is now Hamilton Place addition.

Scalped at Stony Point.

Samuel White was prominent in the pioneer settlement of Franklin township. He was a soldier in the Revolution and served nearly seven years during that determined struggle. It is said by descendants of the family that Mr. White, at the battle of Stony Point, was scalped by the Indians and left on the field of battle. After the war he returned to his home in Virgina, married Jane Stewart, and emigrated to Ohio, and settled on Scioto big run. The old log church was located on his land and when the present church was built his son, Samuel M., made the trustees a deed for the land. Both are buried in the graveyard of the church.

Samuel White came from Virginia; he was born in New Jersey, March 16, 1758, and died from injuries received in a runaway in 1841. His son, Samuel M., came in possession of the part of his farm on which the church stands, and the late Hon. Clark White, his son, then came into possession of the farm. His wife and son and one of his daughters still live on the same place. His son, Jacob, mentioned elsewhere, was one of the founders of the church. Samuel White's descendants are numbered by the hundreds in this county.

The Union Camp Grounds.

As a camp-meeting grounds and place for summer religious services, those about the Union church were known far and wide and there is not an old resident in the entire county or the surrounding ones but knows about the Union church camp-meetings. All who have talked relative to the matter bring up the most interesting stories. Mr. A. G. Grant, in speaking of the camp-meetings held there, stated that he well remembered that one Sunday morning during the camp-meeting when nine large Indians bedecked with their feathers and war paint, walked up to front seats. Their presence naturally caused a commotion, but their was no disturbance. This, Mr. Grant states, was about fifty-five years ago. The camp grounds were located in the grove which then surrounded the little church. The places for sleeping and living during the camp-meetings, which would last from three to four weeks, were erected from small trees on the log-cabin plan and covered with brush and the like. The huts were erected side by side and occupied the amount of space about the size of a solid square. In the center the services were held and were attended by mammoth crowds.

The Union Preachers.

Among some of the older preachers better known to many of the residents of the city and county were Rev. Young, who was blind. He was grandfather of Ex-Sheriff Young. Rev. Peter Cartright was also one of their pastors. Another who still survives, is Michael Halm, residing in this city on East Mound street.

The Union Cemetery.

The cemetery adjoining the church also affords a history which in all probability is equaled by few in the county. It contains the remains of veterans from four wars. Among those remembered are the following:

Revolutionary war—Samuel White. War of 1812—Thomas Goldsmith, Henry Goetschius, Richard House. Mexican war—Elijah Harris. War, 1861 to 1865—Captain E. O. House, William Goldsmith, Thomas Goldsmith. G. W. Alkire, Richard White, Alfred Goetschius.

The aged father of Mr. Joseph M. Briggs, who is the promoter of the new church, was buried also in this cemetery fifty-seven years ago, but later the remains were removed to their family lot at Green Lawn cemetery. He was the founder of the Sabbath school of Union church.

Memorial Services.

The first memorial services ever held over the graves of the dead soldiers who lie in this little cemetery were held last summer, the last Sunday in June. The services were arranged at the instigation of William Miller, of this city, who is also officer of the day of the Wells Post, G. A. R. He was assisted by Martin Benjamin, of Briggsdale, and the services were so successful and

appreciated by all that it was then decided to hold the same annually, the second Sunday in June.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

Sharon township consists of a five-mile-square block, which constituted a very small fragment of what was once Liberty township. It is geographically known as township 2, in range 18. It was erected March 4, 1806, and christened Sharon from the Biblical Sharon. The settlement of the township began in the spring of the year 1803 under the auspices of the Scioto Company composed of migrants from the state of Connecticut under the lead of Colonel and Rev. James Kilbourne who had come west a few years previously and "spied out the land" of the New Canaan.

A Famous Dwarf.

The town of Worthington was duly "laid out" in 1804, and in 1805 it was made a government postoffice, and William Robe was installed as the first postmaster. Mr. Robe was a dwarf and an undersized one at that, and was, in stature at least, the prototype of P. T. Barnum's celebrated Tom Thumb of the middle of the nineteenth century.

His maximum weight was fifty pounds, and his stature did not exceed a yardstick. And withal, he was highly educated, cultured and was neat in appearance, perfectly proportioned, dressed in the highest style of his day and was "a perfect gentleman" in every respect.

He became a teacher in the Worthington Seminary, the foremost educational institution west of Pittsburg in that day. Later he was made chief clerk or deputy in the office of the state auditor. He died January, 1823, at the age of forty-five.

The Pioneer Postmasters.

Mr. Robe continued as postmaster until 1815, when he was succeeded by Aurora Buttles, and he was followed by Recompense Stansberry who held from 1821 to 1841 in which year he was succeeded by R. W. Cowles, who died within less than a year. Recompense Stansberry was again appointed postmaster and held the office until 1843, during which year he passed away and George Taylor was in charge from 1843 to 1849; George H. Griswold from 1849 to 1853; and Charles Martin, Jr., from 1858 and past.

Manufacturing Company Incorporated.

In 1811 the Worthington Manufacturing Company was incorporated by act of the legislature, and Colonel James Kilbourne became president and general agent of the company. With the erection of the necessary buildings completed, the company went actively into business in 1813. The company manufactured a high grade (for that period) of woolen goods, but carried on numerous mechanical branches in other lines. The company also engaged in banking, its charter being so comprehensive that it could engage

in any and all kinds of business. In both banking and mercantile business, it became the most important concern in Ohio or the west for a number of years, and it maintained stores in Columbus and Franklinton as well as in Worthington.

The company met with reverses, however, in 1819-20, and went into liquidation. It paid out all of its liabilities, but when its affairs were settled, the stockholders had sacrificed proportional shares of their private fortunes, while the community as a whole had profited by the energy and enterprise of the concern and its projectors. Co-incidental with the incorporation of the above company, Colonel Kilbourne launched the first newspaper in Franklin county and among the early papers west of the Alleghenies. This was the Western Intelligencer, the progenitor of the Ohio State Journal of the present day.

Worthington Incorporated.

The town of Worthington was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1835, and in the spring of 1836 the first town officers were elected as follows: Mayor, James Kilbourne; recorder, G. H. Griswold; trustees, Samuel Abbott, William Bishop, Ira Metcalf, A. H. Pinney, William S. Spencer and R. W. Cowles; treasurer, Levi Pinney; marshal, Chauncey Barker; street commissioner, Abner P. Pinney; fire wardens, Dayton Topping and D. W. Harrington.

The Pioneer Mayors.

The pioneer mayors of Worthington in their order and date of election were: 1836, James Kilbourne; 1837, G. H. Griswold; 1838, Peter Wright; 1839, John Snow; 1840-41, James Kilbourne; 1842, Levi Pinney; 1843, Sylvester Hayes; 1844, William Bishop; 1845, George Taylor; 1846, James Kilbourne; 1847, G. H. Griswold; 1848-54, Stephen Hoyt; 1855-58, Stephen L. Peck.

Other Pioneer Citizens.

Among the heads of the pioneer families of Sharon township in addition to the foregoing named prominent citizens and public officials were Ezekial Brown, Alexander Morrison, Jr., Ezra Griswold, Isaac Case, Azariah Pinney, Glass Cochran, Rueben Carpenter, Crager Wright, Stephen Maynard, Samuel Maynard, Nathaniel Little, John Goodrich, Jr., John W. Ladd, Stephen Maynard, Jr., Asaph Allen, Ira Metcalf, Philo Burr, Luther Case, Charles E. Burr and I. N. Case.

Almost Stationary Population.

For more than forty years there has been but little change in the population of Sharon township and Worthington town. In 1840 the town and township had a population of one thousand one hundred sixty-eight; in 1850, one thousand five hundred nine; in 1858, one thousand six hundred twenty-one; in 1900, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine, of which four hundred

NORTH EAST VIEW WEST CREST, 1842.

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF WEST CREST, 1842.

fifty were residents of Worthington. The estimate for 1908-9 is one thousand eight hundred thirty-six. It will be observed that the actual population of Sharon township, as indicated by the census of 1900, was but two hundred ninety more than it was by the official census of 1850, an increase of less than six persons per year. This may be accounted for, however, on the theory that outside the town of Worthington, the real-estate owners hold extensive tracts, and lease only to those who assist in agricultural pursuits, thus reducing tenants to the minimum; while in the town itself, the large majority own their own houses and lots and tenants are the exception.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

First Settlers and Later Pioneers.

The settlement of this township began about 1803-4 on Darby creek near Georgesville, even before the township organization.

Among the earliest settlers were the families of Thomas Roberts, John Bigger, James Gardiner, Samuel Dyer, Samuel Kerr and John Turner. In 1805, Samuel Dyer erected a mill, which eventually passed to William Dyer, and was for half a century the only flouring-mill in the township.

Some of the Later Pioneers.

John Smith, Alexander Blair, Michael Dickey, Rueben Golliday, Jacob Gundy, John Topton, William Walker, Richard Heath, Henry Shenefelt, George W. Helmick, Zelotes G. Weddle, J. B. Mitchel, Rueben Chaffin, J. R. Sheeders, Titus England, S. Swisgood, S. H. Cobert, J. Fuller and John Snyder with their families. The township was organized by its present name in 1807, and then embraced a much greater area than at present. When Jackson and Prairie were formed in 1819, its boundaries shrunk to their present limits. Pleasant township was so named because of the pleasant prospect it presented to the pioneer farmers when they came into this portion of the Scioto valley.

Pleasant Postoffice.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1815, and named as above. The first postmaster was Thomas Roberts, and the postoffice was in his house. But ere long the beautiful and pleasant name of the postoffice was changed.

Georgesville Postoffice.

In 1816 Postmaster Roberts laid out the town of Georgesville, and in 1818 the name was changed from Pleasant to Georgesville, and Mr. Roberts continued on as postmaster until the month of September, 1828, when he was succeeded by Thomas Reynolds, who held the office until July, 1851, when he deceased, and his widow was retained in the office until November, 1851, when William Scott was appointed postmaster, who held until past 1858, being the last of the strictly pioneer postmasters.

The Town of Harrisburg.

In 1836, Joseph Chenowith founded the town of Harrisburg, Frederick Cole, being the "surveyor" who laid it out. Originally Darby Cross Roads, a postoffice had been established at the same point, but when Harrisburg was established, the name of the postoffice was changed to correspond. The first postmaster was John Haines, appointed 1828, succeeded in 1833 by George Geiger and Abram Buckles, 1836; then followed Dr. T. Thompson, 1838; Henry Miller, 1841; J. W. Goetschius, 1841; and Henry Miller again who held the office to 1860, constituting the pioneer postmasters.

The Pioneer Mayors.

The legislature of 1850-51 passed an act, and the following were elected trustees: Henry Miller, J. Chenowith, O. T. Curry, L. W. Seifert and George W. Helmick. The pioneer mayors were J. Helmick, 1851-54; J. Seeders, 1855; J. Helmick, again, 1856; George W. Helmick, 1857-58.

As far back as 1836, Harrisburg was described as "a lively village," containing about thirty families, two taverns, four stores, two physicians, a church belonging to the Methodist denomination, and a postoffice. It is a somewhat larger village now and not at all sleepy at that. The popultion of Pleasant township in 1840 was eight hundred seven, estimated in 1908 at two thousand three hundred fifty-five. The population of Harrisburg in 1858 was one hundred fifteen; in 1900, two hundred fifty, and estimated in 1908 at three hundred.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

In 1799, John Matthews, surveyor and civil engineer, on behalf of the United States government surveyed the lands comprising Hamilton township and the early records speak of it as "Matthews' Survey," a term still used in conveyance descriptions. These lands came into market in the year 1800, and in that year and the year following they were taken up in the usual form of "entries" in vogue in that date, and settlements began.

The Early Settlers.

Among the very earliest settlers were John Dill and Michael Fisher. Only a little later came Percival Adams, Thomas Morris, the Worthingtons, the Stewarts, the Johnstons, James Culbertson, the Stombaughs, George W. Williams, and Robert Shannon with his six sons named respectively, Samuel, Hugh, John, James, Joseph and William.

Hamilton township was formally organized in 1807, and at that time embraced within its boundaries the territory from which Madison township was subsequently erected. The township is about eight miles in length, north and south, and four miles wide, east and west, the width varying with the curving and meandering of the Scioto river. When the original division of

the county was made in 1803, this territory was part in Liberty and part in Harrison township. It was also generally regarded as containing a greater proportion of first class land than any like quantity of territory anywhere in the county. Later, when the canal was located through it greatly enhanced its natural advantages, especially in water powers.

Milling Interests.

Shortly after the completion of the canal, the Hartwell Mills, at the Four Mile Lock was erected, and subsequently the Cottage Mills were erected in 1841 by Messrs. Hibbs and Dalzell.

Lockbourne and Shadesville.

In 1831, Colonel James Kilbourne, acting as agent for Joel Buttles, Demas Adams and others laid out the town of Lockbourne, which soon grew into a considerable village with good church building, school house, stores, warehouses with a population comprising about seventy families, two or three physicians and a like number of taverns, saw and grist mills, etc.

The Lockbourne postoffice was established in 1837 and Nathan G. Smith, 1837; Zebulon Marcy, 1838; John H. Stage, 1839; C. M. Porter, 1849; Dr. A. N. Boales, 1851; Dr. J. R. Marshall, 1853; John A Sarber, 1854; and J. H. Haire, 1856-58, were the pioneer postmasters. Lockbourne was incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1839-40, but the citizens never availed themselves of its provisions.

Hon. Adin G. Hibbs laid out the village of Shadesville in 1853 and was made the first postmaster of Shadesville; the other pioneer postmaster, Joshua Hartzel, holding the position till past the half century.

Population Stationary.

The population has remained almost stationary since 1840. In that year the population, including the villages of Lockbourne and Shadesville was one thousand two hundred fifty-eight; in 1850, one thousand four hundred eighty-five; in 1858, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight; in 1900, one thousand five hundred; in 1908, one thousand four hundred ninety-three, estimated. The soil of the township is productive, the highways, as throughout the most of the county, are well kept and the farms bespeak care and thrift.

Among the Later Pioneers.

Among the prominent heads of families of the second growths, so to speak, of the pioneers may be mentioned, William Dunning, William Irwin, David Spangler, Thomas Morris, John B. Johnson, Percival Adams, John Stipp, George Hays, Joseph Murray, William Champ, M. Fisher, John Landes, William Jacobs, William Shannon, Z. P. Thompson, George Earhart, Patterson Harrison, Robert E. Shannon, Adin G. Hibbs, Rev. N. S. Ransom, Rev. J. D. Smith, Rev. Thomas Woodrow and Rev. W. Maynard.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In 1809 this town erected and organized, being its present name and at that time comprised all the territory now embraced in the townships of Washington, Norwich and Perry and a part of Brown, and was made up of portions of the original townships of Franklin, Darby and Liberty.

In 1801 or 1802 (the date is not precisely fixed), a settlement was made at the place where the town of Dublin was subsequently located.

The Sells Family.

Among the first settlers was the patriarchal Ludwick Sells, a migrant from Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and his family of sons, Samuel, Peter, Benjamin and William. In 1808 another son, John Sells, joined his father and brothers, and subsequently in 1818 he laid out the town of Dublin, which grew and prospered rapidly, had a population of some four hundred, half a century ago and did much business in its stores, taverns, mills and shops of all kinds of mechanics, who produced cloth from the sheep's back, with tailors to make clothes, hatters to make hats, wagonmakers to make vehicles, shoemakers and the like, every growing community of that day attracting artisans from far and wide. In 1818-20 Dublin ranked Columbus, and was a strong rival of Worthington, and a few years previously came near being the state capital.

Borough of Dublin.

Dublin was incorporated in 1855 as a borough and organized by the election of officers, including Z. Hutchinson, as mayor, and Wm. Graham, as recorder. At the end of the first year the citizens threw off the burdensome machinery of borough government and declined to hold further elections thus, as a Hibernian politican of the day and place remarked, "putting a sudden end to a number of promising political careers before they had begun." In 1850 the population of the township was one thousand two hundred eighty-two of which two hundred fifty were residents of Dublin. In 1858 the population of the town and township was approximately one thousand three hundred. In 1900 the township and village had a population of one thousand two hundred ninety-nine, the village population numbering two hundred seventy-five, showing that both held their own during the half century.

Dublin's Pioneer Postmasters.

Dublin was made a post-town in 1820, the first postmaster being David Wright who served from 1820 to 1826; Moses Davis, 1826-28; Isaac N. Walters, 1828-31; John Eberly, 1831-58 and beyond.

Early and Later Pioneers.

Among the pioneers, whose names have been handed down, and all of whom were the heads of families, and generally large ones, were Daniel

M. Brown, Daniel Bruck, Robert Justice, Justice Miller, Simeon Wilcox, George Robert, Tracy Wilcox, Patrick Connor, David Smith, Chandler Rodgers, Alexander Bassett, William Kilbourne, Charles Sells, Brice Hays, David Bailey, Henry Coffman, Jacob Poppaw, John Eberly, John Uffner, James Howard, William Harris, Zenas Hutchinson, George Churchman, George W. Evans, Eri Douglass.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township is the premier in size compared with any other township in the county, being eight miles in extent north and south and seven miles east and west, save for a small jog in the southeast corner. It was organized as a township in 1809, having previous to that time been a part of Hamilton township.

Early Settlers.

The settlement of the territory had begun in 1802, one year before the admission of the state to the Union. In 1805 John Swisher, of New Jersey, settled here, but later located in Perry township. When Mr. Swisher came into Madison he found himself preceded by Isaac Decker; Elias Decker; Charles Rarey and his five sons, Adam, Benjamin, William, Charles and George, growing and promising boys; and a few others inhabiting the rich lands.

More Recruits Came.

It was only a little later when more additions were made to the community, including John Kill and his large family, Matthew Taylor, Jacob Gander, George Rohr and six sons and as many other members of the family as well as an equally large family of the Ramseys, three of the Ramsey boys being Samuel, James and Robert M. Mooberry and family, Mr. Ball and family, Daniel Kramer, Matthias Wolf, Thomas Rathmell, Emmor Cox, James McClish, Philip Pontius, William D. Hendron, Philemon Medles and others.

The school sections (section 16) appropriated by the government for the aid and support of public schools for Madison, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Truro townships, were all located adjoining in Madison township, making a body of two thousand five hundred acres in the garden spot of Franklin county, all the other townships received a similar land grant.

Providing Daily Bread.

The first mill erected in the township was by Matthew Taylor on Alum creek near its mouth in 1808. It gave great impetus to the settlement. No vestige of this agent of civilization now remains, and the site is conjectural. In 1810-11 George Sharp erected mills on a Gahanna. They afterward passed into the ownership of John Sharp. They did a prosperous business in the mid-pioneer days, but they are gone leaving no monument behind them.

A Solitary Grist Mill.

At the half century of history, 1858, there was but a single milling establishment in the township, and that was the Chaney grist-mill on the canal near Canal Winchester, and near by was a wool carding and fulling mill, also owned by the Chaneys. But Madison township has more than held her own in this and other respects between 1858 and 1908.

A Forgotten Town.

Middletown was the original name for a town laid out in 1817 in the township. The legislature of Ohio changed its name in 1830-31 and incorporated it as Middleton. In 1829 the government established a postoffice there, and Dr. Thomas Hersey was appointed the first postmaster in the same year. In 1833, Isaac D. Decker, who had been appointed as Dr. Hersey's successor, resigned, for the very excellent reason that the postoffice was removed.

Rival Port and Grove.

In 1843 the western portion of what is now the pretty village of Groveport was laid out as a town by Mr. Jacob B. Wert, and was modestly named by him Wert's Grove; he being naturally and patriotically one of the first settlers of the future emporium. In February, 1844, Mr. William H. Rarey laid out the eastern half of the present town, and being modest and likewise patriotic, named it "Rarey's Port." Thus it was that the Hocking branch of the Ohio canal played the role of the Rubicon with Rarey's Port on the east and Wert's Grove on the west bank thereof.

Both villages improved becomingly and satisfactorily to the respective proprietors. The proximity of the two rival municipalities at first confused strangers and later perplexed citizens, who happened to be out of evenings, and finally public opinion rose up and demanded a consolidation of the town and names. After divers and sundry conferences between the citizens and the proprietors it was decided to reduce the name of the west side town to "Grove" by striking out Wert's and reduce the east side metropolis to "Port" by striking out Rarey's and then joining them together make it Groveport, which it is even unto this day. The compact was ratified and sealed by the legislature in the session of 1846-47 in the form of a charter of incorporation. The first board of councilmen consisted of Samuel Sharp, E. M. Dutton, J. P. Bywaters, C. J. Stevenson and William Mitchell.

The Pioneer Mayors.

A. Shoemaker was elected the first mayor in 1847 and was followed by Henry Long, 1848-9; Z. P. Thompson, 1850-1; E. W. Edwards, 1852; Jeremiah White, 1853-4; T. P. Thompson, 1855-6; N. Steel, 1857; L. Sarber, 1858. With this the pioneer mayors ceased and determined, and the modern type became the vogue. Groveport was a business center for that period,

A TYPICAL FRANKLIN COUNTY PIONEER—DAVID TAYLOR, 1801-1889.

A FRANKLIN COUNTY PIONEER MOTHER,
Margret Livingston Taylor, Wife of David Taylor, 1809-1895.

1848-58; there being several stores, groceries, shops and the like, four or five churches and three physicians. The population in 1850 was four hundred thirty-eight.

The Pioneer Postmasters.

In 1844 the postoffice of Groveport was established. Mr. Jacob B. Wert one of the rival founders of the town was honored by being made the first postmaster, and held the office to 1848. He was succeeded by Edward Gares who held until 1854. In that year Samuel Sharp was appointed to the office and held it until 1858.

Canal Winchester.

When the six sections of land were annexed to the east of Madison township in 1851; it threw Canal Winchester, then of Fairfield, into Franklin county. Canal Winchester like Groveport lies on the canal; was in 1858 and previous thereto a place of considerable business especially in grain and produce. The town was laid out in 1826, by John Coleman and Rueben Dove, Fairfield county citizens. It resembled Groveport in most particulars and in 1856 had about the same population, each being approximately four hundred and nearly five hundred each in 1858. The total population of Madison township in 1850 was two thousand four hundred eighty; in 1900 three thousand two hundred seventeen. The estimated population for 1908 is three thousand three hundred fifty. Of late years Canal Winchester has increased most rapidly in population. Both towns are alike wide awake, however, and are situate in rich and well lying lands.

Some of the Later Pioneers.

Among the heads of families following the original migrants in Madison, were Ebenezer Richards, W. D. Hendren, Elijah Austin, James McLisle, Nicholas Goeches, William Godman, J. Gander, John Swisher, William Patterson, Alexander Cameron, W. W. Kile, James Pearcy, John Cox, William Mason, Joshua Glanville, M. Seymour, M. K. Earhart and John Helpman.

The first postmaster of Canal Winchester was Peter T. Krag, who was appointed in 1853 and held office for ten years, bringing him within the pioneer limit of office holding.

TRURO TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected and organized in 1810. In the first division of the county into townships, it was embraced in and formed a small part of Liberty. The first settlement was made in 1805-6.

The Early Settlers.

In 1806 Robert Taylor with his family, a part of which consisted of five stalwart sons, Abiather, Vinton, Matthew, James and David, removed—

or rather were driven out of Nova Scotia and their property confiscated because they took the side of the Colonists in the war of the Revolution, and landed at Chillicothe. In 1808 they came to Truro township, locating on Walnut creek.

Preceding Pioneers.

They found ten families, who had preceded them into the wilderness, three years previously, namely: Thomas Palmer, from the state of Maine; John Medford, Charles Medford, George Powell and Charles Chancy from Pennsylvania. In 1806 had come John Edgar and John Lynch from Pennsylvania; and William and Benjain Connell from Virginia. John Long, a Nova Scotian, came in 1807, and in 1808 Robert Wilson from Pennsylvania, and Daniel Ross and a large family of sons from Nova Scotia; Zachariah Paul, of Virginia, and William Thompson of Pennsylvania, came in 1811; John Cambridge, of Pennsylvania, and Captain John Hanson, of Virginia, in 1812, and Elias Chester and Jeremiah Nay, of New York state, in 1814. When the township was organized in 1810, the head of the Taylor family had the pleasure and honor to name the township Truro after his native township in Nova Scotia, whence he was driven because of his love for political liberty and real manhood.

Reynoldsburg Laid Out.

In 1831 John French concluded to found a town, and so laid out his farm into lots, streets and alleys. A young man from Zanesville, named John C. Reynolds, had temporarily located at the spot with a small stock of goods, and the proprietor of the town unselfishly honored him and his enterprise by naming the town Reynoldsburg, whereas a more selfish man would have christened it Frenchtown.

In return Mr. Reynolds (afterward Gen. John C. Reynolds) married a young lady of the village and became the leading merchant and business man of that section of the county. He not only continued his store, but erected a steam mill in the town, and later removed to Carroll, Fairfield county, where he died in the fifties, a highly respected man.

At the time that Reynoldsburg was laid out the National Road was being pushed westward through Franklin county, and business naturally grew up in all directions and of various kinds contiguous thereto. In 1850 the town had a population of nearly six hundred. The callous-hearted editor of the National Census for 1900 figured it at three hundred thirty-nine, but in 1908 there are marks of a revival and it is estimated that the population has again reached four hundred.

Reynoldsburg Incorporated.

The town was incorporated by act of the general assembly of the state in 1839-40. The first borough election was held in the fall of that year and Abraham Johnston, D. K. Wood, Samuel Gares, John W. Thompson, Mark Evans, James O'Kane and Archibald Cooper were elected the first board of trustees.

Pioneer Mayors.

The pioneer mayors, elected at the date preceding their names were: 1840, Abraham Johnston; 1841, Daniel Taft; 1844, Robert Shield; 1845, Archibald Cooper; 1846, James O'Kane; 1847-53, R. Shield; 1854-55, J. B. West; 1856, Richard Rhoads; 1857-58, J. B. West.

Among the Later Pioneers

may be mentioned George D. Graham, John Miller, R. S. Looker, Silas Howard, Hiram Sibel, H. M. Morton, William Boyd, C. S. West, J. C. Abbot, Jackson Clark, Orin Harris, Ebenezer Richards, Richard Suddick, John Stevenson, James Taylor, John Long, Richard Cartright, Matthew Crawford, David Whetzel, Jonathan McComb, Joseph A. Reynolds, Sylvanus Baldwin, James Fancher, John Miller, S. Schultz and E. C. Green.

Pioneer Postmasters.

Reynoldsburg became a postoffice in 1833 and John C. Reynolds was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1833, serving for seven years. His successors were: 1840, Hiram Sibel; 1842, John C. Reynolds; 1843, E. G. Hardesty; 1846, John Miller; 1847, Lewis Sells; 1849, L. P. Rhoads; 1853, R. R. Johnston; 1855, John Cookes; 1855, H. E. Miller; 1856-58, John Wright.

Shortly after Reynoldsburg was established, Thomas sold some building lots on the National Road near the crossings of the Walnut creek and the place took, by common consent, the name Hibernia. No town was laid out, however. A postoffice was established in the burg in 1849, and Wm. F. Armstrong was appointed postmaster. He held the office until 1857, when he resigned and it was discontinued. In 1840 the population of Truro township, including Reynoldsburg, was one thousand four hundred thirty-nine; in 1850, two thousand one hundred fifty-six; in 1858, two thousand three hundred fourteen; in 1900, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four; in 1908 estimated at two thousand.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

When Plain township was organized in 1810, it embraced fully twice and a half as much territory as at present. It was reduced to its present limits, five miles square, in 1815 and 1816 when the townships of Jefferson and Blendon were erected out of it and organized. It is township 2 of range 16, on the old time maps of the county, being a part and parcel of the United States military lands.

Revolutionary Soldier Lands.

The fourth quarter of the township, being the southeast quarter of the same was surveyed into lots of one hundred acres each for the benefit of

revolutionary soldiers, holding one hundred acre land warrants, which they had taken in part as payment for their military services during the war for national independence. Upon the presentation of these warrants a patent was issued thereon. They were all taken up by the holders of such warrants. Quarters one and two of the township, being the north half thereof, were laid out in squares or sections of six hundred and forty acres each, and these were sub-divided into four quarters of one hundred sixty each and these quarters being divided into half quarters or eighths of a section, so that the government surveys gave: Section, six hundred forty acres; quarter sections one hundred sixty acres; eighths or half quarters eighty acres each. Under the land entry laws, they were disposed of to purchasers at $1.25 per acre in one or more of these units beginning with the lowest or next above.

The Woodbridge Patent.

The third quarter of the township being the southwest quarter of the township, containing four thousand acres, was patented by the United States government to Dudley Woodbridge in 1800. It would appear that Mr. Woodbridge had taken out his patent not so much for agricultural purposes. The grounds or consideration upon which the patent was issued is not available, but presumably was upon a warrant or warrants issued in payment of military claims to citizens of Virginia most largely, during or after the close of the war of the Revolution.

One Gallon of Whisky per Acre.

According to the historical records of the period, Mr. Woodbridge, in 1802, sold his four thousand acres of land, taking in payment therefor four thousand gallons of Monongahela whisky—a gallon of whisky for each acre. Nor was this considered as anything but a fair and legitimate business transaction in that day. The deed of conveyance however gave the consideration as "one dollar per acre," the price per gallon of whisky on board the flat boat at Marietta, Ohio, being one dollar per gallon. More than half the business transactions in that day being barter or exchange of goods. The scarcity of money in those days made the exchange of commodities, especially in large quantities, a necessity. The whiskey was delivered at Marietta because that was the western shipping point to the southern and Mississippi markets, where it eventually went to the consumers, who paid in cash for the smaller quantities, which in turn, going back up stream in cash or money exchange reached the pockets of the original barterers.

Woodbridge, the seller, was later Judge Dudley Woodbridge of Marietta noted for his probity and good citizenship and left behind him a name of which his descendants were justly proud. The purchaser of the four thousand acre farm was John Huffman of Washington county, Pennsylvania, but not even tradition accounts for his possession of the liquor, but the chances are that he, as in the case of Woodbridge, took it in trade. He came from Washington county to Franklin soon after acquiring the lands and became a

prominent citizen. In 1822 he divided the four thousand acres of land among his numerous children.

The First Settler.

It appears to be a well-settled fact that the first actual settler of Plain township was Joseph Scott, who took a lease on a part of the Huffman tract early in 1802. It was but a few months later when Adam and Samuel Baughman and one or two others came on from Pennsylvania, cutting their way as they went, through the thick forests, which they frequently encountered, with only a compass for a guide to their destination. Henry Huffman, a brother of John, Thomas B. Patterson and others came within the next few months. Samuel Baughman continued to reside in Plain township until he passed off the stage of mundane existence, which occurred at the beginning of the period of the Civil war. He accumulated a competence and made for himself a good name.

Some Other Early Pioneers.

Among the other early settlers in Plain, whose names have been ascertainable after the lapse of more than a century, were Lorin Hills, Jesse Byington, Gilbert Waters, William Yantis, Abraham Williams and Joseph Moore, all of whom were the heads of families and the most of them of large ones.

The land was not regarded as first class by the settlers when placed in comparison with the rich bottom lands, but this was compensated for by an abundance of the best water and the freedom of the locality from the original malaria from which the locality was immune. The result was that the population increased rapidly and by the turn of the half century (1858) it was one of the densely settled portions of the country.

Plenty of Saw Mills.

In 1858 there were seven saw mills in the township, but not a single flouring mill. Evidently the sale of Plain township lumber was so ready and profitable that the people considered sawmills as more valuable community assets than flouring-mills, and so went to the mills in other neighborhoods for their bread stuffs. Daniel Kramer erected the first sawmill in 1827, and later additional ones were erected by Archibald Smith, Christian Bevelheimer and David Swickard. These sawmills are now, however, but the merest reminiscence. Churches of various denominations sprang up in each community or quarter of the township, and the people being of a religious turn of mind they were well attended, especially the camp-meetings of that day.

Early Town Building Attempts.

In 1826 Lorin Hills and Lester Humphrey laid out a town on the Granville road, not far from the present site of New Albany, and named it La-

fayetteville in honor of the Marquise de LaFayette; the plat was recorded, but the town was never built, and so far as can be ascertained no building lots were sold, and the proprietors continued to farm the town site. Mr. Francis Clymer likewise sought to transform his farm into the town of Mt. Pleasant, and laid it out into lots, streets and alleys but that was the end of the undertaking.

New Albany Founded.

In May, 1837, Messrs. Noble Landon and William Yantis laid out the present town of New Albany. They were not partners, however. They were owners of adjoining farms which lay on either side of what was to constitute Main street. They had two tracts laid out and platted as one, but each owned, held and controlled the sale of lots on his side of the street. It grew into a thriving village; was a good country business point, and still continues to be a pleasant and hospitable village.

Was Duly Incorporated.

In 1856 the legislature incorporated the town. At the April election of that year; the following officers were elected: mayor, S. Ogden; recorder, C. S. Ogden; marshal, R. Phelps; councilmen, F. Johnson, J. McCurdy, C. Baughman, A. B. Beem and S. Stinson. In 1850 the population of the township was one thousand five hundred and sixty-one; in 1858, one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven, and the population of New Albany was fifty. In 1900 the population of the township according to the United States census was one thousand one hundred and sixty-three, and of the village two hundred and twenty-four. In 1908 the township population is estimated at one thousand two hundred and of the village at three hundred. The post-office at New Albany was established in 1838 and was named Hope, but subsequently changed to the name of the town.

Pioneer Postmasters and Other Pioneers.

Noble Landon was the first postmaster and held the office from 1838 to 1853. Daniel Horlocker served from 1853 to 1855 and Jacob Ullery served from 1855 to 1860. Among the other pioneer heads of families who came into the township were: John Scott, Simeon Moore, Jacob Thorp, Jacob Smith, Thomas B. Patterson, George Wells, Asa Whitehead, John Davis, Abraham Williams, Daniel Swickard, Paul Farber, Daniel Hamaker, James Carpenter and George Wagner.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

Migrants coming from Pennsylvania in 1799-1800, began the first settlement in Mifflin township. The first settlers comprised William Read, afterward widely and favorably known as Judge William Read, Wil-

HOUSE BUILT BY DAVID TAYLOR, TRURO TOWNSHIP, 1826.

HOUSE BUILT BY DAVID TAYLOR, 1843, TRURO TOWNSHIP.

liam Simmons, Frederick Agler, George Baughman, Daniel Turney, Matthias Ridenour and Ebenezer Butler. In the division of the county into townships in 1803, this territory was included in Liberty township; when, in 1811, Mifflin township was organized, the Pennsylvania settlers selected the name for it in honor of Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, with whom many of them were personally acquainted.

The township as organized consisted of one of the originally surveyed townships, of five miles square, and was noted on the map as township 1, range 17, United States military lands. There were no striking incidents connected with the settlement of the township, the inhabitants being of the study, industrious Pennsylvania type, who minding their own business and not interfering with others, prospered and reared their families, and added in all other ways to the steady progress of the entire county.

An Early Drawback.

A writer in the '50s, speaking of this township, said that no flouring-mills had as yet been erected in the township, although quite a number of sawmills had been put into operation, some of them doing a good business, while others met with only indifferent success. Among the very early sawmills spoken of, was the Dean Mill, erected prior to 1820, and which passed into the possession of Judge Heyl, and also the Old Park's Mill, which was erected about the same time. In 1835-6 a sawmill was erected on Walnut creek by J. J. Janney, and which later passed to the ownership of J. M. Walcutt, and another erected by A. McIlvaine in 1838-39.

Gahanna—Bridgeport.

In 1848-9 Messrs. John Clark, Esquire, and Jesse Baughman, Esquire, living in close proximity, were mutually inspired to found a town, which, mayhap, might sometime grow into a city. Squire Clark, on one side of the dividing line, laid out and had platted a town bearing the name of Gahanna. Squire Baughman proceeded to lay out and have platted a town which he christened Bridgeport, and it became a race as to which name should survive—it is Gahanna now. In 1849 Gahanna postoffice was established and it still retains a place on the map. Thomas Young was the first postmaster serving from 1849 to 1853, to be succeeded by John T. Baughman who held the position in 1859. Another postoffice was established at Park's Mill, on Alum creek, in 1851. Jeremiah Lasure was postmaster until 1853, and James Parks for some eight or nine years.

A Steady Growth.

There was a population in 1850 of one thousand and ninety-five in the township and one thousand one hundred and forty-three in 1858. In 1900 the United States census gave the township a population of two thousand nine hundred and ninety-three, of which two hundred and seventy-six were resi-

dents of Gahanna. The estimated population of the township in 1908 is three thousand one hundred, of which three hundred reside in the village. Mifflin thus shows a marked and continuous growth in population greater proportionally than either of the preceding townships.

Some Later Pioneers.

Among the later pioneer heads of families in Mifflin township, were John Scott, Stephen Harris, Stephen R. Price, Henry Hawken, Samuel Gillet, John Hawken, James Smith, Hugh Ijams, David Beers, James Price, John Starret, A. W. Jeffries, Philip Klein.

Champion Office Holder.

The champion office holder in the township in the pioneer days was David Beers, who was elected justice of the peace ten times in succession in thirty years, his terms of office being three years each.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

There is another of the townships under the original survey of five miles square, and which was designated on the original plats as township 1, range 18, United States military lands.

Some First Settlers.

Among the first settlers taking up lands in Clinton were the families of Hugh and Robert Fulton, John Hunter, Samuel Elvaire, John Lisle, the Hendersons, the Hesses and the Beers. The township was organized as such in the year 1811. Roswell Wilcox came into the township in 1814 and erected what for a period of many years were known as the Wilcox Mills; later they passed into the possession of the father of John James Piatt, the poet, and still later passed into the possession of the Messrs. Hess.

Olentangy Mills.

These mills were located on Olentangy river or creek, as some preferred at that date to denominate it. Further up the creek were the mills of George Whips, which also did a large business in producing flour not only for the home trade, but for shipment to New Orleans and other southern points by way of the Scioto to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

In 1858 and prior thereto there were three very considerable distilleries engaged in the production of whisky, fattening hogs, cattle and the like. All these things have disappeared almose wholly.

The Rise of Clintonville.

Clintonville rose rather as an accommodation than as a town. Mr. Alanson Bull, a land owner, desiring to accommodate several mechanics in that

part of the township, who were not only possessed of industry, but growing families, sold in 1846-7, a number of building lots on the side of the road leading from Columbus to Worthington to these industrious mechanics, who erected modest but substantial dwellings upon them, and so Clintonville rose as a way station between the old town of Worthington and the newly enfranchised city of Columbus.

A Postoffice Established.

In 1847 a postoffice was established at Clintonville, and James Ferguson was appointed postmaster and was later succeeded by his son, James M. Ferguson. The postoffice has been maintained ever since. The favorable growth of Clintonville, seems to have moved Messrs. Solomon and George Beers to start another town further down the plank road toward the statehouse, so they laid out and platted lots and the town plat, bearing the name of "North Columbus" was duly recorded, lots were sold, houses erected, and in the lapse of time North Columbus became a part of Columbus; the plank road passed on, the turnpike continued to be and the interurban electric cars brought the public square of Worthington and the Statehouse Park in Columbus within fifteen minutes of each other, when business was urgent.

Churches and Cemeteries.

Mr. William T. Martin writing of Clinton at the turn of the first half century of Columbus, says that "there are in this township three churches and three cemeteries—a Methodist church and burying place on the Worthington Plank Road near the residence of Rev. Jason Bull; another about five miles from Columbus on the Lockwin pike near the residence of G. S. Innis, Esq., and a church at Clintonville, belonging to the Christian denomination, and a burying place three or four miles north of Columbus on the west side of the Olentangy."

There were in the township in 1840 a population of nine hundred and sixty-nine. In 1850 the population reached one thousand one hundred and eighty-six, and in 1858 one thousand two hundred and ninety. The census of 1900 gave the population of four thousand three hundred and eighty-five, and the present population is conservatively placed at four thousand seven hundred and fifty. This is the first township in the order of their organization to maintain a steady and uninterrupted growth.

Among the Later Pioneers.

Between 1818 and 1858 the following heads of families were active factors in the upbuilding of Clinton township:

Messrs. William McElvain, William Drody, John Smith, John Hunter, Elam Jewett, Aristarchus Walker, Jacob Slyth, Samuel Kinnear, Washington Lakins, Truman Skeels, Joseph Pegg, Edward A. Stanley, Eli M. Lisle, G. S. Innis and Moses Beers. Many of these names are as familiar in the

city and throughout the townships today as they were fifty or sixty years ago and in both periods they were the synonyms of good citizenship.

BLENDON TOWNSHIP.

Blendon township was first named Harrison but later changed to Blendon, as explained further along. The original Harrison township hitherto described having most largely been stricken off Franklin county in the formation of Pickaway, in 1810, the remaining part of it was included in the townships of Hamilton and Madison. In 1825, however, the county commissioner changed the name of Harrison to Blendon responsive to the generally expressed desire of the inhabitants to have the change made. The township, as set off consisted of one originally surveyed five mile square township and designated as township number 2, range 17, United States military lands. The section of the county embracing this township, for some reason, which at this instance is not exactly clear, was not opened to settlement as early as most of the other townships and localities.

Two First Settlers.

The two first settlers in Blendon were Edward Phelps and Isaac Griswold, natives of Windsor, Connecticut, who came into Franklin county in 1806, to make preparations for the coming of their families. It is related that Mr. Phelps was the first white man to chop down a tree in the township. He was well advanced in years when he came to the new country, having been born in 1759, and participated in the war of the Revolution when a young man. He died in 1840 in his eighty-first year. His comrade, Isaac Griswold, lived until about the beginning of the Civil war.

Some Later Comers.

In 1808 several other Connecticut emigrants with their families came to Blendon and joined the two original pioneers. These included Goerge Osborn and Ethan Palmer from Windsor, and Francis Olmsted of Simsbury, Connecticut and his family of sons, of whom was the later General Philo H. Olmsted, one of the most prominent among the earlier mayors of Columbus.

Connecticut Emigrants.

Almost simultaneously with these Connecticut emigrants, there arrived Cruger Wright, John Mattoon and Reuben Carpenter from faraway Vermont; Henry Hane from Pennsylvania; and Isaac Harrison and John and William Cooper from the state of Virginia. A year or two later came Captain John Bishop, Timothy Lee, Gideon W. Hart, the Westervelts and others whose names cannot be recalled.

Two Towns Founded.

Two towns were laid out in the township, one in 1839 and the other in 1849. The present flourishing town of Westerville, the seat of Otterbien

College, was laid out by Matthew Westervelt, and the popular pronunciation of the name seems to have been bestowed on it. The second town to be laid out was Amalthea, a name almost forgotten even in Blendon township. It is better known, and has been for half a century or more, as Central College, once a far-famed seat of learning now a quaint and picturesque village, such as one sees in dim outline in reading many of the classic narrations. It was laid out under the direction of the board of trustees of Central College on the lands of Mr. Timothy Lee in 1949.

Three Postoffices Established.

In 1858 there were three postoffices in the township. They were Blendon Four Corners, first called Harrison, established in 1824, the name of the township then being Harrison as already stated. In 1825 the name of the township was changed from Harrison to Blendon, and the postoffice was renamed Blendon Cross Roads or Four Corners. The second postoffice was established in 1841, and named Blendon Institute. A year later it was changed to Central College. The third was Westerville, established in 1846, the name remaining unchanged. The town has kept fully abreast the minor municipalties at all times, and for a quarter of a century or more has led the procession.

The Pioneer Postmasters.

The first postmaster at Blendon Four Corners was Isaac Griswold, appointed in 1825, and continued by continued re-appointments until 1853, when he was succeeded by his son, Cicero Griswold, whose official tenure was equally extended. There was but one pioneer postmaster at Central College, namely Austin Stibbins, appointed in 1842 and continuing for more than a score of years. The first postmaster of Westerville was Jacob B. Connelly, appointed in 1846; W. W. Whitehead 1850, followed by William Brush; W. W. Whitehead, again, Henry Dyxon, N. M. Hawthorn, James Westervelt and Milton H. Mann who held the office from 1857 to 1860-1.

Religious Denominations.

The most prominent religious denominations in Blendon township in its pioneer days were old school and new school presbyterians, United Brethern and Methodist, all of them possessing their own church edifices and having large congregations.

A Number of Later Pioneers.

The following were among the pioneers and heads of families between 1818 and 1858. Gideon W. Hart, Robert Jameson, Abram Phelps, Welch Rickey, Jared W. Copeland, Easton Sherman, Randall R. Arnold, Alexander Arrison, Homer W. Phelps, Thomas J. Alexander, William H. Grinnell, Ezra Munson, Theson Lee, Asa Bills, John Knox and J. L. Westervelt.

In 1840 the population of Blendon was nine hundred and seventy-two; in 1850 it rose to one thousand three hundred and three; in 1858, one thou-

sand five hundred and seventy-five; in 1900, it had a population, exclusive of Westerville, of two thousand three hundred and sixty; the estimate for 1908, exclusive of Westerville, is two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine. The population of Westerville in 1858 was two hundred and seventy-five; in 1900, one thousand four hundred and sixty-two, estimated in 1908, one thousand six hundred and twenty-one.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township was established on the 6th of September, 1816. It is a regulation township five miles square, township 1, in range 16, United States military lands. Originally it had been a part of Liberty township, and subsequently became a part of Plain until it was detached as stated.

General Jonathan Dayton's Patent.

The first settlements were made in 1802-3, the impetus being given by General Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, the patron saint of Dayton, Ohio, whither he journeyed later. In 1800 General Dayton patented the first or northeast quarter of the township and had it platted in lots of one hundred acres each, and sold the most of these lots "sight unseen" to a number of citizens of New Jersey, who knew nothing of the lands beyond the General's description.

Divided the Lots by Lot.

All the lots, it is said sold at a uniform price supposed to be one dollar an acre or one hundred dollars a lot. At all events it is related that after all the lots had been disposed of at a uniform price they were drawn by cards numbered from one to one hundred. The purchaser of a single lot drew one card the purchasers of two or more lots drew a corresponding number of cards—sometimes the drawer of two or more cards got two or possibly three tracts adjoining or possibly on opposite sides of the quarter township. As a rule the lands were of uniform value, and the drawing was quite satisfactory.

The Pioneers from New Jersey.

The early settlers of the township in so far as they may now be ascertained were Daniel Dague, Moses Ogden, Peter Francisco, William Headley, Michael Stagg, Abraham Stagg, Jacob Tharp, Jacob Smith, John H. Smith, Jonathan Whitehead, Joseph Edgar, John Kelso, Michael Neiswander and Shuah Mann and their families and some of these families reached half a score.

Mills, Villages and Postoffices.

Jefferson township has not yet builded an emporium. In 1853 David Taylor surveyed and platted Grahamsville. It became known to local history as Taylor's Station. The year previous William A. Smith laid out a town

and called it Smithville, but when the locator of postoffices had come and gone, it was transformed into Black Lick postoffice.

Some Pioneer Postmasters.

The first postmaster at Black Lick, which became a postoffice in 1852, was Thomas McCollum. In 1856 he was succeeded by C. S. Morris, in 1857 and Morris, in turn was succeeded in 1857 by Ezekiel Campton, who continued beyond the line of pioneer demarcation, and until some time in the early '60s. The first postoffice in the township was established at Headley's Corners and named Ovid postoffice in 1832, and Dr. Ezekiel Whitehead was appointed first postmaster. He held the office four years and was succeeded by William Headly, who looked after its affairs for something like a score of years.

The First Grist Mill.

Bread was an insistent problem in pioneer days and the man who erected a gristmill in a neighborhood was brevetted a benefactor, and put in the line of regular promotion. In 1811-12 Jacob Tharp erected and put in operation the first gristmill on Black Lick creek. Later on it was more generally known as the Somersville Mill and eventually passed into the ownership of Thomas Rees. The third or southwest quarter of Jefferson township was held intact by the heirs of L. Brien until 1850, when they sold and conveyed it to David Taylor in consideration of ten dollars per acre. It was on this purchase that Mr. Taylor laid out the town of Grahamsville now known and designated as Black Lick postoffice.

Midway and Later Pioneers.

Among the heads of families who came into and settled in Jefferson township between 1816 and 1858 were Henderson Crabb, William Dean, John Inks, Isaac Painter, Andrew Allison, George Beals, Michael Nieswender, Peter Mills, Jacob Smith, Jr., Charles L. Morris and William S. Armsted. The population of the township in 1840 was one thousand and forty; in 1850, one thousand two hundred and thirty-six; in 1900, nine hundred and sixty-four and in 1908 is estimated at one thousand.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

In 1813 when Norwich township was surveyed and established, it extended across the river, including what is now the south end of Perry township. It should be remembered in this connection that where the county was originally divided into townships in 1803, what is now Norwich township was a part of Franklin; and when Washington was surveyed and organized in 1809, it then constituted a part of that township until the year 1813.

The First Village in Norwich.

No village existed in the township until toward the end of the year 1853, when the village of Hilliard was laid out by John R. Hilliard. The Columbus, Piqua and Indiana railroad now a part of the great Pennsylvania system was then built and Hilliards station thereon was established in the village. Five years after its establishment, Hilliards was described as "quite a small village of probably a dozen families, two grocery stores and a postoffice." In 1908, after a lapse of half a century it is a more pretentious and business like place—a pretty rural village in a beautiful section of the county and in close touch with the state capital.

Hilliards Postoffice.

Prior to the establishment of Hilliards, and in 1852, a postoffice had been established at Smiley's Corners in the township with David Smiley as postmaster. In 1854, the postoffice at Smiley's Corners was discontinued by the United States government and a postoffice established at Hilliards of which Thomas W. Dobyns was postmaster for a long series of years.

Gristmills and Sawmills.

Norwich township did not lack these adjuncts to civilization and progress, the Scioto furnishing ample water power. A grist mill was erected on the Scioto, about 1843, by Joseph Corban at a point where Samuel Wilcox had previously erected a sawmill. These mills were subsequently known as Howard's Mills and for a long time did a large business. As early as 1857 there was a steam sawmill at Hilliards, and two or three others at other points of the township. This innovation soon revolutionized the earlier lumber business.

Old Families.

Among the oldest families at the period of 1850-58 in Norwich and of the first comers were those of Benjamin Britton, William Armisted, Asa Davis, Asa Wilcox, John Hart, Moses Hart, David Thomas, Daniel Buck, Ezekial Lattimer, David Smiley, Daniel D. Lattimner and Daniel Brunk. Half a century ago the leading religious denominations in the township were Methodists and United Brethern. The Methodists possessed a church of their own near the residence of David Smiley, and also held services in two or three of the district schoolhouses. The United Brethern held their services at the time, at what was then known as Carter's schoolhouse.

Some Additional Pioneers.

Among the other prominent early settlers and their families in the township were those of Thomas Backus, Ebenezer Richards, Robert Eliott, Amaziah Hutchinson, John McCan, L. L. Lattimer, John Weeden, George

Black, Miner Pickle, Miskell Saunders, Henry McCracken, Benjamin Scofield, John T. Britton, John Caldwell, James H. Ralston and John Caldwell.

How He Lived and Died.

In this township resided a good citizen, Squire Miskell Saunders, above named, an intense democrat and the devoted friend of President Andrew Jackson. Some Whig neighbors, either in jest or seriously, said that he would not want it known after he was dead that he was a Democrat, and that it was incompatible for a good Christian to be a member of the democratic party. He passed away October 16, 1848, aged fifty-eight, and by his direction this inscription was placed on his tombstone which may be still seen in the country graveyard. "He died a Christian and a Democrat."

The population of Norwich township in 1840 was seven hundred and thirty-one; in 1850, one thousand and fifty-three; in 1858, one thousand one hundred and fifteen; in 1900, one thousand four hundred and eighty-one. Of this three hundred and seventy-six resided in the village of Hilliards. The population of the village in 1908, is roundly estimated at four hundred, and the township, one thousand five hundred.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

As singular as it may appear at this time, Jackson township for a number of years enjoyed the distinction of being the backwoods township in the county, and the farthest away from any place and all places of any of its sister townships. But with the construction many years ago of the Harrisburg pike, the Franklin pike, and the Cottage Mill pike, all the inconveniences were removed, and modern roadmaking has added to its nearness to all desirable points and it has grown in population and productions as rapidly as any of the rest of the sisterhood, except in the now extinct Montgomery township, of course.

Some of the Original Settlers.

The township was detached from Franklin, and organized as Jackson township in the year 1815, and was so named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, who had just covered himself and his country with military glory in the battle of New Orleans, or rather on the Plains of Chalamette, below the city. Among the early settlers of the town were William Brown, Nicholas Haun, Jonas Orders, William Badger, Woolry Conrad, William Sinnet, and the large Branckeridge, Boror, Strader and Goldsmith families.

Grove City Laid Out.

There was neither village nor postoffice in Jackson township until 1852. In that year William F. Breck laid out the present pretty suburban town, the postoffice of Grove City was established, and Mr. Breck was made postmaster. In 1857 he was succeeded by Randolph Higgy.

Grove City Fifty Years Ago.

The founder was an optimist, as one must conclude when he scans the following description of the city by William T. Martin, for one of the Gazetteers of 1858:

"Grove City now contains about thirty families, two stores, one tavern, one physician, a large school and three churches—a Lutheran, a German Reformed and a Presbyterian. The Methodists also hold their meetings in the same house with the Presbyterians. Besides these churches there are in the township three others of the Methodist denomination; the Hopewell on the Jackson turnpike, a wooden building erected some years before, near the Shadesville pike, and Hickory Seminary, erected since both the above for the double purpose of church and schoolhouse. Rev. Benjamin Britton of Norwich township used to preach occasionally for the New Lights in Jackson and Rev. Chandler Rogers of Perry for the Universalists."

Jackson township is a fine agricultural section of the county, and its rural and village population is of the substantial kind. While it was a little slow in the building of grist and saw mills in the earlier years, as well as the smaller workshops which characterize the growth of progressive sections and communities, it is now well to the front in all these.

Growth of Population.

In 1840, Jackson township had a population of seven hundred and eighty-four; in 1850 it had risen to one thousand five hundred and fifty; in 1858, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five; in 1900, two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine, including the six hundred and fifty-six population of Grove City. The estimated population of the township in 1908 is, in round numbers, two thousand five hundred, of which seven hundred is in the town of Grove City.

Some of the Pioneer People.

Among the heads of families settling in the township prior to 1850 were William C. Duff, William Seeds, Jacob Deimer, John Gantz, Joshua Glanville, Robert Seeds, John Dunn, Isaac Miller, H. D. Mitchell, Isaac White and E. C. Brett.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Prairie was originally set off and organized in the year 1819. Then, however, its bounds extended farther north and took in a very considerable territory which is now an integral part of Brown township. The whole originally was embraced in Franklin township.

The Three Original Families.

The three original families in Prairie were the Samuel Higgins, the Shadrack Postle and the William Mannon, but these families were in one re-

spect, if not in others, put into penumbra, if not wholly eclipsed by the arrival of a Virginia family in 1813, these emigrants coming to Franklin county via Chillicothe, Ross county, where they tarried a brief season and then came up to the higher latitude of the Scioto country.

Clover Blossoms and Buds.

In the year last named "The Clover Settlement" was made by Father and Mother Clover, sons Peter, Joshua, Jacob, Solomon, Henry, Samuel, Philip, John, William and Aaron Clover, and daughters Mary and Jane Clover fourteen in all. However, this was not the largest family, perhaps, that there was in Franklin county during the first half century of its existence, the thing most noted at that period was the great disparity of the sexes —eleven to three.

Two Pioneer Nimrods.

Two of these boys, Solomon and Samuel (how suggestive their names of other pursuits) like Nimrod, were mighty hunters, or to give it in the more expressive and less Biblical form of expression current in that day, they were "Brag Hunters," beyond which there are no degrees of comparison. They were extremely fond of hunting, made many excursions into the surrounding woods, filled with panthers, wolves, bears, wild turkeys, deer and many other kinds of beasts and birds, and they never failed to bring home the trophies of their prowess. They never came home empty-handed. Solomon was especially successful in the chase. He led every competitor in the taking of bear, deer and wolves, and that at a time when wolf scalps were worth three dollars—equal to about twenty-four dollars today, relatively speaking—as a stimulus.

A Hunter to the Last.

He lived up to the era of the great Civil war, fond of his gun and the excitement of the chase, and when nearing four score, after this section of the state was cleared up, he went annually in the hunting season, into northwestern Ohio where big game still abounded.

The first justice of the peace elected in Prairie township was Peter Clover, and he was noted as the "Just Squire," and there is a Squire Clover in Prairie township who traces his lineage back to that model judge of the people's court.

Town and Mere Attempts.

In so far as the building of towns is concerned, there was one success and there were two failures in Prairie township. When the National Road was constructed in 1836, Thomas Graham laid out the town of Alton, and a postoffice was established therein. Shortly after Alton had been founded, Messrs. James Bryden and Adam Brotherlin laid out Rome, about two miles east of Alton, so that the latter had a very distinguished rival. Competition

was lively for a few years, but Alton continued and Rome discontinued. Fifty was the high-water mark of its population.

In 1832, Job Postle laid out and plotted the town of Lafayetteville. This town never progressed further than its delineation on paper. However, it has produced fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., for more than sixty years.

Postmaster and Pioneers.

The postoffice of Alton is still doing business, and the village itself is not a sleepy one. John Graham was the first postmaster, followed by Mervin Stiarwalt, David P. Cole, Solomon Putnam, Goodhue McGill and A. W. Shearer, who held the office up to the early '60s.

Among the other pioneers were Francis Downing, Israel P. Brown, William Stiarwalt, George Richey, Russell N. Grinnold, John G. Neff, Reuben Golliday, Thomas O'Hara, David Howard, Thomas J. Moorman, John Gantz, Samuel Kell, Andrew W. Shearer and Smith Postle.

A local writer in 1855 says "There are three Methodist churches in this township; one at Clovers' settlement, and one in the south part of the township known as the Henderson church. There is a German Lutheran church about two miles north of Rome, a hewed, log building which serves both for church and schoolhouse. In this a well conducted German school is taught."

In 1840 the township had a population of six hundred and six; in 1850, one thousand and forty three; in 1858, one thousand one hundred and seventy-two; in 1900, one thousand five hundred and eighty-two; in 1908, estimated one thousand six hundred and fifty.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Two half townships, in acreage, were welded together in 1820, forming Perry township, these fractions, bounding on the Scioto are in range 19, United States Military lands. Perry township has an extreme length of ten miles, north and south, along the meanderings of the Scioto river, and is from one to three miles wide according to these meanderings. Originally it was a part of Liberty township; then a part of Washington; next attached to Norwich and in 1820 organized as at present.

Without a Postoffice.

Owing to the fact that there were no postoffices in the township at the middle of the century and still later, the residents received their mail, some at Dublin, others at Worthington and still others at Columbus, according to proximity. The nearest approach to a town was Shattucksburg, so called because of the selling of some building lots by Simon Shattuck which eventually brought several families close together.

Early Mills.

In 1813-14 Thomas Backus erected mills on the Scioto, which for a time bore his name; later they were known as McCoy's Mills, then as Matere's

Mills and finally Marble Cliff Mills. In 1858 these mills had been successfully operated for forty-five years and continued to do a profitable business long afterward.

Near these mills in early days in a rocky cliff was a famous den of rattle snakes, or rather a series of such dens, which was terror to young and old. The snakes disappeared long ago, but no explanation as to the cause of their disappearance is vouchsafed by the ancient chroniclers; so also, the records are silent as to the number of fatal snake bites.

Gen. Kosciusko's Perry Township Land.

There was a body of five hundred acres of land of great historical interest. It was patented to General Thaddeus Kosciusko, by the United States government as part payment for his services in the war of the Revolution. Shortly after the Revolutionary war this Polish patriot returned to his native land, which soon became involved in a defensive war with Russia. Kosciusko was appointed to the command of the army of defense and fell defeated and severely wounded on the battlefield and was taken prisoner, the poet describing the effect of the action in the couplet:

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."

Kosciusko was carried to St. Petersburg as a prisoner of war where he was detained for a time, then going to France, where he died in October, 1817. When his death was announced in congress, the gifted General William Henry Harrison, who was a member from Ohio, moved an adjournment in honor of the great patriot, and delivered the most brilliant and touching eulogy that had ever been listened to in the stately chamber. General Kosciusko transferred his Perry township lands to others before going back to Europe and some defect in the indorsement subsequently led to litigation between his heirs and the assignee.

Leading Perry Township Pioneers.

Among the leading pioneers of the township were Asaph Allen, Chandler Rogers, Uriah Clark, Robert Boyd, Amaziah Hutchinson, Samuel S. Davis, Jacob Leaf, Richardson Gale, Jr., John Hutchinson, Daniel Beard, William Mitchel, John Swisher, Jacob Poppaw, Barzilla Billingsly and Isaac Davidson.

The population of the township in 1850 was one thousand one hundred and nineteen; in 1858 one thousand two hundred and forty-five; in 1900 one thousand six hundred and seventy-six; 1908, estimated, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

The eighteenth and penultimate township organized in Franklin county (Marion being the last) was Brown, was organized in 1830; Norwich, Prairie

and Washington townships contributed nearly equal amounts of territory in its formation. Originally it was embraced in Franklin township.

The Darby Creek Settlers.

Along Darby creek, as far back as 1810, or twenty years before the township was set off and organized, there were some improvements and a small settlement formed.

These, the original founders of the township, were James Boyd, John Hayden, John Patterson, and W. Renier and their families. Other settlers came in at intervals until 1825, but they located along the Darby banks, until a number of Welsh families came in 1825, and up to 1835 and began numerous interior settlements and the township began to show as much progress as many of the older ones.

In 1837 Isaac Hayden erected a saw mill on Darby, and later, when the Urbana and Western Railway was in process of building, a steam sawmill was erected which furnished the cumbersome railway timbers on which the strap iron was laid in that day in lieu of the present steel rails.

Postoffice Established.

Darby postoffice was established in 1848 and Joseph O'Harra was appointed as the first postmaster and he held the office for ten or twelve years. An association of negroes bought a tract of land in the township in 1847, and erected a seminary, which, for a time, had a precarious existence. At the middle of the century there was a single church in the township and it belonged to the Methodists. The schoolhouses, however, were open for church services to all denominations.

Pioneer Families.

Among the other pioneer families in the township were those of Jacob Rogers, James Langton, John D. Acton, Paul Alder, William Walker, Henry Francis, James Huggett, Chauncey Beach, N. E. Fares, George M. Clover and John Kilgore.

The Population.

In 1840 the population of the township was four hundred and twenty-five; in 1850, six hundred and eighty-one; in 1858, seven hundred and thirty-nine; in 1900, eight hundred and in 1908, estimated eight hundred and seventy-five.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township was organized February 24, 1873. It lies in a narrow strip in the form of a half bracket, along the eastern line of the city (originally Montgomery township) and partially across the northern and

southern boundaries almost half encircling the city proper. The township was named after William Marion, Sr., who came to Ohio from Boston, Massachusetts, in 1807, accompanied by William Palmer. In 1807 he married Sally Waite, who came from Johnstown, New York, with her father, Jenks Waite, in the previous year. He died in 1837 at the age of fifty. William Marion in connection with his brother, Nathaniel Marion, owned between eighteen hundred and two thousand acres of refugees lands in Truro and Marion townships, which they had purchased shortly after their arrival on favorable terms.

First Settlement and Settlers.

The first settlement was made in Marion along Alum in 1799. Among the first settlers were John White and wife, Colonel E. C. Livingston and wife of New York, David Nelson, Colonel Frankenburg, an officer of the Hanoverian army, George Turner, William Show, William Reed, John Starr, Nathaniel Hamlin, John McGown, Andrew Culbertson, William Moobrey, Thomas Hamilton, Alfred E. Stuart, David Aultman, Jacob Hare, John Wallace and Herman Ochs.

Population.

The population of Marion township in 1900 numbered five thousand five hundred and thirteen, and in 1908 it is estimated at something over eight thousand, while almost the whole of it is within the assimilating influence of the constantly expanding city.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

Montgomery township was organized in 1807 (originally it was a part of Liberty township). When organized it was limited to four and a half miles square, being half a mile smaller or two sides than the standard military land township. It was the western township in the refugee lands and its western boundary was the Scioto river. As has been stated the city of Columbus is coextensive with Montgomery township, with recent additions on all sides of the township, and covers more than double the area of the originally surveyed township. The first settlements within its borders were along the banks of Alum creek and to all intents and purposes may be regarded as synonymous with the early settlements of what was later organized into Marion township on the east, south and west, and were made in 1799 and 1800. In 1801 a settlement was made in the northwestern corner of the township by John Hunter on the banks of the "Whetstone," the early name for the Olentangy river. Soon after Hunter came into that section, he was joined by William Shaw, John Starr, Sr., Nathaniel Hamlin and John McGown and their families.

At that time the whole of the present site of Columbus was a dense forest and in places a tangled wilderness, inhabited by bears, wolves, panthers and other wild animals, and where the statehouse now stands, was the

habitant of wild animals. This wilderness was slowly reclaimed, so that in a quarter of a century it was the site of a thriving village and the capital of a great state. In 1812, it was beginning to show promise of becoming an important township, and proudly boasted of the Nelson and Eberly Mills on Alum creek that gave the township great prestige, in connection with the shops and factories in the town itself. In the district lying south of the statehouse, and "out in the woods" in the parlance of the day, was N. Gregory's very considerable distillery. In 1843 Messrs. C. Colgate and Julius J. Wood purchased it and changed it into a starch factory, which for more than a quarter of a century was the leading manufactory of the kind in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and equal to any in the east. The business was conducted by the firm of C. Colgate & Company for some years and was then changed to Clark & Wood, Sumner Clark having purchased the interest of Mr. Colgate. The large establishment was destroyed by fire in 1852, but was rebuilt on a more extensive scale and continued to do a profitable business after the Civil war.

Among the earlier settlers in various parts of the township were the families of Michael Fisher, John Shields, Michael Patton, James Marshall, William Long, Eli C. King, Townsend Nichols, William Richardson, David W. Deshler, Thomas Wood, Davies Francis, John Kelly, Warren Jenkins, James Cherry, Alexander Patton, J. P. Bruck, Daniel Evans, William Haddock, Nathan Brooks, William Field and John G. Miller.

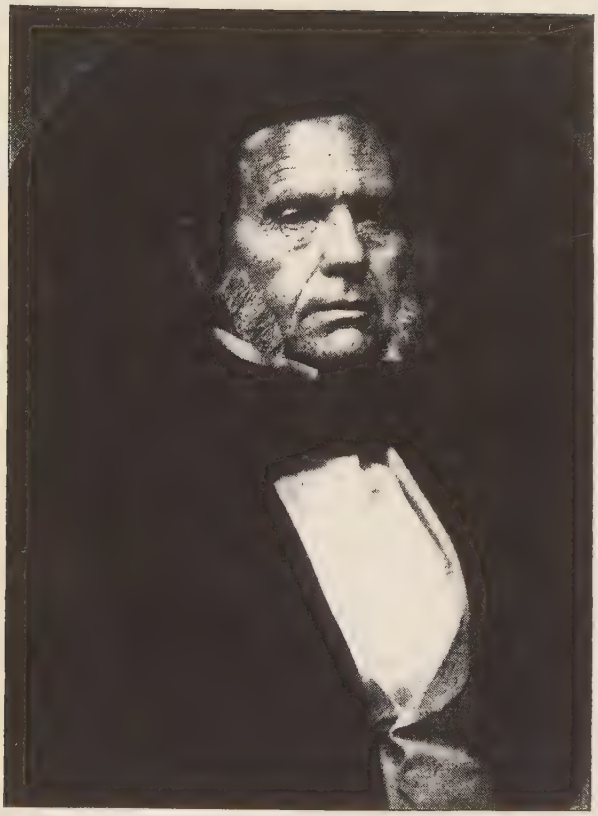
Three Offices Abolished.

Public officers seldom resign and remunerative public offices are seldom abolished. But in both cases there are exceptions. The Franklin county exception was in the matter of the offices of county collector, county assessor and judge of the superior court. The two offices first named were not only important, but remunerative, taking into consideration the necessary qualifications of the incumbent.

The County Collector.

This office was created by act of the legislature in 1803. From 1803 to 1806, the chattel or personalty tax was collected by the township assessors and turned over to the county treasurer, while the land tax, both local or resident, and foreign was collected by the assessor for the county and by him deposited with the treasurer.

The following persons were chosen to this office during its continuance, the date of their selection preceding their names respectively. 1803, Benjamin White; 1804, Adam Hosack; 1808, Elias N. Delashmut; 1811, John M. White; 1812, Samuel Shannon; 1815, Francis Stewart; 1818, Jacob Kellar; 1822, Andrew Dill; 1823, Aurora Buttles; 1824, Peter Sells; 1826, Robert Brotherton. In 1837 the office was abolished and the collection of taxes devolved on the county treasurer.



DAVID W. DESHLER, COLUMBUS.

The County Assessor.

This official fixed the basis of taxation by assessing all forms of values upon real, personal and mixed property. Tax values had been ascertained by various methods previously, and largely by local or township assessors, and special boards provided from time to time, as exigency required. The act creating the office of county assessor was passed February 3, 1825. The first assessor was appointed by the commissioners and thereafter they were chosen at the regular October election.

The following persons served in that capacity beginning their official duties and serving as indicated. 1825-27, James Kilbourne; 1827-35, John Swisher; 1835-37 James Graham; 1837-41, William Donigan. The office was abolished in 1841 and substantially the former system was revived, which, in some respects, is preserved in the present more elaborate system of fixing assessments.

The Superior Court.

By an act of the legislature at its session in 1856-7, the superior court of the city of Columbus was created having practically common pleas jurisdiction, and, presumably, for the purpose of hearing and determining cases arising within the municipality. The term was for five years, but the court was, after a brief period, abolished.

Two judges of this court were men of distinguished legal abilities. They were Fitch J. Matthews and William J. Baldwin.

Franklin County in the Legislature.

During the whole period of the state's existence, and the county's organization, 1803, Franklin has been represented in the senate and the house of representatives, either as an independent constituency, or as a part of a legislative district. Herewith are given, the names of those legislators, in their order of election, grouped in decades for the sake of convenience, and as a compendious reference to the more elaborate legislative histories that are accessible in the libraries. While the name of each senator and representative is given, with the decade in which he served, it by no means follows that the terms of his service is given, some served but a single term; others numerous terms and some served throughout an entire decade, and into a second or even in a third—their names occur only once in each decade when it is due to appear.

From 1803 to 1851 members of the house were elected annually and the members of the senate biennially and the original terms being so allotted that one half of the senators would be elected at the annual election. But under the constitution adopted in 1851, both branches of the general assembly were made elective biennially, concurrent with the election of the governor. Theoretically, there were to be biennial sessions of the legislature, but in practice this was not the case, there having been adjourned sessions during one-half the period between 1851 and the present.

The State Senators.

The following were the senators during the several decades:

Between 1803 and 1810.

Abraham Claypool, Joseph Kerr, Joseph Foos, Duncan McArthur.

Between 1810 and 1820.

Joseph Foos, John Barr, Thomas Johnson, Richard Hooker.

Between 1820 and 1830.

Joseph Foos, Henry Brown, James Kooken, Joseph Olds.

Between 1830 and 1840.

Joseph Olds, William Doherty, Ralph Osborn, Elias Florence, John L. Green.

Between 1840 and 1850.

John L. Green, Alexander Waddell, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., John Chaney, Alfred Kelly, Jennet Stutson, William Dennison, Jr., Abraham Thompson.

The Representatives.

The following were the representatives during the same period of time:

Between 1803 and 1810.

William Chreighton, Sr., Michael Baldwin, Elias Laugham, Nathaniel Massie, James Dunlap, John Blair.

Between 1810 and 1820.

John Barr, Gustavus Swan, Thomas Johnson, William Ludlow, Thomas Moore, John A. McDowell.

Between 1820 and 1830.

John R. Parish, David Smith, James Kilbourne, George W. Williams, Thomas C. Flournoy, Joseph Ridgway, William Doherty.

Between 1830 and 1840.

Joseph Ridgway, Philo H. Olmsted, Francis Stewart, M. B. Wright, Adam Read, Alfred Kelly, Robert Neil, James Kilbourne, John W. Andrews, Bulkly Comstock.

Between 1840 and 1850.

James C. Reynolds, Nathaniel Medberry, Joseph Chenowith, Cornelius Crum, Samuel Parsons, Charles McCloud, Joseph Ridgway, Jr., Jeremiah Clark, John Noble, Aaron F. Perry, George Taylor, David Gregory, James M. Dalzell, Elizah Carney, Charles L. Eaton, Wray Thomas.

Between 1850 and 1860.

Edward Courtright, Edward A. Stanley, Hiram Henderson, Alexander Thompson, George M. Parsons, James H. Smith, Hugh L. Chaney, William R. Rankin.

Between 1860 and 1870.

George L. Converse, Benjamin L. Reese, Otto Dressel, John G. Edwards, Adin G. Hibbs, J. R. Marshall, Col. T. Mann, William L. Ross.

Between 1870 and 1880.

Llewellyn Baber, Clark White, William L. Ross, John R. Rickley, George L. Converse, John H. Heitmann, John C. Groom, Henry J. Booth.

Between 1880 and 1890.

John C. Groom, Benjamin L. Reese, William T. Wallace, John B. Hall, William Bell, Jr., Casper Loewenstein, Allen O. Myers, Edward W. Young, Hugh L. Chaney, William Shepard, Henry C. Taylor, John B. Lawlor, Lot L. Smith.

Between 1890 and 1900.

John B. Lawlor, Lot L. Smith, Albert D. Heffner, David P. Boyer, Philip H. Bruck, Benjamin F. Gayman, William Felton, Eugene Lane, Charles Merion, Jr., Charles Q. Davis, James R. Kilbourne, William Merryman, William M. Payne, E. J. Brackem.

Between 1900 and 1910.

Charles Merion, Jr., E. W. Tuller, Ferd H. Heywood, Thomas H. Clark, E. J. Bracken, John F. McNamee, James A. Cannon, John B. Denune, Hiram S. Bronson, Richard R. Reynolds, Carl L. Braun, William Curtis Whitney, Hanley R. Jones, George M. Ertley.

Between 1850 and 1860.

John Cradlebaugh, Samuel Bartlitt, Alfred Kelly, Augustus L. Perrill.

Between 1860 and 1870.

Augustus L. Perrill, George L. Converse, Ansel T. Walling, Robert Hutcheson.

Between 1870 and 1880.

Adin G. Hibbs, John G. Thompson, William Miller, Charles Krimmell.

Between 1880 and 1900.

Aaron R. Van Cleaf, William T. Wallace, Moses B. Earnhart, Thaddeus E. Cromley, Nial R. Hysell, John C. L. Pugh.

Between 1900 and 1910.

Edward D. Howard, William M. Thompson, Ballard Yates, Thomas Hugh Ricketts, Renick W. Dunlap, U. S. Brandt, Benjamin F. Gayman, Alonzo H. Tuttle.

The Postffice Index.

The growth of Columbus during the century (1808-1908) is clearly exhibited by the annexed comparisons, the terms of the second and third period indicating the growth of postal facilities proportioned to the increase of population. In 1808 no postoffice existed east of the river. It was located west of the river in what is now the west side of Columbus: then designated Franklinton. These comparisons are self-explanatory.

1808, Adam Hosack, postmaster; one clerk.

1858, Samuel Medary, postmaster; one chief clerk; five additional clerks; one messenger and porter.

1908, H. W. Krumm, postmaster; Francis M. Leonard, deputy postmaster; seven departments (stamp, mailing box, money order, registry, general delivery, special delivery); clerks and general employes, two hundred and fifty-nine: Carriers, one hundred and fifteen; substitute carriers, eighteen. Number of sub-stations, twenty-three. Number of rural free delivery routes, seven.

Postoffices in Franklin County, 1908-9.

Alton, Amlin, Black Lick, Brice, Briggsdale, Camp Chase, Canal Winchester, Clintonville, Columbus Barracks, Dublin, East Columbus, Elmwood, Flint, Gahanna, Galloway, Georgesville, Grogan, Grove City, Groveport, Harrisburg, Hayden, Hilliards, Leonard, Linden Heights, Lockbourne, Marble Cliff, Milo, New Albany, North Columbus, Reynoldsburg, Shadesville, Shepard, South Columbus, Valley Crossing, Westerville, Worthington.

Postmasters of Columbus.

The following persons have been the postmasters of Columbus since the establishment of the office on the east side of Scioto. Previously the mails had been received at the Franklinton postoffice on the west side of the river, which office was discontinued soon after. The figures preceding the names indicate the accession of each postmaster to the office successively in their order. They were:

1816, Joel Buttles; 1829, Bela Latham; 1829, William Moody; 1833, Bela Latham; 1841, John G. Miller; 1845, Jacob Medary; 1849, Samuel Medary; 1849, Aaron F. Perry; 1853, Thomas Sparrow; 1857, Thomas Miller; 1859, Joseph Dowdall; 1860, John Graham; 1867, Julius J. Wood; 1871, James M. Comly; 1877, A. D. Rogers; 1881, L. D. Myers; 1885, DeWitt C. Jones; 1889, Andrew Gardiner; 1893, F. M. Senter; 1897, Robert M. Rownd; 1906, Harry W. Krumm.

Bela Latham filled a vacancy of less than a year in 1829, and later served from 1833 to 1841. In 1849 Samuel Medary filled a brief vacancy covering less than a year. The tenure of the office of postmaster partly by law and partly by custom, is four years, and the changes mostly follow the election and inauguration of a president, all the leading offices, with but few exceptions are filled by the political adherents of the president, who are in sympathy with his policies whatever they may be.

The County's Progress in Population.

The population of Franklin county, beginning with the opening year of each decade since 1800, is a striking illustration of the county's uniform progress since its organization or more precisely speaking, pending its organization in 1803, while it was yet a part of the northwest territory as was the rest of Ohio up to the meeting of the first general assembly March 1, 1803. The beginning, the growth and the ultimate of the population in one hundred and six years may be thus stated by decades.

1800—250. 1810—3,486. 1820—10,172. 1830—14,741. 1840—25,049. 1850—42,909. 1860—50,361. 1870—63,019. 1880—89,797. 1890—124,087. 1900—164,460. 1909—250,000.

An Almost Uniform Growth.

For the latter year, the population is estimated with the directory of the city of Columbus, and the school enumeration of both the city and the county,

as the basis for the estimate. It will be observed that while the per cent of increase for each decade varies, sometimes going above ten per cent annually and sometimes falling below it, the average is ten, and thus conforms to the same uniform progress of the city and county along all the other lines of activity and progress as has been heretofore pointed out and commented on.

The County's Progress in Wealth.

In discussing the progress of the county and the city in wealth there is a reliable basis on which to erect the money values of the realty within its limits. The county, as now described by metes and bounds, contained originally, and still retains, very nearly 327,700 acres. The United States government itself fixed an original value upon it, to-wit: One dollar per acre, so that at the beginning the entire acreage was valued at $327,700.

A little later when the government advanced the value to $1.25 per acre it was worth $415,700 and shortly after that, when the government price was fixed a $2.00 per acre for what remained unentered, it may be said to have been worth $655,400, or something less than one-fourth of the present selling price of one of the ordinary squares in the business district of the city of Columbus.

Nearest the Correct Values.

In 1830 the agricultural lands were rated at a valuation of $2,065,195; the village property at $208,950 and personalty (or as then designated, chattels) at $375,155, a total of $2,649,300, which was probably nearer the true value of the property of the county than has ever been made since at any assessment.

City and Village Values Increase.

In 1840 city and village real estate advanced in values more rapidly than did the farm lands, and personalty began to make a more important showing. They were at that time, in fact, separated; some 27,000 acres of city and village lands were taken from the purely agricultural lands, leaving to the latter 300,000 acres.

The Half Century Figures.

In 1850, the close of a half century, agricultural lands, were accorded a valuation of approximately $5,000,000; city and village realty $6,000,000; personalty $4,000,000, a total of $15,000,000.

In 1890 the valuations were: Farm lands $16,525,370; city and village real estate $32,839,610; chattels $18,492,050; a total of $67,857,040.

In 1900 the valuation of farm lands was fixed at $13,338,400; the city and village at $54,385,160; the personalty or chattels at $20,649,560; making the total "assessed" values $88,372,720.

At a proportionate increase the totals of these three items in 1908-9 would be $97,209,992, or in round numbers $100,000,000.

But these "assessed" values are fictitious values, made under the shrewd idea, or erroneous impression, it is hard to say which, that under valuation will reduce fixed charges, which are fixed independent of valuation, to meet public expenditures.

The selling price of lands in the agricultural districts for five years past indicate that the real value of the 300,000 acres exceeds $30,000,000, instead of falling below $14,000,000.

The Actual Present Values.

The actual values of city and village realty as shown by the average selling prices for five years, is $190,338,060, instead of $54,385,160.

The value of personal (chattel) property, including moneys, credits, investments in securities, etc., is very much more than the sum of $20,649,560 placed on the duplicate and is at least $103,000,000, instead of the sum returned, and the total of the three items properly assessed at their real value would stand at $325,000,000 for 1900, and $350,000,000 in 1908-9.

These are the true values of all the property in the county, and are generally so recognized by men of affairs and financial knowledge and experience.

The mistaken idea that low valuations on property at say 25 or 33 per cent of the real value, can effect the fixed charge of annual taxes is responsible for the whole system of undervaluation, as though it makes any difference whether the duplicate was $100,000 or $500,000 or any sum above or below these when the sum total to be collected was $7,500; $75,000 or other fixed sum for specified uses.

Bad Result of Undervaluation.

The only effect of the undervaluation is to make the man with $1,000 assessed against him pay the greatest amount of taxes proportionally. One may be generous enough to say, and say truthfully, that neither selfishness nor dishonesty has led to his pernicious system of undervaluation and its consequent inequalities, and that it is the result of mistaken ideas. But it does injustice to municipalities, counties and states, as well as to a large proportion of their citizens.

Effects of the System.

As an instance of the effects of the system, we may point out that if the tax rate of the county is three per cent and the sum of taxes to be realized is $3,250,000, would it not be wiser to assess all property at its actual value, say $325,000,000 and collect one per cent, than to collect three per cent upon say $97,000,000. In the ridiculously low valuation the millions are placed beyond the ken of the tax collector but the thousands and ten thousand cannot escape the inverted optic of the collector. The state or the county possessing the ordinary advantages, and which can place all real values on the duplicate, and thus bring the tax rate to one per cent, the normal under our

The house built by Robert Taylor (a refugee from Truro Township, Nova Scotia, because he sympathized with the colonists in the American War of the Revolution) in Truro Township, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1807.

governmental system, fairly well administered, will draw men of business and enterprise and desirability from all directions. The reasons are obvious.

Not Exceptional Cases.

This county and state are not exceptional in this respect, although it is somewhat sharply marked when considered in connection with the advance in all other lines. Taking the duplicate as the test of the growth in wealth for the century, it has scarcely been four hundred per cent. In all other lines of activity and progress, as well as in all the graces of modern civilization, the percentage of advance has in no instance fallen below one thousand.

Discredits the County.

Men of ordinary powers of observation are fully aware that the progressive increase of the county's wealth and property values has not fallen behind, but has fully come up to the standard. The undervaluations on the duplicate stand to the discredit of one of the wealthiest and most prosperous counties in the Ohio valley, from which only a better and truer system of assessment can redeem it.

The Remedy in Sight.

Nor is it too much to believe that the remedy will be applied in the near future. With no direct tax by the state, and no state board of equalization, to make the industrious and well managed counties help bear the tax burdens of others less industrious, or less wisely managed, each county can afford to put every dollar's actual value, reducing its ordinary tax burden to one per cent or less, annually, and then all values will readily come upon the duplicate and the tax dodger will be a thing of the past.

CHAPTER XV.

SOME OF THOSE WHO CAME OVER.

That business activity is not the foe of longevity, is a fact readily demonstrable in every mart and business center. That it is the case in Columbus, is shown in what follows later.

Business Men From the 35th to 66th Degree.

Appended are the names of a number of business men nearly all of whom are still active in business, who have been so engaged in Columbus

for from thirty-five to sixty-six years. Nor are they bent and decrepit men, feeble and slow with lack-luster eyes, looking askance for the Oslerian executioners to smite them; but men strong of body and mind full of optimism, and proper human ambitions and aspirations; clear of eye and voice and not uncertain of step; abreast the times and interested in all that makes for the advancement of the race.

A Striking Monograph.

This list by no means comprises all the eligibles in the city, scores of others, evidently too bashful to concede the facts and join the procession, when the mastering officer of history called them into line. Too modest and shrinking, in fact, to have their names and ages enrolled in the state capital's centennial annals. The following named gentlemen, however, were young enough to remember back to their beginnings, and their names are set down in the reverse order: That is to say, the highest degrees appear at the top and go down from the highest to the lowest, with the privilege remaining over to the reader to follow the Sanskrit and read from the bottom of the page upward.

The Sixty-sixth Degree.

William Greene Deshler, banker, has attained his distinction. He entered the banking business as teller of the Clinton Bank at the corner of Broad and High, where now stands the Deshler National Bank, founded by him and in which he is still the important factor. He resides at 68 East Broad. He has always been a banker at the "old stand."

The Sixty-second Degree.

Charles Hardy, banker, became collection clerk of the City Bank of Columbus, January 2, 1846; was elected cashier of the Exchange Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, January 7, 1856; has filled the position as cashier since that date; is cashier at this writing of the Deshler National Bank. Residence 46 South Sixth street.

The Fifty-ninth Degree.

John W. Brown, manufacturer, began as drug clerk in 1849. Three years later he became a railway conductor out of Columbus. Later he entered manufacturing and is now the head of a manufacturing company for the production of vehicle lamp and mill and mine supplies, etc.

The Fifty-ninth Degree.

Dr. William F. Schwartz, druggist, is one of the two fifty-niners. He entered Denig's drug store in Columbus in 1849. His health failing, he took the newspaper cure in 1855, becoming pressman and circulator of the Ohio Statesman, under Governor Samuel Medary. After running a hand

press for a few years, he was satisfied, if not entirely cured, and again entered the drug business in the Ohio drug store, South High; the Scheuller drug store, Rich and High; and the Diess drug store, East Main; and in 1887, founded the well known Schwartz drug store, Fifth and Main streets. He retired in 1892. Resides at 492 South Third. If he re-enters business, it will be as a fruit grower in Florida.

The Fifty-fifth Degree.

Pelatiah Webster Huntington, banker, became clerk in the Exchange Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, August 3, 1853, and was elected cashier in 1856. He is stockholder and officer in various other Columbus banks; founded the Huntington National Bank, southwest corner Broad and High, of which he is president. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to banking since he entered upon the business. Residence East Broad.

The Fifty-third Degree.

Henry Laufersweiler, harnessmaking and grocer, began in the harness trade with Burdell in 1855 and followed that line of business until 1864. He then engaged in the grocery business on East Main street, continuing until his retirement early in 1908. Residence 471 East Main.

The Fifty-third Degree.

Henry C. McClellan, books and stationery, entered the business November 10, 1856, and in 1859 was located at 113 South High. He became a member of the firm of Randall, Aston & Company, in 1874. He founded the present house of H. C. McClellan & Company, corner of Gay and High with Frederick W. Flowers as his partner. Residence 321 East Broad.

The Fifty-second Degree.

Robert E. Sheldon, wholesale dry goods, entered the grocery store of John McIntire & Company, High and Rich streets, in 1857. He was with Dwight Stone & Company, dry goods, from 1859 to 1863; with Kelton, Bancroft & Company in 1864; with Miller, Green & Joyce; admitted to the firm in 1874. He established the wholesale dry goods house of Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon in 1885; founded the present The Sheldon Dry Goods Company in 1900; and located its extensive buildings at Chestnut and Third streets in 1905. Residence 683 East Broad.

The Fifty-first Degree.

Gustavus Patton, bookbinder, stationer and blank book manufacturer, entered the business in 1857; has been engaged in the business with short

vacations since. He is president of the Miller Patton Company, binders, etc. Residence 569 Franklin avenue.

The Forty-eighth Degree.

John Duffy, of Ireland, came to the United States in 1853, and in 1860 established an extensive grocery house, where he continued to do a thriving business until 1882, when he disposed of the establishment and retired with a handsome competence. He resides at 319 East Gay street.

The Forty-sixth Degree.

Louis Link, livery and sales stables, engaged in the business in 1862. He has occupied the same site, 21 West Rich street for more than a third of a century, and many of his present customers were his clients during the period of the great Civil war. Residence 97 West Rich.

The Forty-sixth Degree.

Andrew Dobbie, retail dry goods, entered the business (when a young Scotchman) as a clerk in the store of Bain & Son, December 1, 1862. He entered into partnership with Gilchrist, Gray & Company in September, 1867. He became sole proprietor of the business in 1881. Since 1902 he has occupied the large Osborn building South High, midway between State and Town. Residence 691 East Broad.

The Forty-fifth Degree.

Walter A. Mahoney, real estate and mortgage loans, from 1863 to 1876 was engaged in the sale of confections and fruits and other like delicacies. In the latter part of 1876 he entered the real-estate and loan business and has been very successful. He is one of the prominent business men of Columbus who takes a deep and active interest in the world-wide peace movement. He was a prominent delegate in the recent World's Peace Conference at London, England.

The Forty-fourth Degree.

Fred Lazarus, clothing and furnishing, entered the store of his father, Simon Lazarus, April 1, 1864; has been with the house ever since and has been its head since it changed to F. & R. Lazarus & Company in 1878. It is now the F. & R. Lazarus Company, located at southwest corner Town and High, opposite the site of the firm's great steel building, now in process of completion. Residence 1080 Bryden Road.

The Forty-fourth Degree.

David E. Putnam, fire insurance and real estate, was bookkeeper for J. D. Osborn & Company, from May, 1864, to April, 1875; engaged in fire in-

surance 1875-6; was cashier of state treasury 1876-8; was with Kershaw, Krauss & Putnam, carpets, 1878-80; from 1880 in the insurance business; stockholder, former vice president and president of the Commercial National Bank; was a soldier in the Civil war; and wounded at battle of Chickamauga.

The Forty-fourth Degree.

Frederick W. Schueller, druggist, began business at Rich and High, as clerk and pharmacist, November 20, 1864, at Schueller's Eagle drug store; still in business at the same place. The firm has been: 1856-63, Ernest Schueller; 1878-83, F. W. & A. M. Schueller; 1883 to present date, F. W. Schueller. Residence 814 Bryden Road.

The Forty-second Degree.

Charles Huston, druggist, entered business as proprieor of Huston's drug store at 47 South High street, January, 1866; conducted the business at the same stand for thirty-six years; and retired in 1902. Residence 46 South Monroe avenue.

The Fortieth Degree.

John G. Drayer, building, cement and stone, entered the business in 1868 and has been so engaged from that time to the present date. He is vice president of the Fish Stone Company. Residence 267 Hamilton avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Degree.

Herbert Brooks, banker, entered the banks of Brooks, Butler & Company as collection clerk 1869; was with the bank until it went into liquidation, and later was connected with other financial institutions. Residence 99 North Monroe avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Degree.

William M. Fisher, commission merchant, entered business April, 1870, on South Fourth street; change the present site 122-124 East Town street in 1882. Residence 695 Bryden Road.

The Thirty-sixth Degree.

Frederick John Williams, tea and coffee merchant, began this business in 1872 at the corner of High and Town streets; removed to 19 East Town, where the business is still carried on. Residence 1224 Bryden Road.

The Thirty-sixth Degree.

James H. Sells, hardware, harness and saddlery. Began business with McCune, Lonnis & Company, April 1, 1872. Changed to 172 South High street in 1880. Present business location 32 East Chestnut street. Is pres-

ident of the J. H. & F. A. Sells Company, wholesale harness and saddlery. Residence 91 Winner avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Degree.

Arthur Harris Smythe, bookseller, etc., began business in hardware house of P. Hayden & Company, 1872. Later, in the same year, entered the book store of Randall & Aston. At present proprietor of the book store in the Neil House Block. Residence 242 East Gay.

The Thirty-fifth Degree.

Moses M. McDaniel, wholesale groceries, retired in 1907. Entered the wholesale grocery business in 1873. Later in the manufacturing business. Previous to coming to Columbus, from which date his degree is reckoned, he had 30 years' experience in the wholesale and retail mercantile business in Roseville, McConnelsville and Zanesville, so that his actual degree, uniting the two, is sixty-five.

The Thirty-fifth Degree.

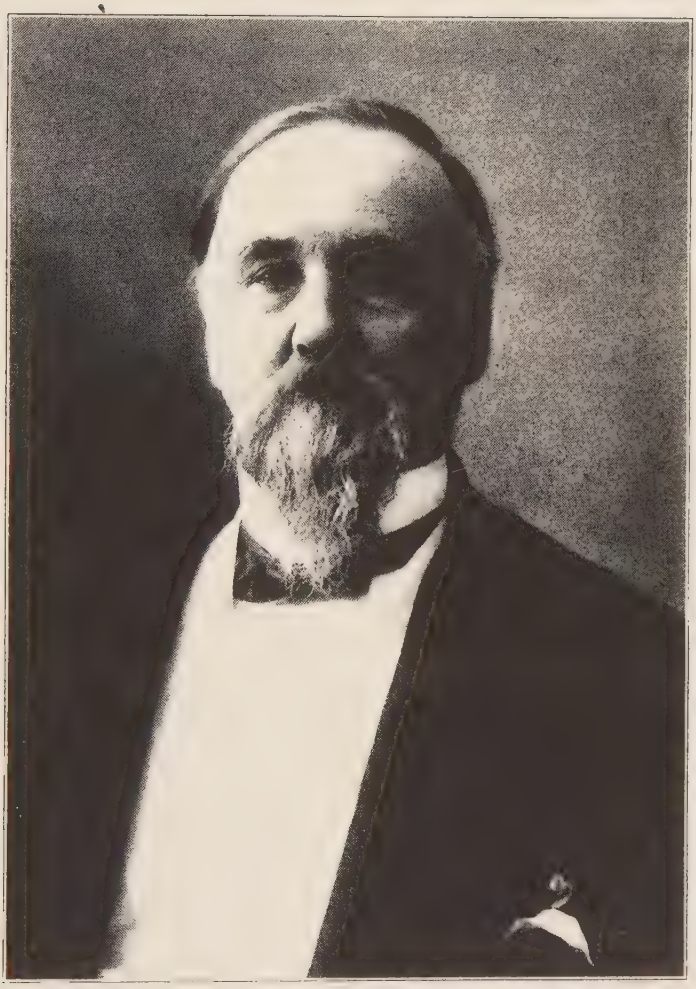
Fred J. Gottschall, entered the dry goods business in 1873, and was with Gustavus Maier for twelve years. For twenty years he was proprietor of a dry goods store on South High street. He has, at present, the charge of a department in the Dunn-Taft Company, dry goods store, North High street.

Survivor of Lincoln Electoral College.

At the November election in 1860, the following persons were elected and constituted the electoral college of Ohio, and cast the electoral vote of the state for Abraham Lincoln of Illinois for president and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for vice president: Frederick Hausaurek, Joseph M. Root, Benjamin Eggleston, William M. Dickinson, Frank McWhiney, John Riley Knox, D. W. H. Howard, John Kellum, Nelson Rush, Abraham Thompson, John F. Hinkle, Hezekiah H. Bundy, Daniel B. Stewart, Richard P. L. Baber, John Beatty, Willard Slocum, Joseph Ankeney, Edward Ball, John A. Davenport, William K. Upham, Samuel B. Philbrick, George W. Brooke, Norman K. McKenzie.

The fifteenth elector, General John Beatty, was in 1860 a resident of Cardington, Ohio, where he had been engaged in the banking business from 1852. He is the sole survivor of the electoral college of Ohio, which cast its vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and as far as known the only surviving elector who cast a vote for President Lincoln when he was chosen to his first term almost half a century ago.

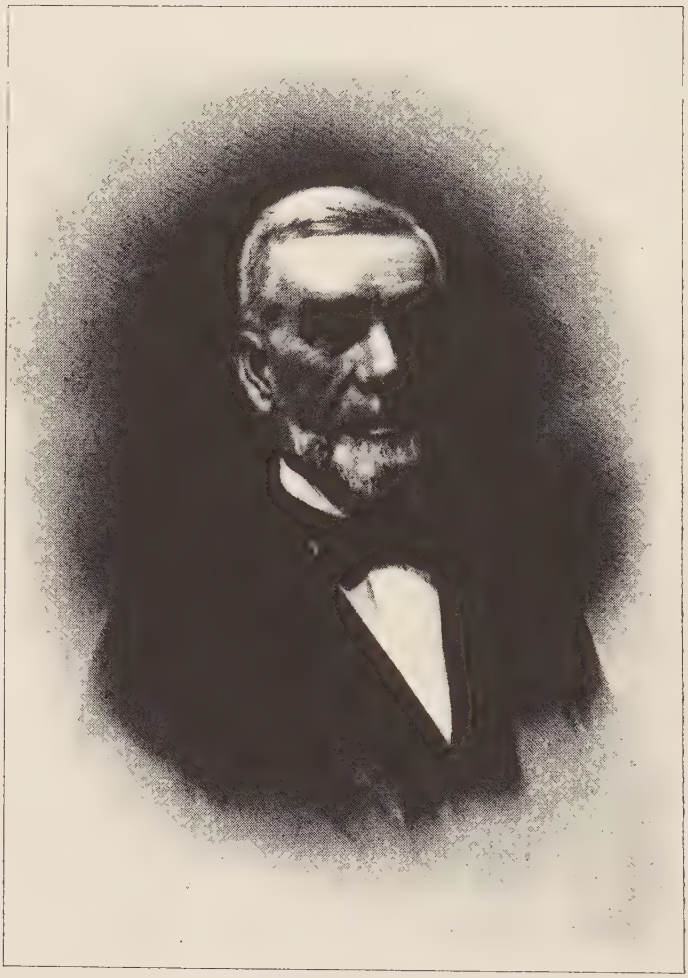
General Beatty was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1828 and in 1852 entered the banking business in Cardington. In 1861 he entered the military service, first as captain, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of the Third



GEN. JOHN BEATTY,
Last Survivor of Lincoln Electoral College, 1860.

Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted colonel of the regiment in 1862, and brigadier general later in the same year. He stepped from the counting room into the tented field and was, with his men, seasoned to war and the shock of battle within three months. He served with gallantry and distinguished bravery in Kentucky, at Stone River, around Chattanooga, at Chickamauga and in other campaigns until the close of hostilities and then came back to his bank at Cardington.

He was elected three times to congress and served in the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second. He came to Columbus and took up the banking business here, with which he is still connected, but not in the active manner that characterized the first half century of his business career.



RICHARD A. HARRISON

BIOGRAPHICAL

RICHARD A. HARRISON.

Richard A. Harrison, deceased, was a member of the Ohio legislature during the formative period of the state, a member of congress during the dark days of the Civil war and declined appointment to the supreme court of the state that he might give his attention to the practice of law, regarding the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy his best efforts. In the field of constitutional law he gained marked distinction and is numbered among those who have won for the state the high reputation which Ohio has always enjoyed by reason of the preeminent ability of those who have framed her judicial history.

The life record of Richard A. Harrison began in the city Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, April 8, 1824. He was a son of Robert Harrison, who was not only a good mechanic but a man of intellectual prowess and sterling character, who became a local minister of the Methodist church. He wedded Mary Almgill, of Yorkshire, and in 1832 the parents removed with their family from England to America, influenced in this step by a son who had preceded them to the new world. The family home was established in Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio, but soon afterward they went to Springfield, Clark county, where Richard A. Harrison, the youngest of nine children, was reared.

He was but eight years of age when he became a resident of Ohio and the opportunities of his youth were limited by the financial circumstances of the family that made him dependent upon his own resources for a living from an early age. Desirous, however, to obtain an education, he eagerly embraced the advantages offered in the public schools, continued his studies in the high school of Springfield, Ohio, and then started out to fight life's battles equipped with the strong purpose of winning success if it could be attained through persistence and honorable purpose. Even before this time he had served as "devil" in a printing office, and when twelve years of age he secured employment in the office of the Springfield Republican, of which John M. Gallagher, at one time speaker of the Ohio house of representatives, was then editor. This was a fortunate association for Mr. Harrison, for Mr. Gallagher was a man of wide

erudition and his paper was the influential whig organ of the state. He not only mastered the mechanics of the office but also constantly gained in that knowledge which comes through investigation into the subjects that are continually under discussion as matters of public moment in a printing office. This service also brought to him a broad vocabulary and prompted his analyzation of the meaning of words, so that in latter years his use of English became one of the conspicuous traits in his successful law practice. He not only had the ability to impress upon the court the salient points of his cause but also to make his every fine gradation of meaning clearly understood.

Leaving the printing office, it was Mr. Harrison's determination to prepare for the bar, and his preliminary reading was done under the direction of William A. Rogers, one of the eminent representatives of the legal profession in Ohio, whose office he entered in the year 1844. He was a fellow student there of William White, who later served for ten years as common pleas judge of Ohio, for twenty years as one of the supreme judges of Ohio, while at the time of his death he was on the bench of the United States district court. After reading law for eighteen months Mr. Harrison matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, the first institution of this character west of the Alleghenies, and there benefited by the instruction of William S. Groesbeck, Charles Telford and other eminent lawyers of that day. He was graduated in the spring of 1846 and without further examination was admitted to the bar on his twenty-second birthday, April 8, 1846, at London, Ohio, by Judges Hitchcock and Wood of the supreme bench.

Mr. Harrison located for the practice of law in London, Ohio, and made continuous progress in his profession, being recognized for many years as one of the eminent lawyers who practiced in the Ohio courts. He held and merited a place among the representative legal practitioners of the state and the story of his life, while not dramatic in action, is such that offers a typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose. In Mr. Harrison were united many rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer. He possessed, perhaps, few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for a moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather possessed those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity. Mr. Harrison had in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. He continued in practice at London until May, 1873, when he removed to Columbus, and in the latter years of his life his practice was of a most important character, connecting him with the principal points of litigation that came into the courts, while many leading business concerns and corporations employed him as counselor.

While Mr. Harrison gained distinction at the bar he became equally well known and was as highly honored by reason of his service in public office. To each position he filled he brought wide learning, invincible integrity, sound wisdom and indefatigable devotion to duty. He studied closely the ques-

tions and issues of the day, giving stalwart allegiance to the whig party until new issues arose and he joined the ranks of the republican party. He was elected to represent Madison county in the state legislature in the fall of 1857 after an exciting contest against one who stood as a candidate for both the democratic and know-nothing parties. It was also the first time that a republican ticket was in the field and although there was strong opposition he won the election by a vote of twenty-four. The legislature met in January, 1857, and numbered many distinguished members, including Judge J. A. Ambler, of Columbus; Judge W. H. West, of Logan; Judge J. M. Briggs, of Fayette; Judge W. R. Rankin, of Franklin; James Monroe, afterward congressman; Judge Isaac C. Collins, of Hamilton; and Judge William B. Woods, afterward a member of the United States supreme court. Mr. Harrison was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the house and was prominent in the discussion of those questions which were matters of intense interest as the country was approaching a crisis in its history. Messrs. Harrison and Ambler were the only republicans appointed to the judicial committee, consisting of seven members, but Mr. Harrison was accorded a very large share of the work, and in this field his legal learning, unerring judgment and fervid patriotism found ample employment. Through this committee he introduced many bills which found their way to a place on the statute books of the state and today constitute important features in the laws of the commonwealth. These include the laws concerning the relation of guardian and child; the one providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes; for the relief of the district courts; and others of equal importance. Party feeling ran very high in those days and it was a period when projects were formed in caucus and were carried through as partisan measures with little opportunity for discussion among the members of the legislature. Mr. Harrison recognized the falsity and injustice of the methods and when occasion arose made a most formidable protest against the course then prevailing. The opportunity came to him when an attempt was made to implicate and besmirch the character of Governor Chase, who was then serving for the second term, in connection with the investigation of a state treasury defalcation, by a commission appointed for that purpose. In his special message, communicating the commissioners' report to the house, the governor called attention to the invidious criticism embraced in the report. To rebuke the governor it was moved to print the report of the commission without the accompanying message from the chief executive. Mr. Harrison, aroused by the rank injustice of such a partisan course, arose to defend the governor, and when the earnestness of his effort brought on a sudden attack of hemorrhage of the lungs he still proceeded in his discussion, after a brief respite, until he brought his speech to its forcible conclusion, when in a condition of complete exhaustion he was carried from the room. This course was characterized by his fearless love of justice and fairplay and by his persuasive, logical and just argument he won support for his cause, resulting in the publication of the message of the governor with the report of the commission, so that the attempted partisan thrust on Mr. Chase proved unavailing.

Mr. Harrison continued in public life during the critical period of the Civil war and his course was one which reflected honor and credit upon the state.

He was elected to the senate in 1859 and was the associate during the succeeding session of James A. Garfield, afterward United States president; Jacob D. Cox, later a general of the army, governor of the state and member of General Grant's cabinet; Judge Thomas C. Jones, Judge Thomas M. Key, James Monroe, F. A. Ferguson and others who were recognized as among the most prominent men in state and national affairs. In the senate Mr. Harrison was made chairman of the judicial committee and was elected president pro tem of the upper house. As a presiding officer he displayed the utmost impartiality, combined with the clearest interpretation and most correct application of parliamentary law principles. Perhaps no other senate has sat at such a critical period in history, for the questions under discussion not only affected the commonwealth but were of national importance as well. There had been called to office men whose patriotism was above question and whose ability was of the highest character, for in critical moments the American people have never risked the control of public interests in unskilled hands. The senate had to deal with such measures as strengthening the public credit, providing ample currency, raising and equipping armies, providing ways and means for the common defense and the maintenance of the Federal Union in all its entirety and integrity. Every movement that related to the state and national honor, that tended to strengthen the Federal government and promote the cause of the Union received the hearty endorsement and cooperation of Mr. Harrison, whose labors in behalf of his country were no less valuable and essential than were those of the general upon the field of battle.

Before the outbreak of the war Mr. Harrison, whose nature caused him to love law and order rather than discord, did all in his power to prevent strife between the two sections of the country. James Buchanan was still president and, in view of the threats of the southern states, had sent a special message to congress on the subject of the contemplated uprising of the south against the Federal government, in which he had ostensibly taken a position in favor of the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Harrison with his colleagues took the ground that they should assume the integrity and sincerity of President Buchanan in his message, and in support of such a policy Mr. Harrison had the honor, on January 12, 1861, to introduce in the Ohio senate the following resolutions, of which he was the author:

"I. That the people of Ohio, believing that the preservation of the unity of government that constitutes the American people one people is essential to the support of their tranquillity at home, of their peace abroad, of their safety, of their prosperity, and of that very liberty which they so highly prize, are firmly and ardently attached to the national constitution and the union of the states.

"II. That the general government cannot permit the secession of any state without violating the obligations by which it is bound under the compact to the other states and to every citizen of the United States.

"III. That whilst the constitutional rights of every state in the Union should be preserved inviolate, the powers and authority of the national government must be maintained, and the laws of congress faithfully enforced, in every state and territory until repealed by congress, or adjudged to be unconstitutional

by the proper judicial tribunal; and that all attempts by state authorities to nullify the constitution of the United States, or the laws of the Federal government, or to resist the execution thereof, are revolutionary in their character, and tend to the disruption of the best and wisest system of government in the world.

"IV. That the people of Ohio are inflexibly opposed to intermeddling with the internal affairs and domestic relations of the other states of the Union, in the same manner and to the same extent as they are opposed to any interference by the people of other states with their domestic concerns.

"V. That it is the will and purpose of the people of Ohio to fulfill in good faith all their obligations under the constitution of the United States, according to the spirit and intent thereof, and they demand the faithful discharge of the same duty by every state in the Union; and thus, as far as may be, to insure tranquillity between the state of Ohio and the other states.

"VI. That it is incumbent upon any state having enactments on their statute books conflicting with, or rendering less efficient, the constitution or laws of the United States, to repeal them; and it is equally incumbent upon the general government, and the several states, to secure to every citizen of the Union his rights in every state, under that provision of the constitution which guarantees to the citizens of each state all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states; and thus inspire and restore confidence and a spirit of fraternal feeling between the different states of the Union.

"VII. That the Union-loving citizens of those states who have labored, and still labor, with devotional courage and patriotism to withhold their states from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole American people.

"VIII. That we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged, whenever necessary and demanded, for the maintenance, under strict subordination to the civil authority, of the constitution and laws of the general government by whomsoever administered.

"IX. That the governor be requested to forward, forthwith, copies of the foregoing resolutions to the president of the nation, and the governors of all the states of the Union, and to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, to be by them presented to each branch of the national legislature."

Well has a distinguished contemporary said that those resolutions, so patriotic in their spirit, merit for Mr. Harrison a just immortality. They passed the senate with but one dissenting voice and received but two opposing votes in the house.

When in the following February Abraham Lincoln, then en route to Washington to be inaugurated as president, was the guest of Governor Dennison, on being introduced to Mr. Harrison, asked if he was the author of the patriotic and timely resolutions and expressed great pleasure at meeting the one who had penned those lines. When Civil war was inaugurated it was only his physical frailty that prevented Mr. Harrison from joining the army, and throughout the period of hostilities he remained as one of the most loyal and undaunted

champions of the government and its policy, while to the soldiers at the front he extended every possible aid and support. He furthered the work of the nation by his service in congress, to which he was elected as successor of ex-Governor Corwin, who was appointed minister to Mexico. He entered the national house of representatives during the momentous extra session called by President Lincoln which convened July 4, 1861. He left the impress of his individuality upon the work of the house and none questioned his lofty patriotism or the wisdom of his actions when subjects of such vital moment were up for settlement. On the 3d of March, 1863, he retired to private life, for in the legislative reapportionment of the congressional districts of Ohio in 1862 Madison county was attached to the Franklin district, which made its democratic majority a large one, and Mr. Harrison was succeeded by Samuel S. Cox.

Again taking up the purusits of private life he gave to his clients the benefit of unwearied service and great talent at the bar. Judge W. H. West said of him in this connection: "The opportunities of Mr. Harrison, while pursuing his legal studies, were most fortunate. The bench of Springfield was adorned by the modest learning of Judge J. R. Swan, its bar by the sterling qualities of Edward Cummings, the courtly dignity of Sampson Mason, and the brilliant genius and gifted versatility of William A. Rogers. The lessons of precept and example derived from these model gentlemen of the old school ripened into fixed and most agreeable traits of professional character. Not less fortunate was the opening of Mr. Harrison's professional career. The ancient circuit practice had for him a fascination which yet continues. The intricate system of land titles peculiar to the Virginia Reservation, within which his circuit lay, had not ceased to be a fruitful source of litigation. The magnitude of individual estates in the Scioto valley often gave rise to controversies about their succession. His rapid rise at the bar soon opened to him these fields of legal contention, in which he was early accustomed to encounter, and often successfully contend with ex-Justice Swayne, John W. Andrews, P. B. Wilcox, Governor Nelson Barrere, the lamented Judges Briggs, Sloan and Dicky, Jonathan Rennick, distinguished for his great good sense, the late Hocking H. Hunter and occasionally to meet the venerable Thomas Ewing. In these rencounters he early learned that there could be no excellence without labor; that undisciplined genius may transiently soar, but only toil can maintain the ascent it makes. To have once achieved success in those contests was worth ambition; to maintain the conflict on equal terms through a succession of years was its goal. To this he bent his powers and he has not been disappointed. Jealous a mistress as is the law, he paid her assiduous devotion, crowning her with garlands gathered from every department of her domain. Studying her precepts as a system of philosophy, he applied them as a science, not as an art. Not omitting to cultivate familiarity with adjudicated cases, it was rather to extract from each its underlying principle than to employ it unintelligently as judicial 'ipse dixit.' Aided in this by strong sense, quick perception, discriminating judgment and great power of analysis, he has united familiarity with the intricacies of procedure to a substantial mastery of judicial construction and interpretation, and the general principles governing in the adjudication of the multiform rights which spring from the ever-colliding relations of life."

Mr. Harrison always remembered with interest the early days when he rode the circuit and incidents concerning his early legal career. On the occasion of the Thurman banquet, November 13, 1890, he spoke thus of the early Ohio bar:

"In the early history of Ohio each judicial circuit was composed of many counties, and each county was very large. The lawyers traveled with the president judge of the circuit from county to county, on horse, over wretched roads a great part of the year, with their papers and books in their saddle-bags, and some of them not without flasks and packs. They were often compelled to lodge two-in-a-bed, thus carrying into practice Blackstone's theory that the science of the law is of a sociable disposition. A session of a judicial court in a county was an event of interest to all the inhabitants thereof. It was largely attended by mere spectators. The lawyers were thereby stimulated to do their best, much more than they were by the pittances received from their clients. The elegant courtrooms of the present day, devoid of spectators, are by no means as favorable schools or theaters for advocacy and oratory as the primitive log courthouses crowded with appreciative listeners. The early lawyers were noted for their mother wit, their knowledge of human nature, and their knowledge of the underlying principles of jurisprudence and of right, and the facility and accuracy with which they applied them. They were active and influential politicians and they sought the gratification of their ambition by service in public life. In these times to render the state some service was regarded as honorable and praiseworthy as to have rendered service to the nation. (Would that this view were again adopted!) The early lawyers were not dwarfed by the barren littleness of the profession when followed as a mere trade. They were less anxious about fees as they were to win the applause and gain the suffrages of their fellow citizens. They practically illustrated the notion which regards the fee of the lawyer as the offering of gratitude, not as the wages of labor, and that a lawyer is the servant of his fellowmen for the attainment of his justice, in which definition is expressed both the lowliness and the dignity of his calling. There were no stenographers in the times of the early lawyers. Trials were of short duration. The lawyers went straight to the material points in controversy and the fray was soon ended. A trial was not a siege, but a short hand-to-hand contest.

"The early Ohio bar cultivated a warm professional feeling, and their standard of professional integrity and honor was high. There were then no bar associations with disciplinary jurisdiction. None were needed. Professional ethics and professional honor were very rarely violated and, when vitiated, the offender was at once completely ostracized by his brethren and his occupation was gone. The free, open, fraternal and honorable character of the profession of the law has never been better illustrated than it was by the early Ohio bar."

The qualities of his mind well fitted Mr. Harrison for judicial duty, but when a candidate for the supreme court bench of Ohio in 1870 the entire republican ticket met defeat. In 1875 Mr. Harrison declined an appointment as a member of the supreme court commission of Ohio when Governor Hayes

named him for the office and the senate unanimously confirmed the appointment. His private practice was then too large and remunerative for him to sacrifice it for the inadequate emoluments of judicial office. Again he declined to serve on the supreme bench of the state when Governor Foraker would have appointed him the successor of Judge William W. Johnson, in 1887. The mind of Mr. Harrison was analytical, logical and inductive, with a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combined a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment, which enabled him to understand with a remarkable clearness the salient points of every case and the relative value of other points bearing upon the case before the courts. He continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge served him well in many a legal battle before the superior and appellate courts, where he sucessfully conducted many cases. If there was a close legal point involved in any case it was his habit to thoroughly examine every authority within his reach bearing upon the question and this made him a most dangerous adversary. When he came to the discussion of the most intricate questions before the court it was perhaps then his great powers as a lawyer showed to the best advantage. He was constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor which controlled him in all of his professional relations. His fidelity to the interest of his clients was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

His briefs are clear and exhaustless treatises, not only upon the principles but also the application of the law to the facts pertinent to the points at issue. They are models in logical and legal arrangement of the case at the bar, recited in all the potency and perfection of a masterful command of language. He enjoyed a national reputation as a constitutional lawyer, his preeminence in this connection being established in his success in the Boesel railroad cases reported in the Granger's Ohio Supreme Court Reports. From that time until he retired from active connection with the profession he appeared before the supreme court either for the prosecution or defense in the leading contests concerning the validity of legislative enactments. That he had the highest confidence of his professional colleagues and associates was indicated in the honor bestowed upon him in his election as a third president of the Ohio State Bar Association. He ever regarded a public office as a public trust and he believed that the practice of law was one of the highest callings to which a man could devote his talents and his energies. His views upon this subject are perhaps best expressed in his own words when at the opening of the College of Law of the Ohio State University at Columbus October 1, 1891, he said:

"Law is not merely the instrument of government. Many persons seem so to regard it. But this conception of law is an erroneous one. On the contrary the truth is, law is the basis of public liberty and also the safeguard of each individual citizen's public and private rights and liberties. This is at least what the law of the land is in every free country. It is preeminently what I have described it to be in our own state and country. Wherefore there must necessarily be in our own, and in every free state, a body of men who have a thor-

ough and profound knowledge, an enlightened appreciation and an enthusiastic love of the fundamental principles which constitute the basis of public liberty and the private and public rights and liberties of the individual citizen. These liberties and rights cannot be expounded and vindicated and maintained in their integrity without such a body of men. From their ranks magistrates, known as judges, must be chosen to administer the constitutional, statutory and common law of the land, and thus dispense public and private justice and maintain the rights of every citizen. It is a plain truth—perhaps an obvious commonplace—that without an enlightened judiciary no one's life or liberty or property or reputation is safe; and the efficiency of the administration of the law depends as well upon the learning, ability, impartiality and independence of the bench. They are correlatives. As showing that the profession of the advocate and jurist is one of the principal supports of the public liberty and individual personal rights and liberties, is the historical fact that this calling has flourished most amidst free institutions, and under the most popular governments. Not only so. This profession in any state or country or age is an efficient activity in promoting the public welfare, especially when its controlling members are, before entering upon their active duties deeply instructed not merely in the law of the land but also in the ethics of the profession of the bar as taught by those who are alone worthy of being its masters and guides."

While there should be around one's home relations a curtain of privacy which the public should not draw aside it is interesting to know that the home life of Mr. Harrison was most attractive in all of its relations. He was married at London, Ohio, December 31, 1847, to Miss Maria Louisa Warner, whose father, Henry Warner, was a prominent early resident of Madison county. Of a family of three daughters and four sons, one of the daughters and two of the sons have passed away. The children were: Catherine, widow of F. S. Marsh, who was a prominent attorney and law partner of our subject; Louie H., the wife of D. K. Watson; Willie R. and Henry R., both deceased; Hattie B., the deceased wife of Arthur Robinson; Richard A., Jr., of Columbus; and Warner, an attorney, also of Columbus.

The death of Mr. Harrison occurred in July, 1904. Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success, and judged by this standard Mr. Harrison was a most successful man. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he constantly developed his native powers, and his life was an ornament to the state not alone by reason of his legal ability but also by reason of the broad general knowledge which made him an attractive companion in any gathering. To his high intellectual qualities were added the discipline and embellishments of culture making his a most attractive personality. An enumeration of the men of the nineteenth century, who won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time honored the state to which they belonged, would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to Richard A. Harrison, for he held distinctive precedence as an eminent lawyer and statesman, a man of high literary attainments and as one who in critical moments in the history of the state and nation bore himself with such signal dignity and held to such high principles of patriotism that he gained the respect and admiration of all.

COLONEL MOSES H. NEIL.

Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to be called a genius Colonel Moses H. Neil has, however, been one of the most active men of Columbus, identified for many years with the business interests and its public concern. He has given tangible proof of his interest in and fidelity to those plans and measures which are promulgated for the public weal, while in Grand Army Circles he has long occupied a position of prominence, his connection therewith following an active and loyal service on the field of battle in the Civil war. He is preeminently a man of affairs and one who is wielding a wide influence. For many years he has been a witness of the growth and development of Columbus and takes a special pride in those features which have marked its advancement from the fact that this is his native city and has been the place of his abode throughout his entire life.

His birth occurred in June, 1840, on the old Neil farm lying just northeast of the depot and considered at that time the city limits of Columbus. His father, Robert Neil, was a native of Clark county, Kentucky, while his grandparents were natives of Scotland. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. James Hoge, a widely known and prominent Presbyterian divine, who preached the gospel in Columbus for over fifty years, and his labors constitute an important factor in the moral advancement of the community.

Colonel Neil supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools of Columbus, by two years' study in Kingston College, Ohio, while later he matriculated in the Capital University, which then occupied the present site of the Park Hotel. He continued his studies in the general branches until nineteen years of age, when he became a factor in the active affairs of life, although his business career was soon to be interrupted by his service on the field of battle. Some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war his parents had removed with their family from the farm to a handsome residence erected by Dr. Neil, Sr., at the corner of Broad and Fourth streets. It was there, when the First Ohio Cavalry was recruited and ready for service, that Mrs. Governor Dennison brought to her young cousin, Moses H. Neil, his commission as a first lieutenant in that regiment. The fact that he was a thorough tactician soon gained him promotion and he became adjutant of his regiment. He fought valiantly for his country until the latter part of 1862, when he was forced to resign his commission on account of ill health. The rigors of war proved so detrimental to him that he was for a long time incapacitated for business duties and did not again really become an active factor in commercial circles until 1870, at which time he engaged in the hardware business. After two years successfully devoted to the conduct of that enterprise, his health again failed, and he was forced to retire from commercial circles. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the real-estate business and, while his extensive operations have promoted his individual fortunes, he has also in this way aided materially in the upbuilding of the city. From time to time he has become interested in other business concerns, including manufacturing and mining enterprises. His judgment is sound, and, with ability to devise carefully formulated plans and carry them forward to suc-

M. H. NEIL

cessful completion, he has become one of the leading factors in the business life of the city.

Colonel Neil has figured prominently in political circles many years. Few men have kept more thoroughly informed on the issues and questions of the day or have studied more closely the political problems, and yet he is entirely without ambition for office and on numerous occasions has declined to become a candidate when nomination to nearly every office within the gift of the people have been proffered him. The only exception to his fixed rule in this regard was when he accepted the nomination for state senator in 1880. The history of that year chronicles the closest contest in the political records of the district. In previous years the democracy had a majority of thirty-three hundred, but such was the personal popularity of Col. Neil and the respect entertained for his ability and patriotism, that he polled a vote which reduced the majority of his opponent, Horace Wilson, to but one hundred and fifty.

Colonel Neil has a Grand Army record of which any man would naturally be proud. For four years he was the commander of McCoy Post, G. A. R., being called to the position when the post was very small, but raising its membership during his incumbency until its enrollment was the largest of any post in the United States, making it the banner local organization in America. For two years he served on the national council of administration and became generally and favorably known all over the United States as the commander of the camps. At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Columbus in 1888, he was elected senior vice commander in chief of the United States and served with distinction in that position. He attained the rank of colonel by appointment as senior aide on the staff of Governor Foraker, serving during both terms. He relates many interesting incidents concerning his connection with the volunteers during the days of the Civil war and with the Grand Army of the Republic since that time. While he has gained distinction, he wears his honors with becoming modesty but he nevertheless won a host of friends, being recognized as a most congenial companion and as a progressive, thoroughgoing business man, whose efforts have contributed alike to his individual success and his city's progress.

ALBERT COOPER, M. D.

Dr. Albert Cooper, who for more than three decades has now been numbered among the successful medical practitioners of Columbus, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, September 24, 1851. He is a representative of an old American family, his great-grandfather, Archibald Wilson, having aided the colonists in their struggle for independence in the Revolutionary war. The father, Archibald W. Cooper, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, made his way to Coshocton county in the late '30s and carried on agricultural pursuits in the Buckeye state until 1864. That year witnessed his removal to Kansas, in which state he made his home until called to his final rest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Blizzard

and was born in Virginia in 1812, accompanied her parents on their removal to Licking county, Ohio, in early childhood. She passed away in the year 1882.

Dr. Albert Cooper acquired his literary education in the schools of his native county and in St. Joseph, Missouri, and then began the study of medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine & Surgery, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. Locating for the practice of his profession in Kansas, he there continued for two years and on the expiration of that period took up his abode on the north side in Columbus, this city having since remained the field of his labors. At that early day Columbus was but sparsely settled and gave little promise of rapid development but Dr. Cooper has witnessed its steady growth and progress, while his practice has gradually increased its volume and importance until he is now a most successful and well-known representative of his chosen calling. For three years, from 1881 to 1884, he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Columbus Medical College, and he keeps in close touch with the progress of the profession through his membership in the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1880 Dr. Cooper was united in mariage to Miss Jennie McCrum, a native of Belmont county, Ohio. Fraternally he is connected with Neoacacia Lodge, No. 595, A. F. & A. M., at North Columbus, of which he is senior warden, and he also belongs to Ohio chapter, Scioto Consistory, the Scottish Rite and Lincoln Lodge of the Odd Fellows. He is likewise identified with the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a life member of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. He is interested in the city's welfare and public spirited to an eminent degree, he served on the school board in 1890-1 and from 1891 until 1896 he was a member of the city council, acting as vice president for one year of that time. He holds to high ideals in the practice of medicine and finds in the faithful performance of each day's duty inspiration and courage for the labors of the succeeding day. In his work he is prompted by a love of scientific research and by a spirit of broad humanitarianism as well as that laudable desire for financial success which is a stimulus in every honorable business.

BENJAMIN C. KELSEY.

There are no more strenuous demands made in any line of business than in railway circles, where absolute accuracy and fidelity are indispensable in the work of a great system that in its ramifying interests touches every section of the country. The individual, therefore, who occupies a position of importance and responsibility is he whose diligence, enterprise and loyalty have carried him beyond the majority of his fellows in this line of activity. The steps in the orderly progression of Mr. Kelsey in the business world are easily discernible and have brought him to his present place as general agent of the passenger department of the Big Four Railway Company. Born in St. Marys, Ohio, No-

vember 1, 1860, he is a son of Benjamin Kelsey and a grandson of Ezra Kelsey. The latter was born in 1789 and died in 1881, when more than ninety years of age. Benjamin Kelsey was a native of Connecticut, born in 1827, and in 1857 removed from Baltimore, Maryland, to St. Marys, Ohio, where he engaged in general merchandising.

Benjamin C. Kelsey of this review pursued his education in the public schools of St. Marys, Ohio, and of Indianapolis, Indiana, while between the ages of seventeen and twenty years he privately pursued the course of the Butler College. In the meantime he had entered business life, for when a youth of sixteen he became office boy with the John McKillip Agency, which later was emerged with the Bradstreet Agency. For a year and a half he occupied that position and on the 22d of November, 1877, entered the auditor's office of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, now a part of the Big Four system. He was connected therewith until November, 1880, when he entered the general passenger office as clerk and fifteen days later he was made chief clerk in recognition of the ready adaptability and business capacity he displayed. He left that company on the 28th of October, 1885, and was appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railway Company at Cairo, Illinois, there remaining until September 10, 1887, when he returned to the general passenger office and six months later was made assistant general passenger agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company and acting general passenger agent of the Ohio Southern and Chicago & Ohio River Railway, together with the Dayton & Toledo Railway. Thus he was busily employed until April, 1889, when he accepted the chief clerkship of the Bee Line at Cleveland, his relation with that line continuing until it became a part of the Big Four system in July, 1889, when the headquarters were removed to Cincinnati. On October 1, 1892 he accepted the position of city ticket agent at Indianapolis, where he continued until December, 1901, when he was made division passenger agent of the Big Four Company, with headquarters at Cleveland and Marion. He remained in that position until December 1, 1905, when he came to Columbus to accept the position of general agent of the passenger department of the New York Central lines. Thus gradually he worked his way upward to positions of responsibility and is today well known in railway circles.

Mr. Kelsey has been married twice. On the 25th of September, 1883, he wedded Miss Anna Mary Johnston, a daughter of Dr. John F. and Mary (Stephens) Johnston, of Indianapolis. Her father was one of the leading dentists of Indianapolis and president of the State Association. By this union there were born the following children: Joseph F., Richard Johnston, Ethel and Harry. On the 17th of April, 1894, Mr. Kelsey was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife and on the 17th of June, 1903, he was again married his second union being with Miss Effie Dell, a daughter of David T. Dell, of Vicksburg, Michigan. The family home is at No. 338 Kendal Place.

Mr. Kelsey is identified with the Board of Trade at Columbus, the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, and the University Club of that city. He also belongs to the Ohio Club, to the Elks lodge and the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his membership relation further extend to

the New England Society, and to the Presbyterian church. His interests are thus varied and in every relation he is regarded as a man of sound judgment, of broad-minded views and public spirit. He is today one of the best known and popular passenger officials in Ohio and his advancement has come in merited recognition of his trustworthiness and business capacity.

ELLSWORTH C. IRVINE.

In no case is there a career more open to talent than that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and priviliges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom, and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice. And it one in which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch upon the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray but comes only as the direct result of capability and unmistakable power. Possessing all the qualities of the bar, Ellsworth C. Irvine is winning marked success in his profession, practicing now as a member of the firm of Arnold, Morton & Irvine.

A native of Ohio he was born in Knox county, December 11, 1861, and is is a son of William and Emeline (Braddock) Irvine. The father was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, while the mother was born in Knox county, Ohio. Coming to America in 1839 William Irvine settled in Knox county, Ohio, establishing his home on a farm near Mount Vernon, where for many years he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits. Later, about 1889, he removed to Fredericktown where he embarked in the grain and seed business and there passed away on the 20th of December, 1900, while his widow still resides in Fredericktown.

The work of the fields early became familiar to Ellsworth C. Irvine, for he devoted vacation periods to the task of tilling the soil. He also attended the country schools and later engaged in teaching for two terms in district schools in Knox county, but prompted by a laudable ambition to secure a better education for himself he enrolled as a student in the Northern Ohio University, from which he was graduated in 1884, the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts being conferred upon him by that institution. In preparation for a legal career he entered the office of Converse, Booth & Keating, of Columbus, under whose direction he read law until admitted to practice in June, 1886. He then opened an office and practiced alone until 1890 when he was appointed assistant city attorney, filling that position until July, 1899. He discharged his duties without fear or favor, proving a competent and trustworthy official, and when he retired from the office he had the same public confidence that was tendered him when he took up his duties there. He has since been a member of the firm of Arnold, Morton & Irvine, who occupy fine offices in the Co-

lumbus Trust & Savings building and are engaged in general practice. They have been retained for the defense and prosecution of many important cases, and Mr. Irvine makes thorough preparation before he enters upon the work of the courtroom, so that he is seldom, if ever, surprised at the line of attack of his opponents.

On the 20th of July, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Ellsworth C. Irvine and Miss Ida M. Rowland, a daughter of Richard Rowland, of Columbus. They have two children, Dorothy M. and William R. The parents are prominent socially and are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Irvine belongs also to the Ohio Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but he has never sought office outside of the direct path of his profession. He holds membership in the Columbus & Ohio Bar Association and in their meetings gains inspiration for his professional duties. Gradually he has advanced in his chosen calling and his clientage is constantly increasing in volume and importance.

T. E. COURTRIGHT, M.D.

This is an age of specialization in which the individual does not attempt to master an entire field of scientific knowledge and investigation but after acquiring familiarity with the basic principles devotes his attention to one special line and therein gains proficiency that he could not hope to attain otherwise. This course has been followed by Dr. T. E. Courtright, who in his practice, is making a specialty of the diseases of women and children. A native of Fairfield county, Ohio, he was born March 16, 1860, and is a son of John E. and Lorinda (Williamson) Courtright, also natives of this state. The father was born in Fairfield county, and was a son of Jacob Courtright, who came from the eastern states in pioneer times and cast in his lot with the early representatives of farming interests in Fairfield county. There John E. Courtright followed the occupation of farming and passed away in 1896 at the age of fifty-six years.

Dr. Courtright was a pupil in the public schools of Lithopolis and also attended the State University from 1879 until 1882. While pursuing his collegiate course he had the intention of one day becoming a member of the medical profession and with this end in view he enrolled as a student in the Starling Medical College from which he was graduated in 1884. He then began practice as Basil, Fairfield county, where he continued for five years when he removed to Lincoln county where he continued in active practice for eleven years. Since 1900 he has been a member of the medical fraternity at Columbus and prior to his removal here he pursued a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, preparing for his specialty, which is obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. He is now lecturing on obstetrics in Mercy Hospital and in his chosen department of medical practice he has won success, becoming recognized as an able representative of this branch of the medical

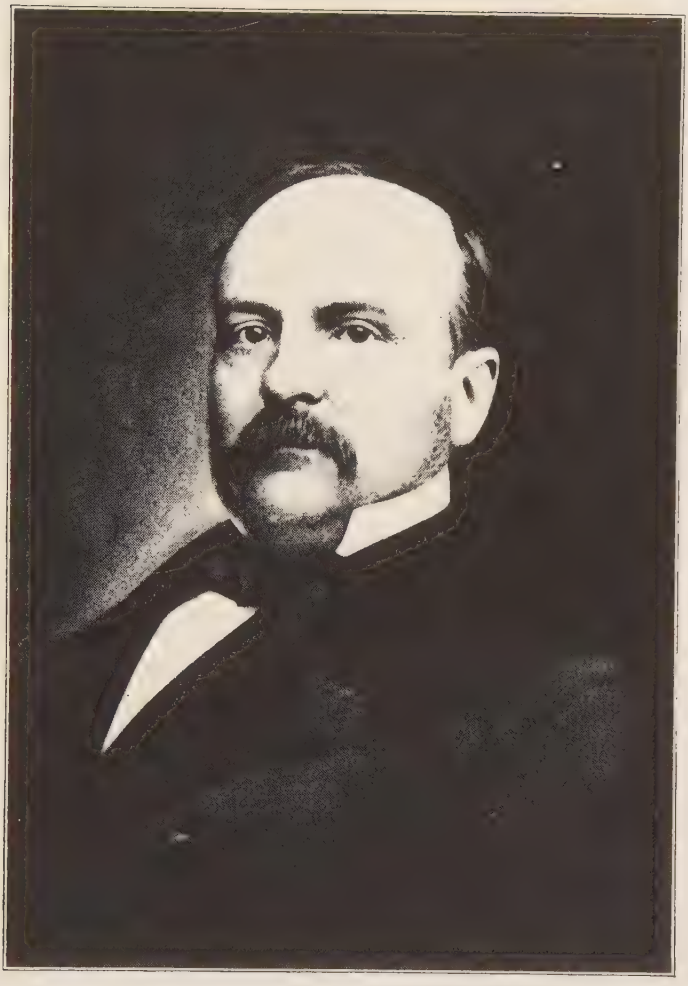
science, his opinion being largely accepted as authority by his associates in the medical fraternity here.

In 1885 Dr. Courtright was married to Miss Minnie F. Bunker, a native of New England, and they have one son, Ivan S., born November 5, 1886. They are well known socially and have gained many friends during the period of their residence in the capital city. Dr. Courtright is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while along professional lines his membership extends to the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is actuated in all that he does by a spirit of helpfulness and his professional labors are prompted no less by a laudable desire for financial success and a love of scientific investigation than by broad humanitarian principles.

DAVID W. BROOKS.

In a review of the history of such a man as David W. Brooks, one is reminded of the words of Lincoln: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." The varied activity, the honorable principles and the beneficent effects of the work of David W. Brooks made his record an integral part of the history of his native city. His ancestors on coming to America settled at Concord, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. The year was 1836. At a later date the family removed to Woburn in the same county and the annals of that town indicate that they took a prominent part in its public affairs. David Brooks, the immediate ancestor of David W. Brooks, came to central Ohio among the earliest New England pioneers of this portion of the state and assisted in laying the foundation of the future capital. He became the proprietor of one of the early famous hostelries of Columbus—the White Horse Tavern, subsequently renamed the Eagle Hotel. It was long a popular hostelry with the travelers and visitors to the city, standing on the east side of South High street between Town and Rich streets, on the site now occupied by the Odd Fellows Temple. It was in this house that David W. Brooks was born February 22, 1828. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Keziah Hamlin, was the first white female child born in Columbus. It was in this house, owned by his parents, that David W. Brooks spent his boyhood days, while the capital was yet a struggling village. The completion of the national pike was an event to which the settlers of those early days long looked forward. To the proprietors of taverns along the road it meant much for it furnished a highway for the stage coach, and the passengers and horses were a source of revenue to the owners of the old time taverns. Around the evening fire in the large waiting room, while the logs crackled and the sparks flew, news of the outside world was passed around to those who chose to listen.

There can be no doubt but that from this source of information and inspiration came to the boy the desire for an education. It was not long



DAVID W. BROOKS

before the youth was under the charge of a school teacher, a lady from Wareham, Massachusetts. It was seemingly but a short span from school days to married life. The boy becomes a man, assumes his position in the world as such, and is ready to take upon himself his full share of its responsibilities. In the meantime he had learned the printing trade in the office of the Ohio State Journal, and subsequently became a reporter of that paper, his associates in that connection being General James M. Comly and William Dean Howells. In future years he commented upon the greatness of Mr. Howells, who had achieved distinction in the literary world second to none in the country.

On the 21st of September, 1850, David W. Brooks was united in marriage to Anna Maria Simpkins, and thus through the home a new influence was brought into his life. Mrs. Brooks was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was descended from a family that produced a number of Lutheran ministers, one being chaplain in the Prussian army, who came to America just prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in the Quaker City. Mrs. Brooks was a lady of fine character and of deep religious convictions. In St. Paul's church, within the chancel rail next to the reredos stands a memorial chair placed there, with her name inscribed on brass, which bears silent witness to her character. She believed that in all things God is supreme, His love is paramount and that when through with life's care and struggles, through Him the individual will enter into eternal rest. It was with such a companion that David W. Brooks traveled life's journey.

For a few years Mr. Brooks was employed in the postoffice, and it was during this period that he showed marked evidence of literary ability, his contributions to a volume, "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," being his first effort. His writings which later appeared in the Knickerbocker Magazine, published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were always acceptable and consisted of stories and scenes taken from everyday life. Those who were his readers pronounced his work of high order, his imagination being chaste, his diction fine and his style expressive. His writings were always in demand and found ready sale to the publishers, yet he did not care to be known as an author, believing that it was no value to a man to be classed with writers. Moreover, he would never allow his name to be mentioned in connection with anything that he had ever written.

After leaving the office of the Ohio State Journal, Mr. Brooks served through appointment as clerk of the county auditor's office and in 1862 was appointed county clerk to fill out the unexpired term of James H. Smith, deceased. Later he was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court of Ohio and acceptably discharged the duties of these different positions. Up to this time Mr. Brooks did not feel that he had chosen a life work, however, and after careful consideration he came to the conclusion that the mercantile pursuit was best suited to the conditions then existing in the city and promised the largest financial reward. In the year 1860, therefore, the firm of Brooks, Stearns & Company was organized and entered upon a prosperous existence. Afterward, owing to the retirement of Mr. Stearns, who was succeeded by Nathaniel Merion, the new firm of Brooks, Merion & Company,

wholesale and retail grocerymen, continued the business. With the outbreak of the war prices in all lines rose rapidly and gave impetus to their trade as well. This, coupled with good business management, brought prosperity to the firm which built up a reputation for square and honest dealing and secured a patronage largely in excess of any other firm of like business in the city.

It was while engaged in merchandising that Mr. Brooks became imbued with the idea that another banking house could be organized and successfully conducted in Columbus and as a result of this opinion, in October, 1869, the bank of Sparrow, Hines & Company opened its doors to the general public at the corner of High and Town streets. It was a private banking institution owned by David W. Brooks, Thomas Sparrow, Oliver P. Hines and James M. Walker, all well known and prosperous men of that day. Mr. Sparrow was a lawyer of state reputation, in whose office Rutherford B. Hayes was once a student. Mr. Sparrow was also a Mason of high standing and a man of unassailable business integrity, but he did not long survive, his death occurring about five years after the bank was opened. He was succeeded by David Taylor, a pioneer of this section of the country and a man of large influence in Franklin county. At that time Mr. Taylor was the owner of more land than any other individual in this part of the state, his acreage being in the thousands. The bank continued under this ownership until 1878, when Oliver P. Hines and David Taylor disposed of their interests to C. P. L. Butler and his brother, Theodore H. Butler. In 1869 Mr. Brooks, having retired from mercantile pursuits, became president and manager of the banking house he had organized, which was conducted under the firm name of Brooks, Butler & Company, bankers, until his death. He stood as a prominent representative of the financial interests of the city, carefully controlling the interests of the institution, while at all times his enterprise and sound discernment were recognized and his business probity remained unsullied. Few men have enjoyed in as large a degree the confidence and respect of the entire community as did Mr. Brooks.

Another interesting chapter in the life history of David W. Brooks was his connection with the militia. There is born in the heart of every true American a love of country and a patriotic devotion that will assert itself when occasion arises. The fundamental principles of all government is "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." We see it in every city and village in the country. It was manifest in the early days in military organizations, almost every community having its local companies. More than sixty years ago about fifty of the youth of Columbus organized for muster and drill, forming a company called the Columbus Lancers, which existed for a number of years. In those days the music of the fife and drum was the inspiration that aided the boys in keeping up their martial spirits, and D. W. Brooks became fifer of the company James Wetmore playing the snare drum and William G. Deshler the bass drum. When civil war was declared in 1861 William Dennison, then governor of Ohio, called upon the state militia for service and the fifer of the Columbus Lancers enlisted for duty as a private. His time of service was short, however, for he was prostrated

by sunstroke and for years suffered from its effects. But for this his military service would probably have extended over a long period, for his company was called home and a large number of them reenlisted in the army of the United States.

At different times throughout a long and useful career David W. Brooks was called upon for service in some public or semi-public capacity, and the aid which he rendered was ever of a practical character that accomplished beneficial and far reaching results. He was appointed by Governor Bishop a trustee of the Columbus Asylum for Insane and confirmed by the senate in January, 1878. On the organization of the board, which was composed of E. J. Blount and David W. Brooks, of Columbus, Joseph P. Smith of Circleville, George W. Morgan of Mt. Vernon, and Benjamin Myers of Ashland, he was made secretary and continued as such until he resigned. He was active in the work while a member of this body and inaugurated a system of keeping accounts in the asylum, which is still in operation. Mr. Brooks was also called upon to serve as police commissioner of Columbus and during that period manifested most active and helpful interest in the moral welfare of the city. The older inhabitants of the capital will remember the calaboose or station house located back of the Central Market House on Fourth street. The city then had a population of forty or fifty thousand. This station house had long been a disgrace to the city, was entirely too small and inadequate for the purpose intended and presented most uncleanly and unsanitary conditions. In it, however, the criminals were crowded, the small room in the second story being for the men and boys, while the first floor was used for the unfortunate women. The building was about forty feet square and two stories high. Across the narrow street, upstairs, a large room in the Central Market House served as police court, and to this the prisoners were conducted for trial. After two or three years of strenuous and at times discouraging work Mr. Brooks, with the aid of Rev. A. G. Byers, a member of the State Board of Associated Charities, and the Hon. DeWitt C. Jones, a lawyer who was also a member of the city council at that time, succeeded in having an ordinance passed through the council to purchase land and build a prison. The structure was commenced in the spring of 1878 and was the embodiment of what is today called prison reform. The corner stone was laid December 18, 1878, and the building was completed and occupied January 1, 1880. It was pronounced the most modern structure in the central west and was visited by men from the east who were interested in prison reform. The Ohio State Board of Charities, consisting of Governor Richard M. Bishop, John W. Andrews, A. G. Byers, secretary of the board, all of Columbus, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Joseph Perkins, Cleveland, and M. D. Carrington, Toledo, Ohio, endorsed it as a board in the following statement: "We would call attention to the new city prison recently built at Columbus, as the best in Ohio and probably equal to any in the United States. It is well worthy of the attention of city authorities generally as suggesting the true plan upon which they should be constructed." In his address at the opening of the city prison Mr. Brooks made several suggestions along reform

lines which have since been adopted by the state. He advocated a truant officer and one has been employed since 1890; also an intermediate penitentiary for young criminals and a juvenile court which has lately been established with Probate Judge Samuel L. Black presiding. Mr. Brooks, after thorough study and investigation of the subject, advocated reform measures in prison work and these ideas have since come into general use.

The life record of David W. Brooks covered almost sixty-two years. His first wife had died March 19, 1866, and he had afterward wedded Emma L. Brooks, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died February 17, 1889. His death occurred January 31, 1890. Throughout the entire period of his married life he had lived at the old family home on East Rich street, into which he took his first wife as a bride in 1853. It was here that all of their children were reared. The homestead was called Rose Hill on account of the many rose bushes and other beautiful shrubbery that adorned the lawn, making the place a continuous delight through the summer months. The homestead remained in possession of the family until a few years ago, when, owing to the rapid progress of building in that locality, it was divided into lots and disposed of for other homes. From this place the remains of David W. Brooks were carried to their last resting place. He was a member of St. Paul's church and of Mount Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, of Columbus. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Charles O'Meara, of Trinity Episcopal Church, and thus was brought to a close a life of great activity and general usefulness. It is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier, but from the countless lowly ministries of the everydays, the little faithfulnesses that fill long years. While Mr. Brooks achieved success and prominence in business and thus contributed to the material growth and development of Columbus, it was perhaps his services for the public and the genial spirit which he displayed in his relations with his friends that will make him longest remembered.

GEORGE W. WILL.

George W. Will, who is numbered among the prosperous and enterprising agriculturalists of Madison township, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in 1860. He acquired his education in the common schools and throughout his entire business career has been successfully connected with agricultural interests. His first farming was done in Illinois, but six years ago he returned to this state and purchased his present place of eighty-four and one-half acres in Madison township, which he has since improved and cultivated. He is a self-made man, who has worked persistently and earnestly for the success which has come to him for, although he started out in life empty-handed, he has gained the prosperity which is the reward of untiring perseverance and executive ability.

In 1885 Mr. Will was united in marriage to Miss Ardella Tussing, who was born in Ohio in 1864. Their children are as follows: Cora A., Edgar H., George T. and Robert, all of whom are attending school.

Politically Mr. Will is independent, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Reform church. He is likewise identified with the Grange, and has won the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact in business or social relations.

ROBERT R. JOHNSTON.

The history of Westerville would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without mention of Robert R. Johnston, who has resided here for only two years but had previously been a resident of Columbus for twenty-eight years. He has had broad experience in business life and in all of his different connections has proved competent and reliable. He is now at the head of the Westerville Creamery Company. He was born near Newark, in Perry county, Ohio, December 2, 1848, a son of Joshua and Mary Johnston, who removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, when their son Robert was but eight years of age. He had two brothers who were soldiers of the Civil war. Josiah W., who enlisted from Zanesville as a member of the Eighteenth Regulars, was taken prisoner, afterward paroled and died in the service at Nashville. M. B. Johnston was a member of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, was wounded at Munfordville, Kentucky, during the Morgan raid, and now resides at Beverly, Ohio.

Robert R. Johnston was reared in Muskingum county, Ohio, to the age of twenty years and pursued his education in the public schools of Zanesville, while in that city he also learned the confectioner's trade, becoming quite expert in that business. He afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for five years. He was the youngest of eight children and lost his mother when quite young. Early thrown upon his own resources, the success that he has achieved is the merit of tribute of his industry and enterprise.

On the 16th of January, 1872, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Josephine Kirk, of Zanesville, after which they removed to Columbus, where they resided for twenty-eight years. In 1906 they came to Westerville, where they now reside. In the capital city Mr. Johnston was engaged in the bakery and catering business and was quite successful in that undertaking, becoming well known to the trade there, but after more than a quarter of a century he sold his interests in Columbus and came to Westerville, joining his son in the creamery business. Mr. Johnston had established this enterprise six years before and it was being managed by his son. A stock company was now organized and the business was extended, creameries being established at Centerburg, Richwood and Magnetic Springs as well as Westerville. The company has also inaugurated a condensing plant and an ice plant in the creamery at Westerville and supplies the town with ice. The business is now one of the important industries of this part of the country and its trade has reached extensive proportions, bringing a gratifying and substantial financial return.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston became the parents of but one child, William B. Johnston, who is now manager of the Westerville Creamery. He was born in Covington, Kentucky, December 4, 1872, but the most of his life has been spent in Columbus from the age of seven years. He was in school there until sixteen years of age, when he entered business life as a clerk with the Bancroft & Sheldon Dry Goods Company, which he thus represented for five years. On the expiration of that period he began business on his own account, establishing a general store at Bradford Junction. He conducted the business there successfully for some time but in 1900 sold out and came to Westerville, where he took charge of the creamery established by his father. The business was incorported on the 4th of March, 1906, under the name of the Westerville Creamery Company. After building a plant the business was started, receiving nine hundred and fifty-two pounds of milk the first day, while at the present time thirty thousand pounds are received. This indicates in a measure the growth of the business, which is now capably managed, the facilities having been increased to meet the growing demands of the trade. The creamery is conducted after the most approved methods, the utmost care being given to cleanliness and sanitation and the product of the plant, because of its excellence and superiority, finds a most ready sale on the market.

In 1895 William B. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Mason, who died in 1905, leaving two children, Laura and Roberta. In 1906 Mr. Johnston was again married, his second union being with Nellie Martin, by whom he has one son, William Lawson.

Previous to 1908 William B. Johnston was a member of the board of public affairs of Westerville and both father and son are members of the Board of Trade, while the latter is a director. They are also both members of the Masonic fraternity and the son is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. They are both widely recognized as men of excellent business ability, capacity and enterprise and their success has been achieved along most honorable and creditable lines. They are also advocates of the republican party and in all matters of citizenship are progressive, lending their aid and influence to many measures for the public good.

MORRIS ADELBERT HAYWARD.

Centuries ago the Greek sage, Epicharmus, said: "Earn thy reward: The gods give not to sloth." The truth of this admonition has been verified in all the ages which have run their course since that time, and with an appreciative understanding of the spirit of this instruction Mr. Hayward has labored diligently during the years of his manhood, and through his determined purpose and capabilities has gained substantial recognition in business circles, being now senior partner of the firm of M. A. Hayward & Sons, wholesale lumber dealers of Columbus. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, January 28, 1849. The Hayward family is of Welsh lineage but was established in America at a very early day and the grandfather, Abraham Hayward, served as a sol-

dier in the war of 1812. The father, Abram Ogden Hayward, was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and when a boy followed the tow-path on the Morris canal. Later he became a pioneer lumberman of Springfield, Ohio, establishing a business there in 1846 and continuing to deal in lumber as a retail merchant until his demise in 1874. He was a man of considerable local prominence whose opinions were received with interest by his many friends, for they knew him to be a gentleman of sound judgment and reliable mind. He was particularly active as a member of the Baptist church, and his influence was ever given on the side of right, justice and truth. He married Lucretia Brace, of western New York, a descendant of General Leavenworth, of Syracuse, that state, and of Captain Arvin Rice, of Revolutionary war fame. The death of Mrs. Hayward occurred in 1903.

Mr. Hayward of this review, acquired his education in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and in Wittenberg College, of that city, where he remained as a student to the age of eighteen years. Previous to this time during the periods of vacation he had received business training in his father's lumberyard and he drove the first regular lumber team in Springfield, Ohio. After completing his education he became regularly employed by his father in business, and bent every energy to mastering the business in principle and detail. In 1871 he was admitted to a partnership and the relationship was continued up to the time of his father's death in 1874, after which Morris A. Hayward continued the business alone until 1883. In that year he sold out his retail business and concentrated his energies upon the wholesale lumber trade, remaining in Springfield for five years. In 1888 he came to Columbus, where he has continued an active factor in trade circles to the present time, his record being considered a valuable asset in the commercial history of the city. His close application, unabating energy, and industry that never flags, have constituted the salient forces in the gradual expansion of the business, which is now of considerable magnitude. On the 1st day of January, 1907, he admitted his two sons, Allen O. and Herbert M., into partnership, under the firm style of M. A. Hayward & Sons. The company represents several large operators as general sales agents, being thus connected with Kentucky and Arkansas firms, and also the W. D. Young Company, of Bay City, Michigan. The business is controlled by the output of the mills, but annually handles a large amount of lumber, its sales returning a gratifying figure. Mr. Hayward is regarded as an authority on lumber in this county, is thoroughly familiar not only with the financial value of timber, but with its properties for different building purposes, and at the same time keeps conversant with the condition of the market.

In 1870 Mr. Hayward was married to Miss Mary Louise Allen, of Dubuque, Iowa. She died in 1885 leaving three sons: Allen O., who was born in 1874 and who is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served in the regular army; Lester A., who was born in 1876, and is now of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Herbert M., who was born in 1879 and also followed the Stars and Stripes as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war. Two sons thus defended American interests at the time of the conflict of 1898, and both are now partners of their father in the lumber business. In 1886 Mr. Hay-

ward was again married, his second union being with Miss Jennie Neff, of New Carlisle, Ohio. There is one son by this marriage, Benjamin Neff, who was born in 1888 and is now a college student.

Mr. Hayward has taken high rank in Masonry, belonging to the consistory and to Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the famous organization of lumbermen known as Hoo-Hoo. His political support is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but is without aspirations for office. In early manhood he was locally known as a successful baseball player, and he always manifested an interest in manly outdoor sports. He is particularly fond of horses and both rides and drives. He never allows outside interests, however, to interfere with business and through the twenty years of his residence in Columbus has maintained the most creditable position in commercial circles. Early realizing the fact that there is no royal road to wealth, and that there is no excellence without labor, he has put forth most earnest and concentrated effort and has become recognized as one of the most prominent and successful representatives of lumber interests in this section of the state.

DENNIS KELLY.

Dennis Kelly is one of the successful business men of Columbus and in his entire record there has been not a single esoteric phase. Day by day as the years came and went he made good use of his opportunities and while his start in the business world was a most humble one, each forward step brought him a wider outlook and broader opportunities. He early learned the fact that unabating industry and integrity are indispensable elements of success and learned furthermore to discriminate between the essential and non-essential. Thus as the years have been added to the cycle of the centuries they have chronicled excellent achievement on the part of Mr. Kelly until his business career is recognized as a potential part of the commercial and financial history of Columbus.

Throughout the entire period of his connection with business interests Mr. Kelly has resided in Columbus, coming to this city when eight years of age from Vanceburg, Kentucky. His parents, John and Mary (Swift) Kelly, were natives of Ireland, whence they came to the new world, settling in Vanceburg. The year 1858 witnessed their arrival in Columbus and even in the period of his youth Dennis Kelly faced the necessity of providing for his own support. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and, ambitious to earn a living, he began by selling newspapers on the streets of the city, attending to his trade through the hours of day, while in the evenings he supplemented his somewhat meager education by study in the night schools.

His experience as a newsboy also brought him valuable lessons and in building up a trade, he developed the alert mind and ready adaptability which have characterized him throughout the intervening years to the present time. Pursuing the road to wealth by new routes, he learned the printer's trade,

DENNIS KELLY

which he followed for eight years and then sought other fields of labor, becoming connected with the retail grocery business in 1873. The beginning was small but from that nucleus has developed the extensive wholesale enterprise which he now owns and controls. Studying closely the demands and desires of his patrons, conforming his efforts ever to a high standard of commercial ethics, in course of time his business developed until his trade was a most extensive one and his success permitted his embarkation in the wholesale business in 1893, at which time he erected the fine new business block at the corner of Naghten and Front streets. Formulating and inaugurating new plans for the development of the business, his trade now extends over most of the states of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but while he has been a most successful wholesale merchant he has by no means confined his efforts to one line but with resourceful ability has extended his labors into various fields of activity which have promoted his individual success and also constituted features in the business development and prosperity of Columbus.

Mr. Kelly was the founder of the Capital City Dairy Company, which business was organized in 1880 and capitalized for five thousand dollars, with Mr. Kelly as the first president, in which position he has continued since. The company first conducted business at Spruce street and Dennison avenue, whence a removal was made to Fourth street and later the enterprise was established on the present site. The capital stock has been increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and the business is today the largest of the kind in the United States. The company owns a model plant, thoroughly equipped. Mr. Kelly likewise became one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce and from the beginning has served as its vice president. He was also one of the organizers and is the vice president of the Darby Canning Company of West Jefferson, Ohio, and is president and owner of the Lockville Canning Company, of Lockville, which he operates in connection with his wholesale grocery interests. He is a director of Iroquois Hotel Company and a director of the Eastern Kentucky Coal, Timber, Oil & Mineral Land Company, owning a large amount of land in Kentucky, was the organizer and first president of the Crystal Ice Company and is the founder and promoter of the Ohio Driving Park Association, of which he served as the first president. This has grown to be one of the largest associations of this character in the world and many notable races have here been held and various records have been broken on the track here.

In 1887 Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Mary L. Pirrung, of Columbus, a daughter of Frank Pirrung, and they have one son, Edmund P., who is now attending the high school. Fraternally Mr. Kelly is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of benevolent spirit who has never forgotten his own early struggles and is ever willing to assist those who without special family or pecuniary advantages at the outset of their careers are striving to work their way upward. He is now a member of the Ohio Newsboys Association, an organization recently formed, drawing its membership from among the successful business men of Columbus who at one time engaged in selling papers on the streets of the city. The officers are: H. W. Krumm, president; W. O. Taylor, vice president; C. M. Cotter, secre-

tary; D. Kelly, treasurer; and M. J. Hanly, sergeant at arms. More than a year ago the members of this society banded themselves together in an organization for the purpose of returning once each year to their boyhood occupation of selling papers but for charity's sake instead of personal gain and on the 20th of December, 1908, fifty members again took their places as newsboys on the street corners to sell a magnificent souvenir charity edition of the Ohio State Journal, the proceeds of their united sales to be expended in benevolent work.

This is but one of the many evidences of Mr. Kelly's kindliness of heart and his deep and abiding interest in his fellowmen. His benevolences, however, are exceptionally free from ostentation or display. He is numbered among the men who by tact, mental force and keen business sagacity make great cities. The brilliancy of a man's genius asserts its force in the mastery of his work—the completeness of his undertakings—and judged by this standard Dennis Kelly well deserves classification with the leading citizens of the capital for throughout his entire life he has accomplished what he has begun and along original lines has wrought out his success, utilizing opportunities which largely surround every individual. By his work he has reared for himself a magnificent testimonial and an indestructible compliment to his management and financial genius.

JONATHAN RUSE.

A well improved and highly cultivated tract of land, comprising eighty-three acres, situated in Madison township, is the home of Jonathan Ruse, who is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of Franklin county and who is also a representative of one of the worthy pioneers of this section of the state. His father, Emanuel Ruse, was born in the Buckeye state in 1810, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Marks, was likewise born in this state in 1819. They had five children, but only two are now living, the sister of our subject being Mrs. Martha Wingert. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Ruse began their domestic life in true pioneer style on a farm, which when it came into their possession was a dense forest. Mr. Ruse cleared and developed the land and built a rough log cabin, in which they made their home for fifteen years, and during that time they experienced all the privations and experiences of life on the frontier. The problem which confronted them seemed an arduous one, but with the sturdy characteristics of the pioneer settlers they applied themselves to the task and through their combined efforts worked their way on to prosperity. In due time Mr. Ruse replaced his pioneer home with a modern structure built of brick and he burned the brick which was used in its construction. In course of years he became a well-to-do man and acquired four hundred and fifty-five acres of farm land, which was the result of his own hard labor and the assistance of his estimable wife, who proved to him a valuable helpmate on the journey of life. Mr. Ruse died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years and thus Franklin county lost one of its most highly esteemed and honored pioneer citi-

zens. He was a democrat in his political belief and was a devoted and consistent member of the United Brethren church.

Jonathan Ruse, the only son and the younger of their five children, was born October 6, 1855, and pursued his studies in the little country schoolhouse which stands on his present farm, although at that time he little dreamed that some day he would be the owner of this tract of land. He is now engaged in general farming and each year harvests good crops as a reward for the care and labor that he bestows upon the fields. His farm is supplied with a good country residence and substantial outbuildings and everything about the place is kept in excellent condition, indicating the progressve methods of the owner.

Mr. Ruse was marred in 1878 to Miss Mary O'Roark, who was born in December, 1855, and their union has been blessed with six children—Lindell, Myrtle, Jessie, Frank, Bertha and Harry J. The third in order of birth, Jessie, is now deceased. The other children have been educated in the common schools.

Mr. Ruse is a democrat in his political belief and for the past two years has served as supervisor of his township, while at various times he has been a director of the school board. He is a Methodist in religious faith. By those who are brought into close connection with him his companionship, friendship and counsel are appreciated and have been helpful to them. In his relations with his fellowmen and in his treatment of his neighbor he has never lost sight of the principle of the Golden Rule and wherever known he is highly esteemed.

DAVID H. BUDD.

There has been marked change in methods of real-estate transfer. In former years if a purchaser desired a piece of property he sought out the owner and terms of purchase and sale were agreed upon between them. In the developing business conditions of the country, however, the real-estate agent and promoter has become a most important factor in the upbuilding and development of the towns and cities and to this work Mr. Budd is now giving his attention. He handles all kinds of real-estate, including farm and city property, and through his efforts in this direction is contributing to the general progress of the communities in which he carries on business. A native of Ohio, he was born on a farm in Delaware county about ten miles northeast of Westerville, May 9, 1848. His parents, William and Sarah E. (Adams) Budd, were also natives of Delaware county and for many years resided upon a farm, but at length retired and took up their abode in Westerville, where the death of the father occurred in 1908. His widow still survives and is yet living in that town. Their family numbered five children, of whom David H. Budd is the eldest.

Reared on the old homestead farm, Mr. Budd acquired his early education in the district schools, afterward attended Central College Academy and later pursued a course in a business college. He has since resided in Westerville, where he has conducted a general real-estate business, being also

closely connected with real-state operations in Columbus. He handles both city and farm property, not only of central Ohio but all over the United States. He is an extensive and original advertiser and has thus brought his business into prominence. In this way he has brought many people to Westerville and has done much for the upbuilding of the town.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Budd was married to Miss Irena Gates, a native of Franklin county and a daughter of John B. Gates. Their children are: Myrtle E., the wife of H. N. Ingle of Westerville; and Dale Howard. While the life record of Mr. Budd has in some respects been an uneventful one, it has been characterized by those qualities which in every land and clime command respect and confidence. He has sought his success along honorable lines, never fearing that laborious attention to business which is so necessary an element in success. He has become widely known as a real-estate promoter and has comprehensive knowledge of property values and investment opportunities in various sections of the country.

GEORGE STOCKTON, M. D.

Dr. George Stockton, continually advancing in professional ranks, has made a specialty of the treatment of nervous and mental diseases and is now professor of mental diseases in the Starling-Ohio Medical College, and superintendent of the State Hospital. He was born at Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, April 17, 1854, and comes of an ancestry strong in mind and body. Two of his maternal uncles were members of the medical fraternity. His father, Joseph P. Stockton, was born in Ohio, followed farming for some years and in 1866 removed to Columbus, where he died in 1885. His wife, in her maidenhood, Emily Brown, was a native of Perry county, Ohio, and after her husband's death lived with her son, Dr. Stockton, until Easter Sunday of 1908, when she passed away at the age of eighty-one years. A daughter Maggie and a son John, are deceased, while the surviving daughter, Mrs. Ida Raymond, has been matron of the State Hospital for the past six years and has been reelected for another term.

Dr. Stockton attended a country school near Lockbourne, Ohio, until about twelve years of age, when the family moved to Columbus where he continued his studies in the public schools in the capital city, graduating from the high school in 1872. Soon afterward he took up the study of medicine with Dr. R. M. Denig, of Columbus, as his preceptor, and after attending two courses of lectures in the Starling Medical College he went to Bellevue Hospital, of New York city, where he was graduated in 1875 when not yet twenty-one years of age. He continued his studies, however, from the fact that his diploma was withheld as the laws of the state do not permit of a diploma being granted until a student obtains his majority.

In 1877 Dr. Stockton located for practice in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained until 1880 when he was appoined on the staff of the Columbus State Hospital. He had directed his studies largely along the lines of mental

and nervous diseases and this appointment was therefore a congenial one, giving him opportunity to exercise his skill and talents in the department of his specialty. He stands today as one of the foremost representatives of that branch of practice and his opinions are largely regarded as authority upon nervous and mental diseases. In 1890 he opened an office in Columbus, practicing for two years as a specialist at the end of which time the state again sought his services and he entered the hospital under Superintendent Richardson in 1892. He belongs to that class of progressive young men whose work is doing so much to add to the knowledge possessed by the medical fraternity in regard to mental diseases. He practices along the most progressive lines, being in hearty sympathy with the movement which recognizes the possibility for benefit and cure through the exercise of humane practices that soothe, quiet, divert or stimulate the mind of the patient as the case demands. On the 13th of October, 1902, he was elected superintendent of the Columbus State Hospital as successor to the late Dr. Carpenter. He is also a professor of mental diseases in the Starling-Ohio Medical College and he is a member of the American Psychological Association and the National Society for the Cure and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He also belongs to the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Alpha Nu Pi Omeaga, a medical fraternity. His fitness for his position as superintendent of the State Hospital is widely acknowledged and his course has received the endorsement of many of the most prominent members of the profession.

EDWARD WOOD SCOTT.

Edward Wood Scott, well known in the business circles of Columbus as one whose enterprise has carried him over obstacles and difficulties and brought him forward to the goal of success, is now senior partner of the firm of Scott & Woodrow, grain and hay shippers. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1850. His father, Charles Love Scott, was a native of Virginia and a wholesale dry-goods merchant, who also engaged in the practice of law at Chillicothe, Ohio, for a number of years. In 1849 he removed to philadelphia, where he entered the ranks of the wholesale merchants, successfully conducting business interests in that city until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Slesman and was also a native of Pennsylvania, has passed away.

In private schools of his native city Edward Wood Scott pursued his education to the age of eighteen years and then made his initial step in the business world, becoming a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods store, where he was employed until 1874. That year witnessed his arrival in Ohio. Settling in Circleville he became proprietor of a grain elevator business as a member of the firm of Heffner & Company, conducting his interests at that place until 1879 when he removed to Columbus. Here he established a grain shipping business under the firm style of Heffner, Scott &

Company and so continued for three years when he withdrew from that partnership and organized the firm of Seeds & Scott, grain and hay shippers. Thus he carried on business until 1894, conducting the largest enterprise of that character in the city. The firm was then dissolved and Mr. Scott became senior partner of the firm of Scott & Woodrow, which has existed to the present time. They are extensive grain and hay shippers, sending their output chiefly to the New England and southern states. They buy from country elevators throughout Ohio in carload lots, and the business has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. Mr. Scott is thoroughly familiar with the trade in all of its departments and his success is largely due to his close and unfaltering application. Such a business does not merely mean the purchase and sale of the commodities which they handle, for success in this line must depend also upon an intimate knowledge of the market, an understanding of crop conditions and the possibilities for shipment. Mr. Scott is thoroughly informed on every subject bearing upon the trade and his administrative direction is a strong element in the success which the house enjoys.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of Mr. Scott and Miss Cynthia Renick, a daughter of John Renick, a large landowner and pioneer settler of Pickaway county, Ohio. They have but one child, Minnie, now the wife of Charles Wareham, of Columbus. Mr. Scott devotes his time to his business and he owns a farm in Pickaway county. He is broad-gauged and liberal in all of his views and is a man of action rather than of theory. Throughout the whole course of his career the prime moving spirit that has prompted his actions seems to have been improvement and advancement.

JAMES E. WRIGHT.

James E. Wright lives in the memory of contemporaries and friends, enshrined in their hearts with a halo of a gracious presence, a strong intellect and a keen appreciation for all that was beautiful and ennobling in life. Throughout his entire career there was a vein of sublimity and grandeur and he was a striking example of the man who cultivates learning from the pure love of it. His earthly pilgrimage covered the intervening years between the 29th of September, 1829, when he was born on his father's homestead farm near the village of Dublin, Ohio, until the 17th of November, 1890, when he passed away at his home in Worthington. His parents were Daniel and Margaret (Christie) Wright, the former a man of superior mental culture, a great reader and clear thinker—a man of influence enjoying the friendship of the foremost men of the county. The mother, a native of Connecticut and a lady of many superior qualities, was a sister of the Rev. William Christie, who is remembered as one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, noted for his great eloquence and his devotion in proclaiming the Gospel message in what was then a wild western country. The family numbered several sons and daughters, all of whom are now dead.

JAMES E. WRIGHT

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus said: "James E. Wright was born in an atmosphere sacred to the intellectual and spiritual life; and this early influence, alone, accounted to those who knew him best for the ease and grace with which his mind took hold of literary problems. Close friendship opened many a window into the past, through which might have been seen his fater—Daniel Wright—opening the page of Bunyan or Shakespeare to the ardent youth. Without great opportunities, the father had a cultivated love of that which has constituted the best English literature. His boy soon became master of a few great books. For him Goldsmith and Walter Scott dreamed, and described their visions; for him Lear and Hamlet were familiar figures; and old Dr. Johnson rambled over the luxuriant page of Macauley, while Gibbon and Hallam and Hume recreated the past."

From childhood James E. Wright hungered and thirsted for knowledge and read with eagerness all the books he could obtain. It is said that before he was twelve years old he had mastered with limited assistance thirteen different arithmetics and this love of mathematics was developed and cultivated in all its branches in his subsequent years. After exhausting the aids the local schools of the neighborhood afforded, he pursued his studies in Central College, near Columbus; Wittenberg College at Springfield; and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, while in 1845 he entered Princeton College, where he continued his studies until 1848, winning the Master's degree. While engaged in college studies he cultivated general literature and indulged in authorship from taste and also for pecuniary profit to help defray his current expenses. Among the accepted and commended products of his pen at the age of nineteen were several stories of western adventure and Indian life, published in Putnam's Magazine and other periodicals of that day. These attracted favorable mention from Washington Irving and other eminent authors, but while he always remained a student of general literature, his professional labors in later years precluded the possibility of further authorship.

Close application to study seriously affected Mr. Wright's eyes and made it impossible for him to use them in any close work for three or four years thereafter, so that he spent much of his time on the extensive plantation in Alabama owned by his uncle, James Wright, who had assisted him financially in the pursuit of his higher education. On his return from the south, he took up the study of law with Samuel Galloway, a prominent attorney of Columbus, as his preceptor. He was handicapped in his study somewhat by the fact of his impaired eyesight, it being necessary that the text-books should be read to him, but on the 4th of January, 1853, he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward entered in partnership with Thomas Sparrow in the practice of law, and within a brief period they secured an extensive clientele, which connected them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district.

There had been in the years of his youth and early manhood various evidences of his elemental strength of character. From his childhood's log-cabin home he emerged into the great world at the age of thirteen and began clerking in a store at three dollars per month and board, and with his first money he bought books. From that time on he made his way with very little

aid from others. Before coming to the bar had acquired great skill as a civil engineer, in fact his skill in that direction was not inferior to his learning as a lawyer, although the practice of law became his real life work.

During the early years of his practice Mr. Wright resided at Dublin and his law work called him into several counties of Central Ohio, also to the supreme court of Ohio and several courts of the United States. Later he removed to Worthington and maintained his residence there while largely confining his law practice to Columbus. His long-time associate and friend, L. J. Critchfield in presenting the memorial and resolutions to Franklin County Bar Association, said of him: "As a lawyer he was broadly and solidly founded upon the principles of law as a science. He was also expert in the law as an art. His preparation for the bar was accurate and thorough. His mind was analytical and was intent on getting at the ultimate reason. His inclination was to solve legal questions by the application of principles, rather than by adjudications—testing the latter by the touchstone of principle. In the ethics of the profession he was a very martinet. His standard of the ideal lawyer was high. The Esprit de Corps of the profession in him was strong. He regarded the bar as a learned body of men entrusted with grave responsibilities and sacred duties. In his estimation the profession was a high calling and not merely a money-making art. He detested the commercial idea and the drummer methods of recent times. In his bearing, James E. Wright seemed to be conscious that the high-toned lawyer is not merely an individual seeking personal interests, through special privileges, but an individual member of a body of men invested with important official functions requiring for their discharge the best powers of the mind and the purest purposes of the heart. While not deficient in any department of the law, he preferred, and, therefore, became most proficient in equity jurisprudence. In his thought, as in its best definition, equity is the soul and spirit of the law, and in its natural justice humanity and honesty, equity was more in harmony with the just, humane and liberal tendencies of his mind than were the rigid rules of the common law. In the active period of his professional career, to the aid of a clear legal mind he brought indefatigable industry and exhaustive investigation. He kept well up with the learning of the profession, and the best developments of jurisprudence, and to that end spared no expense for the best books as they came from the press, as his large law library attests. His cases were always well prepared for hearing. The leading facts, the governing principles, the controlling adjudications were in line and readily available. His arguments were clear and concise. He was a good lawyer in every sense of the word."

At a memorial meeting held in honor of Mr. Wright, Judge H. B. Albery said: "I think that Mr. Wright delighted more in the learning of the English law writers than in any other writers upon that subject. He frequently referred to and often quoted from his favorite English authors, especially the English chancellors and writers upon equity. In fact, it seemed that equity was his delight. He was a lawyer of ability as an advocate and often expressed himself in oral argument with great force, but was particularly strong in the preparation of arguments on paper. His briefs were master-

pieces. * * * * * He was, as a lawyer, the soul of honor and courtesy. No lawyer was superior to him in his kind and gentlemanly bearing towards members of the profession. He was a lawyer who never belittled the position or arguments of an opponent; he always treated whatever was presented in argument with candor and consideration and met whatever was said with that sincerity that betokens a man of great mind."

"His briefs were always scholarly and finished and exhaustive," said Judge E. P. Evans, "and in every paragraph could be seen the skilled hand of an accomplished master. He was a most courteous lawyer and was the soul of professional honor. The trial of jury cases was peculiarly distasteful to him, and it was seldom he could be induced to engage in them, but when he did, he always showed himself to be a powerful jury lawyer; and in my experience, I have seldom, if ever, seen his equal as a cross-examiner of a hostile witness. The reason why he was disinclined to engage in jury trials, may, perhaps, be discovered in his dislike for personal contentions and wrangles which so frequently arise on such trials. His mind was wonderfully quick in its operations and his memory was the most accurate and served him longer than any I have ever known, except Judge Okey's. I have seen him examine legal questions and then sit down and write his brief, citing perhaps a dozen authorities without again turning to one of them."

Mr. Wright did much toward schooling himself in the art of oratory and eloquence by hearing in his early manhood all of the great men of his time when opportunity offered. While visiting in the city of New York, he made the acquaintance of Garrett Smith and Washington Irving, and later listened to such orators as Daniel Webster, Louis Kossuth and others. His broad reading did undoubtedly give him the splendid command of language for which he was noted. He did much to encourage reading and study in others and in his earlier years, while still a resident of the vicinity of Dublin, he took pleasure in giving the youth of the neighborhood the benefit of his learning. He also revived the drooping Sabbath school of the Methodist church of that place, gathering the young people into a Bible class until the class became a houseful, so instructive and popular were his talks upon biblical questions. He also very frequently delivered lectures upon the British poets and other literary subjects. He was a student of the literature of Greece and Rome as well as of more modern ages and was a most comprehensive and thorough student of the Bible.

Dr. Gunsaulus said of him: "I count it one of the good fortunes of my early ministry to have reviewed with him the writings and career of Moses, from a lawyer's point of vision. Rarely have I heard more wise or more vivid statements concerning the far reaching effect of the mosaic legislation in the history of jurisprudence than those which adorn and strengthen the pages of his lectures * * * * It was always a joy when some man of great scholarship or pronounced intellectual ability visited Columbus, to take him to Worthington and let him have the joy of discovering such an ample soul. The wide range of his reading kept him from that narrowness and pedantry which are oftentimes the characteristics of a man who so loved solitude. I shall never forget with what ardor and success he debated with Bronson Al-

cott through the long summer afternoon, on the theme of the priority of thought. Under the red vines of autumn he loved to sit with a problem of integral calculus, and he loved it as he loved nothing else, save following his thoughts along some wooded stream with a fellow disciple of Isaac Walton. Thus, the birds sang as though they welcomed him, and every poet whom he had read, lived upon his lips."

Mr. Wright, with all of his love of solitude, which was one of his most marked characteristics, possessed nothing of the spirit of a recluse but was at all times so in touch with the sense of duty that his practical responsibilities suffered not in the slightest. His public career as a citizen and official was inspired by the most thorough-going patriotism. He was a thorough believer in popular government and always felt that public service and public ballot should be the expression of popular desire. While he was not eager for public office, he responded to the call of his fellow citizens for his services. His first county office was that of treasurer, to which he was appointed by the county commissioners August 3, 1869, and was again appointed to fill a vacancy in that office July 26, 1870, following the death of the treasurer-elect. He was chosen to the office by popular suffrage in 1872 and again in 1874, receiving almost unanimous support in his own part of the county where he was best known.

James E. Wright came to Worthington from Dublin, Ohio, in 1869. In a year or two he unearthed the fact that thirteen hundred acres in the school district which ought to have been taxed for school purposes were not on the tax duplicate. He appeared time and again before the board asking why such a thing existed and the fact developed that members of the school board owned most of the unlisted property. He asked about the school loans and found that school money was loaned at one rate and accounted for at another. He found the school had a right to the land where the drug store and Worthington Savings Bank Company now hold forth, school being taught where the present town hall now stands, conducted by two women, giving only part of their time.

Where the present school buildings and playgrounds are, existed a barnyard, partly enclosed, with cows and horses roaming freely around. James E. Wright came home every noon from his duties in the city and surveyed and surveyed and surveyed until he found that this property also belonged to the public schools. It was necessary to get a bill through the state legislature to sell the different tracts of land and have a levy made. Mr. Wright framed that bill. By this time his friends were numbered.

The day the bill was to be considered came in midwinter. There was a freight train at five o'clock in the morning. James E. Wright's wife wakened him and said, "Jimmy, did you hear that train whistle?" He jumped up, put on his clothes and started for the depot. She called after him, "You forgot your overcoat." He replied, "Things will be warm enough to-day without any overcoat."

A big delegation started at nine o'clock for the city to oppose all action. When they reached Columbus, they were informed that the bill had been passed. James E. Wright saw every brick put in the building. Time and

again he advanced his personal funds so that work would not lag. While plans for which he had worked for the high school building were under consideration ill health and finally death came. Such in brief was his work for education in Worthington.

He was never ambitious for public office but greatly preferred his chosen profession of the law and the cultivation of general literature. He was never oblivious of an opportunity to assist those in need, was kind in his nature, generous in his gifts, charitable to the poor and sympathetic to the afflicted.

Notwithstanding all this, the best traits of character were manifest at his own fireside in the midst of his family. It was in the year 1855 that James E. Wright wedded Elizabeth Davis, of Dublin, and to them were born five daughters and three sons, all of whom survived the father, although the family circle has since been broken by the hand of death. Mattie, the eldest of the family, born September 27, 1857, a graduate of the Normal Institute, died January 19, 1900. Carrie, a graduate of the Normal Institute of Columbus and of the Ohio State University, has been a teacher in the Armour Institute of Chicago since its organization sixteen years ago. Annie, the wife of Rev. Wayland D. Ball, is now living in New York City. Nelle, a graduate of the Worthington high school and of the Ohio State University, is a teacher of German and English in Spokane, Washington. Edith, born July 31, 1865, was married June 14, 1888, to G. B. Goodrich and died February 7, 1904, leaving two children, George and Margaret. Daniel, born February 26, 1868, was a graduate of the Worthington high school, of Delaware College, and Harvard and Yale Theological Seminaries, and at the time of his death, March 26, 1907, was a critic on the Columbus Dispatch. Paul, born March 11, 1876, is a graduate of Cornell University Law School, and, residing in Worthington, is engaged in looking after various interests for different parties in his home town. Moses James, born December 16, 1878, a graduate of the high school and of the Ohio State University, afterward attended the Cornell Law School for two years, but his course was interrupted by typhoid fever and later he was graduated from the Columbia Law School of New York city, where he has now practiced for the last four years.

During the last three or four years of his life Mr. Wright gave but little attention to business, spending much time in silent communion with nature until he passed away November 17, 1890. In speaking of him, Judge D. C. Jones said: "He took a brave and manly view of life. He was just and genial. He was fond of friends but fonder of solitude. He loved the face and all the other features of nature and so he would pass hours in her company. He loved to sit in the mild nights and contemplate the far off stars as they twinkled in quiet and chaste beauty in the blue fields above. He walked sometimes at night, when the moon permitted, and said, like Thoreau, he loved at such times to hear the corn grow, to listen to the myriad voices of night. * * * * In the parental relation he was a man of rare kindness of heart, the companion and friend of his sons and daughters."

Whatever he did in the way of charity, in the way of kindness, in the way of help to the poor, was done without ostentation and without publicity. Friendship was to him a sacred word and none of his obligations was ever

forgotten. While his intellectual powers carried him far beyond the merit of his fellowmen, he never forgot for an instant the great truth concerning the universal brotherhood of man. His life was an equally divided one between solitude and activity. In this respect it was a model life. In his solitude he pursued his studies and acquired the knowledge and information which brightened and developed his intellect; in the active pursuits of life and in the practice of his profession he cultivated and developed strength of character.

FRANKLIN RUBRECHT.

Franklin Rubrecht, for seventeen years a member of the Columbus bar, during which time he has rendered faithful and efficient service to the public as well as to those who have employed his talent in the conduct of important litigated interests, is accorded a prominent place in professional circles by the consensus of public opinion. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, August 31, 1867, his parents being Joel and Priscilla Helen Rubrecht. The father was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born upon a farm there in 1839, and throughout the period of his residence in that state he carried on the work of the fields. Attracted to the west, however, he removed to Delaware, Ohio, and became identified with its building operations as a contractor and architect. A liberal patronage was accorded him and his labors have been an effective element in the substantial improvement of the city in which he located. In 1894 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1842, and for many years was a faithful companion to him on the journey of life. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom reached adult age.

In early boyhood Franklin Rubrecht was sent as a pupil to the public schools of Delaware, Ohio, and through consecutive grades completed the high-school course, while later he received a commercial training in Professor Sharp's Business College of the same city. It was his desire to devote his time and energies to professional labors and to this end he sought the preceptorship of R. H. Platt, an attorney of Columbus, under whose direction he pursued his preliminary law studies. He also acquired a knowledge of telegraphy, and entering the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was for a considerable period employed as an operator in Columbus. In this way he provided the funds that enabled him to pursue his law studies, and entering the Ohio State University, he was graduated from the law department of that institution in October, 1892.

Mr. Rubrecht immediately located for practice in Columbus and the successive steps of his orderly progression are easily discernible. He recognized the fact that there is always room overhead and that only the lower ranks of life are crowded, and he resolved that comprehensive study, close application and increasing ability should soon carry him beyond the starting point of his career. Knowing that the best aid to advancement was to make his service of value to his clients, he has left undone nothing that would advance the litigated

interests entrusted to his care and in the course of years has become recognized as one of the strongest and ablest members of the Columbus bar. His reasoning is analytical, his deductions are logical and his presentation of his case forceful. He was appointed assistant director of law and by virtue of that office became prosecuting attorney of the police department, rendering capable service in that position until 1897. He received his appointment from Judge Selwyn N. Owen, who at that time was director of law and was appointed by and served under Mayor Black until 1899. Retiring from the position, he resumed private practice and the records of the court show that he has been retained for the prosecution or defense in many cases of importance. His clientage, too, is large and of a distinctively representative character, and the work he has done at the bar reflects credit and honor upon the profession with which he is connected. In December, 1899, he was elected attorney of the Columbus Humane Society and on the 9th of April, 1900, was appointed first assistant director of law by Hon. Luke G. Byrne. As the incumbent of the office it fell to his lot to conduct all the litigation of the city. He retired from public office in 1902 and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Rubrecht was married September 18, 1894, to Miss Blanche Newell, of Columbus, a daughter of O. H. Newell, and to them has been born one child, Mercedes. The social prominence of the family is enviable and the gracious hospitality of their home, freely accorded to many friends, is one of its most attractive features. Mr. Rubrecht exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party and has done active work in its support by two terms of service as chairman of the congressional committee of the twelfth district of Ohio. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party and in all of his relations to Columbus he is actuated by a spirit of devotion to the public good, being identified as a director or trustee of several charitable organizations. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and his labors have been effective forces in general improvement. When not occupied with professional and business duties, his friends find him a man of social nature, in whom good cheer and good will are pleasing attributes.

EDGAR H. LATHAM.

Edgar H. Latham, president and treasurer of the Latham Construction Company at No. 183 West Broad street in Columbus, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, February 7, 1884. His grandfather is a wealthy agriculturist of Franklin county, Ohio. The father, Z. T. Latham, whose natal day was February 19, 1850, is now living retired in Columbus.

Edgar H. Latham acquired his education in the graded and high schools of this city, and at the beginning of the Spanish-American war enlisted as a member of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry under Colonel Van Horn, who organized the regiment. During two years of his

three years' term of enlistment he remained in the Philippines and was instructor of drummers and trumpeters in his regiment. He was also on special duty at Iloilo, Panay Island, being attached to the engineering corps in the capacity of topographical draftsman, and assisted in gathering data concerning the topography, population and resources of the island. On the 28th of January, 1904, at Angel Island, California, he was mustered out of service, returning to Columbus with a most creditable military record. Here he was first employed for two years by F. L. Packard as architectural draftsman and then became connected with the contracting business on his own account. In April, 1908, in association with Fred H. Schroedinger and D. R. Rockey, he organized the Latham Construction Company and was elected its president and treasurer. The concern does a general contracting business and, although a comparatively new enterprise, it has already proven itself a worthy competitor of many of the old established contracting firms of the city. Mr. Latham is identified with the Builders' Exchange and is the youngest member of the board of trade.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Latham chose Miss Martha Rockey, a daughter of D. R. Rockey, who is vice president of the Latham Construction Company and a prominent hydraulic engineer of this city.

In his political views Mr. Latham is independent, casting his ballot for the men and measures that he believes will best conserve the general welfare. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Emanuel Evangelical church, and he resides in a pleasant home at No. 598 Gilbert street. Owing to his unremitting industry, excellent business qualifications and unfaltering integrity he has already gained a prominent place in business circles for one of his years and the future looks bright and promising.

WILLIAM NEIL.

Among the names that stand preeminently forth on the pages of history in connection with the pioneer settlement and later development of Columbus is that of William Neil. The year of his arrival was 1818 and from that time until his demise his labors were of a character which contributed in substantial measure to the progress and development of the city and state. He had for three year previous been a resident of Urbana and had gone to that city from Kentucky in 1815. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1788, and a representative of one of the old families there. His paternal grandfather, Allen Neil, was born in Scotland. When four years of age William Neil accompanied his parents on their removal to Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, where he was reared amid the wild scenes and environment of pioneer life. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married in Kentucky to Miss Hannah Schwing, who was born in Virginia in 1794 and was six years of age when taken by her parents to Louisville, Kentucky. At the age of twenty-two she gave her hand in marriage to William Neil, who was known as "the

WILLIAM NEIL

old stage king" and owned the first line of stages that ran from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Cincinnati, Ohio.

William Neil was a stone-mason by trade, but following his removal to Columbus became interested in other undertakings and as opportunity offered became a factor in the wonderful development which has brought Ohio to its present stage of progress and prosperity. On his removal from Urbana to Columbus he visited what is now the State University farm, then owned by Captain Vance. While there he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Simkin, an eastern gentleman, and they entered into a partnership for the purpose of dealing in flour. They constructed a keel boat from timber procured on the farm and floated their cargo down the Whetstone into the Scioto river, thence down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. This venture, however, proved financially disastrous and the partners returned to Columbus six thousand dollars in debt. When Mr. Neil arrived in Urbana his possessions consisted of a horse, saddle and a bridle—the usual fortune of a young man starting out in life. Undeterred by the disaster which met him in his first business venture in Columbus, he turned his attention to other interests where his sound judgment and keen discrimination led the way and in the course of years became not only one of the most prosperous and prominent residents of Columbus, but also one of the distinguished citizens of the state by reason of his activity in railroad building and his promotion of other business concerns that resulted beneficially to the community at large.

Soon after his removal to Columbus, Mr. Neil resolved to own the Vance farm, which had taken his fancy, and after his disastrous speculation in flour, he had bought forty acres and a log cabin near Urbana and gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In 1818, however, he was offered the cashiership of the old Franklin Bank of Columbus and came to the city to take his part in the management of one of its early financial enterprises. It was not long after this that he bought the first stage line in connection with Peter Zinn, the line extending from this city to Granville. This was the beginning of staging operations, which finally led to the contsruction of several railroads as the latter means of transportation superseded the former. Mr. Neil bought several stage lines, including one to Wheeling, one to Cleveland and one from Cleveland to Buffalo. He was also the owner of a line to Sandusky, through Delaware and Marion, Ohio; one to Marietta; one to Cincinnati; and one leading toward Indianapolis. Many other branches were also established as the necessity of the times required. At one time he owned all the stage lines from Cumberland, Maryland, to St. Louis. In his operations in this field Mr. Neil was at one time associated with Jarvis Pike, who was a pioneer on West Broad street. The firm name was Neil, Moore & Company, but subsequently the business was merged into what was known as the Ohio Stage Company, with David W. Deshler, William Sullivant and others as partners of Mr. Neil. When railroad building became a factor in Ohio's development, this company built the first railroad to Xenia, completing the first line in 1845. As the state constitution then required that a certain amount of stock had to be subscribed before a company could organize, the Ohio Stage Company had to take nearly all of the stock. Shortly after the building of the first road the same company

began operation of the Columbus and Cleveland line and this was followed by the building of the old Central Ohio and the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana, now the Panhandle West. It is a well known fact that no other agency has contributed in so large or prominent a measure to the development of the country as the railroad building and in this connection Mr. Neil deserves much credit, giving large financial support to many railway lines which have been an important factor in opening up different sections of the state. He was at one time associated with practically every line leading out of Columbus and it was he who financed the first railroad between Columbus and Indianapolis, now a part of the great Pennsylvania system.

In the year 1828 William Neil purchased the Vance farm, thus realizing an ambition which he had cherished for a number of years. He then took up his abode upon the place, which comprised three hundred acres and which is now the University farm. His home occupied the present site of the lawn tennis grounds but the house was destroyed by fire in 1866, at which time it was occupied by William Neil, Jr. As the father saw opportunity for favorable investment he made extensive purchases elsewhere and at one time was the owner of much of the land on which the city of Columbus now stands. He bought all of the land west of High street to the waterworks except the twenty-five acre Fisher tract and the Starr farm, now Goodale park, also the Hubbard tract, on High street, paying five dollars and up per acre for the property. Nearly all of this land was a forest of finest walnut and oak from which the first timber used in the old Neil house was cut. Mr. Neil also owned nearly three thousand acres west of High street, twenty-eight acres in Indianola being part of the orignal tract, which extended to the Harbor road, almost to the Mock road and south to Tenth street. The first residence of Mr. Neil in Columbus was on the northeast corner of Gay and Front streets and at another time he resided on Front street between Broad and Gay. Maintaining his residence in this city and county from 1818 until his death, he was not only a factor in its business development through his railroad operations and real-estate dealing but also contributed to public progress in his support of the various measures which advanced the material, intellectual, social and moral development of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Neil were born six children, of whom one died in infancy. Robert E. Neil, the eldest son, was born in Columbus, May 12, 1819, was educated in Kenyon College of Ohio and in Georgetown College of the District of Columbia. On attaining his majority he began farming but finally abandoned agricultural pursuits and became connected with commercial interests. He was also a factor in the ownership of various manufacturing enterprises which were an element in the city's growth, but he largely gave his attention to the management of his real-estate interests and investment. In politics he was always a stalwart republican but never an office seeker. On the 30th of May, 1843, he married Jane M., daughter of William Sullivant. The second member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Neil was Mrs. Anna Eliza Dennison, the wife of Governor William Dennison, who was occupying the executive chair at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. The other members of the family are Mrs. General McMillan, William

A., John G., and Colonel Henry M. Neil, the last named and Mrs. Dennison being the only ones now living. The death of William Neil, the father, occurred May 18, 1870, at the home of William Dennison, while Mrs. Neil passed away in February, 1868, at the age of seventy-four years.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil was always a most hospitable one, standing with wide open doors in true Kentucky style. While Mr. Neil was proving so important a factor in the development of the state and the promotion of its prominent industries, Mrs. Neil was giving of her time and means toward the moral progress of the community and to the amelioration of the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. Her gifts included a lot on High street to the Methodist church, which lot was sold after the church was destroyed by fire, the sale price going toward the erection of a new church known as Wesley Chapel, at the corner of Broad and Fourth streets, where there is a bas-relief of her in the church wall. The Hannah Neil Mission, named in her honor, is a home for friendless women and children, to whom her heart ever went out most warmly and helpfully. She was one of the founders of the Female Benevolent Society, while her private charities were almost numberless. The memory of her life remains a blessed benediction to all who knew her, while many who shared her bounty entertain for her a feeling of deepest gratitude. No history of Columbus would be complete without extended mention of Mr. and Mrs. William Neil, each taking part in the development of the city and leaving their impress for good upon the annals of Ohio's fair capital.

TILLMAN PALSGROVE.

Tillman Palsgrove, who owns a valuable and well improved farm of two hundred and nine acres in Madison township, in the cultivation of which he is successfully engaged, was born on the 19th of November, 1845. His father, David Palsgrove, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania in 1819, acquired a common-school education and in the year 1859 removed to Fairfield county, Ohio. He first worked at the shoemaker's trade for one year, subsequently was engaged in the operation of a rented farm for five years and on the expiration of that period bought a tract of thirty-five acres of land. Later he disposed of this farm and took up his abode in the southern part of Miami county, this state. He was a democrat in his political views and was a member of the German Reform church, in the faith of which he passed away in 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Candy, was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. The record of their children is as follows: William M.; Mary E., who is deceased; James D.; Tillman, of this review; Anna Maria, who has also passed away; Sarah; Daniel F.; Thomas J., deceased; Charles Henry; and Sally, who died in infancy.

Tillman Palsgrove obtained his education in the common schools and in 1862, when but seventeen years of age, enlisted for service in the Union army, under Colonel Sanderson, as a member of Company C, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in many important battles, including

the engagements at Murfreesboro, Laverne, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro. He also went with Sherman on the march to the sea and took part in the North Carolina campaign, doing some hard fighting at Columbia. At the battle of Big Shanty his horse was shot from under him, and being injured to such an extent that he was unfitted for active duty he was made orderly of the Third Division, continuing in that position until honorably discharged on the 10th of August, 1865. One dark night, while doing orderly duty, his horse fell upon him and he thus received other severe injuries that necessitated his confinement for eleven weeks, during which time he was cared for at the home of an aged couple. Though his military service was often of a hazardous and difficult nature, he never faltered in the performance of any task assigned him and returned home with a most creditable record. On once more taking up the pursuits of civil life he became connected with agricultural interests, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time. His farm comprises two hundred and nine acres in Madison township and in the careful cultivation of the fields he has gained a gratifying measure of prosperity, being widely recognized as one of the substantial and enterprising agriculturists of the county.

On the 11th of December, 1870, Mr. Palsgrove was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Whims, whose birth occurred June 18, 1850. Their children are four in number, namely: William Henry, Tillman F., Altus M. and George A.

In his political views Mr. Palsgrove is a democrat and has served as road superintendent for two years. He is a devoted and faithful member of the German Reform church and still maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the G. A. R. The circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances and it is therefore with pleasure that we present the record of his life to the readers of this volume.

GEORGE D. JONES.

George D. Jones, who is widely known by reason of efficient public service in Columbus, as well as through his prominent connection with the bar of the city, was born near London, Madison county, Ohio, in 1856. His parents were John C. and Sarah A. Jones, the former born in Tennessee in 1817 and the latter in Richmond, Virginia, in 1820. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to America from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Prior to the Civil war both Mr. and Mrs. John C. Jones were ardent advocates of the abolition of slavery and aided in carrying on the operations of the underground railroad. The father was a well educated man for his time, was a ready and fluent talker and forcible in the argument of vital public questions. His political allegiance was originally given to the whig party and when the republican party was formed to pre-

vent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and continued to support it until his demise in 1893. His wife, who passed away in 1887, was a woman of great benevolence and beloved by all who knew her. She was regarded as a most interesting and entertaining conversationalist and possessed moreover a deep love of literature, espcially of poetry and history.

The youthful experience of George D. Jones were not of an unusual character. He seems to have manifested a studious turn of mind and took little interest in the sports of his day. Throughout his entire life he has manifested the taste of the scholar and his reading and research have carried him far into the realms of knowledge. When but seventeen years of age he began teaching in the country schools and followed that profession for three or four years. He had himself previously attended the common schools and also an academy of the district but did not graduate from a collegiate institution. His education, however, has been very much more thorough and comprehensive than that of many a college bred man because of his love of literature and his wide reading. In early youth he made a study of the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker and W. E. Channing and became a supporter of Unitarian doctrines. He has also long been a student of the subject of evolution, is fond of scientific propositions and believes that scientific principles underlie all things.

Tiring of teaching in the country schools and working in the fields through the summer months, Mr. Jones took up the study of law, mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence, was admitted to the bar and has since been very successful in his profession. His practice has been of an important character, connecting him with much litigation that has figured prominently in the court records of the city. His mind is naturally analytical and inductive and his reasoning is therefore sound, while his deductions follow in logical sequence. His professional labors have brought him gratifying success and he now owns some real-estate. He has great faith in agricultural pursuits as a method of securing an honest subsistence and for the promotion of morality and high civic ideals. He takes Jefferson as his ideal as regards all political and social organizations: common opportunities for all: special privileges for none. He was born and bred a republican but left that party on account of the tariff and financial policies of its leaders During the period of his residence in Columbus he has filled a number of important political offices, serving as city solicitor, president of the council and member of the board of public service, discharging the duties of each with marked fidelity.

In 1877 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Eva J. Lattimer, who died in 1899. In 1901 he wedded Mrs. Deborah H. McDonald nee Holloway. Two children of the first marriage survive, Margaret Fuller and Grace Lattimer Jones, while a son, Emerson Jones, died in 1885. Mr. Jones is modest and unpretentious as well as energetic and enterprising and stands high in public estimation as a useful citizen. He has never felt inclined to enter mercantile pursuits and has always abhorred stock speculation and its cognate methods. He is exceedingly independent in religious as well as in other lines of thought, preferring to form his opinions from his own study and

investigation. Withal he confesses a liking for theological investigation and though not a member of any church, he attends the Presbyterian service with his family. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and has appreciation for the social amenities of life. He is well known as a clear and entertaining writer and a forcible and instructive speaker.

JOHN F. BACHMAN.

John F. Bachman, who owns and operates a valuable and well improved farm of two hundred acres in Madison township, was born on the 6th of September, 1864. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with agricultural interests and resides on the old homestead farm in Madison township, which was purchased by his father in 1866. It originally comprised fifty acres but he has since extended its boundaries by the additional purchase of one hundred and fifty acres, so that the property now embraces two hundred acres of rich and productive land, in the cultivation of which he is successfully engaged.

In 1890 Mr. Bachman was united in marriage to Miss Luresa A. Sarber, whose birth occurred September 16, 1869. They now have the following children: Stanton L., a student in the University at Columbus: Homer C., who is attending school at Canal Winchester; Elmer L., Helen C., and Alma M., who are grammar school students; and Alice E.

Mr. Bachman is a stalwart democrat in his political views and takes an active and helpful interest in the local work of the organization, having served as township trustee for one term and as a member of the board of education for two terms. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. His labors are well directed by sound judgment and, realizing the fact that zeal and energy constitute the basis of success, he has pursued his work diligently year after year and is now well known and highly esteemed as one of the substantial agriculturists and public-spirited citizens of the community.

JOSEPH WESLEY McCORD.

Joseph Wesley McCord, who is conducting an extensive business under the firm style of McCord & Kelly, was born in Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, September 11, 1850. His father, N. E. McCord, was also a native of Ross county, spending his entire life at Bainbridge, where he learned and followed the millwright's trade. The grandfather of our subject was born in 1802, in Pike county, Ohio, and was of Irish lineage, for his parents came to the new world from the Emerald isle. From southern Ohio he removed to Ross county, becoming one of its early settlers, closely identified with its development as the region was transformed from a frontier district into one

of the rich farming regions of the state. In the days when a militia company constituted a feature in every community he was a prominent factor in the training of the troops, serving with the rank of captain.

N. E. McCord was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life and as the years passed continued to engage in business in the place of his nativity. He married Sarah Bridwell, a native of Pike county, Ohio, and a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. N. E. McCord reared their family at Bainbridge and there the mother passed away in 1901, while the father's death occurred in the fall of 1906 when he was seventy-nine years of age.

Joseph W. McCord was a student in the common schools of Bainbridge to the age of seventeen years and then began earning his own living as a clerk in a store there. He was thus employed until 1876 when he came to Columbus and started in business as a grain dealer, continuing alone until 1881. A partnership was then formed under the firm style of McCord & Decker and through the succeeding four years the partners not only made extensive shipments of grain but also operated several grain elevators. In 1885 the firm became McCord & Kelly and the business has been continued under the same name to the present time although Mr. Kelly has long since retired, leaving Mr. McCord as sole owner of the business. He buys from country shippers in carload lots only and sends large exportations to the southern and New England states. He likewise handles grain and is numbered among the largest shippers of Columbus. While not all days have been equally bright, his rich inheritance of energy and determination has enabled him to turn defeats into victories and threatened failure into success. His strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have always been so uniformly recognized that he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree and naturally this has brought him a business that through times of general prosperity and general adversity alike has constantly increased. He has a branch establishment conducted under the name of D. S. Cook & Company at Basil, Fairfield county, Ohio, and has elevators, mills, lumberyard, planing-mill and hay storage located there. He is likewise secretary of the Ohio Shippers Association, secretary of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association and the secretary and general manager of the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Association. It was largely due to his influence and efforts that the last named association was organized. It is today an important and successful factor in grain insurance and continues as a visible evidence of the business enterprise and ability of Mr. McCord. He is the vice president and a director in the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis which carries eight million dollars in risks, he is also the legal representative of the Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Illinois, with home office at Alton, Illinois.

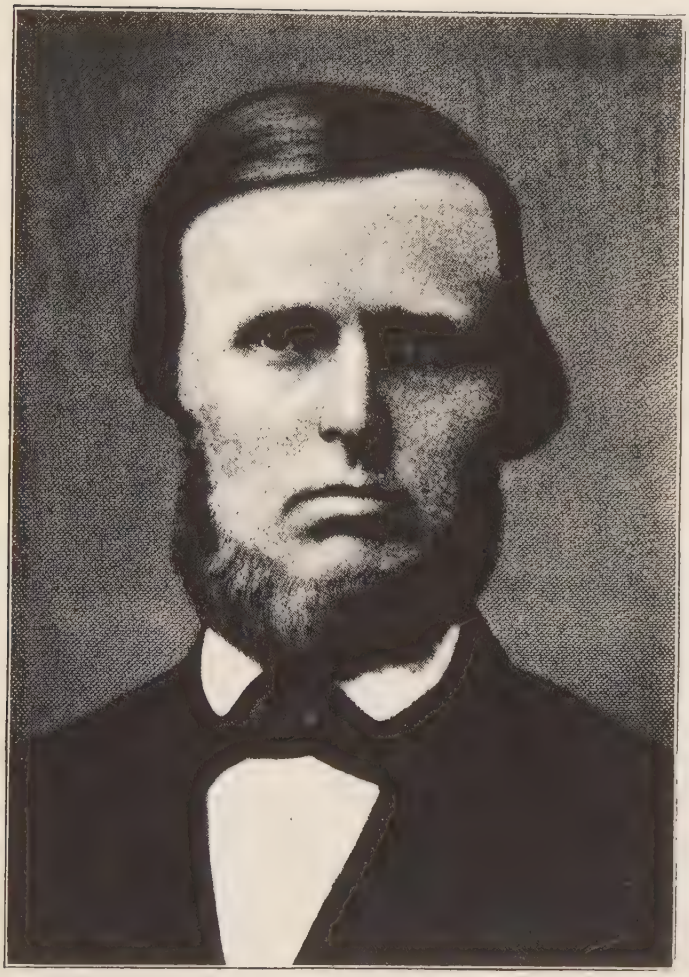
Mr. McCord has been married twice. He first wedded Laura J. Kelly, a daughter of the Rev. A. C. Kelly. She died in October, 1905, leaving four daughters; Caroline, now the wife of W. S. Butterfield, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Estelle, the wife of N. Woodward, of Columbus; Ettie, the wife

of Paul Delong, of Columbus; and Josephine, the wife of Fred Vercoe of this city. In October, 1907, Mr. McCord was again married, his second union being with Miss Mabel Root, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. McCord is a member of the Ohio Club and the Masonic lodge. He became one of the charter members of the Board of Trade and has been actively identified with it since its organization. He also became a charter member of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association in 1880 and he is today one of the most prominent grain dealers of this section of the country. He has always given close attention to the study of railroad transportation and conditions and his thorough understanding thereof has been one of the strong elements in his success. There has been nothing sensational in his career, no spectacular moves in the business world and yet he stands in a leading position among the grain shippers and dealers and association workers and supporters of the middle west, strong in his ability to plan and perform, strong in his honor and good name.

GUSTAVUS SWAN INNIS.

Inasmuch as he was born in Franklin county at a very early period in its development and for many years was associated with its improvement in agricultural lines and inasmuch as he was a valiant soldier of the Civil war and for two years warden of the state penitentiary, while later he engaged in surveying and civil engineering, the life record of Colonel Gustavus S. Innis cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume.

He was born February 4, 1819, and was a son of Henry Innis, who cast in his lot with the earliest settlers of this locality. He had been married on the 10th of June, 1813, to Isabel Clifford Pegg, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Ansettler Pegg. Near the close of the war of 1812 her father received a good offer for his farm in Jefferson county and on selling his property proposed that his sons-in-law, Henry Innis and Ephraim Fisher, should accompany his to Franklin county, Ohio. They journeyed westward on horseback, it requiring an entire week to make the trip, and in 1817 they removed their families to this locality. At that time Mr. Innis established a little tavern or hotel on the south side of Broad street almost directly opposite the site of the county courthouse at that time. He also opened a blacksmith shop and worked at his smithy and also conducted his hotel for four years. Later he removed from Franklinton to his farm in Clinton township, taking up his abode thereon in 1820. He had few white neighbors but Indians still visited the locality and the wolves frequently made the night hideous with their howling. Other wild animals were to be seen and deer and much smaller game were to be had in abundance. Most of the settlers lived in log cabins, which were heated by fireplaces and lighted by candles. There were few, if any, luxuries in those days and even many of the comforts of life were denied the early settlers, but Henry Innis and other of his associates were determined, resolute men and as the years



COL. GUSTAVUS S. INNIS

passed they converted this wild district into an attractive center of civilization. The first school of the neighborhood was established in a little one-room cabin on land belonging to Rev. Matthews and Lura Matthews became the first teacher there.

It was there Colonel Gustavus S. Innis attended school and gained his knowledge of elementary branches. He mastered the lessons assigned him and, progressing along intellectual lines, he too became a teacher in 1837, conducting school in a little log cabin on Allum creek. He taught in all for about ten years and was regarded as one of the competent educators of that early day. The cause of education always found in him a worthy and helpful friend, and he later served as a member of the county board of school examiners, and for thirty years he was a school director and a member of the township board of education.

On the 25th of March, 1845, Colonel Gustavus Innis was married to Miss Sarah Goe Morrill, who was born in Ohio, where she now lives, on the 2d day of September, 1821, and was the youngest child of Moses and Millie (Merion) Morrill. Her father was engaged in the lumber business in New Hampshire in early life. Mrs. Merion was the eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Gay) Merion. Her father and her brothers, William, Elijah, David and Nathaniel Merion, purchased some soldiers' claims to lands in the refugee tract in Ohio, securing about seventeen hundred acres for one dollar per acre. In 1812 they started for their new Ohio property but Nathaniel Merion died ere reaching his destination. William had located here three years previous. The others of the family arrived in safety and took up their abode on what is now South High street within two miles of the capital city. Their farm there comprised a half section of land and they also had another half section where the lunatic asylum was later located and still a third half section on Allum creek. Mr. Morrill conducted his farm, also kept a hotel and engaged in the manufacture and sale of brick. He was a very active and energetic man, and in his business life carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He was closely associated with the early substantial development of the county and his name is enrolled among the honored pioneers. He died in the year 1837 and was long survived by his wife, who conducted her business interests and remained a resident of this county until her death, which occurred in 1858 when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years.

At the time of their marriage Colonel and Mrs. Innis began their domestic life in a log cabin in the eastern part of Clinton township. He purchased this with capital saved from his wages as a teacher. The little home was devoid of many things which are considered essential comforts at the present time, but, though the furnishings were meager and the adornments of the house were few, Colonel and Mrs. Innis were happy in each other's love and the friendship of their pioneer neighbors. Colonel Innis was identified with agricultural pursuits for a long period and worked diligently and persistently to till the soil, converting the wild land into productive fields from which he annually gathered good crops. At the time of the

Civil war he left the state in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. He was commissioned captain of the Fifth Company of the Second Regiment in 1839. On the 31st of July, 1863, he became captain of Company F, Third Batallion of Infantry, and on the 24th of September following was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment. On the 8th of March, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the same regiment, and on the 6th of May, 1864, was appointed to the command of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He made a creditable showing as an army officer whose loyalty has never been questioned and who inspired his men with his own deeds of valor and bravery.

After his return from the war Colonel Innis was made warden of the state penitentiary in 1874 and continued to fill that office for two years, proving most capable, prompt and reliable in the discharge of his duties. After his retirement from that position he engaged in surveying and civil engineering and remained an active factor in the affairs of life until he was called to his final rest.

Unto Colonel and Mrs. Innis there were born five children: Henry M., whose sketch appears on another page of this work; George S., who is professor of history in Hamlin University; Isabel C., who became the wife of Dr. N. S. Matthews and died in August, 1902; Millie M., the wife of Dr. C. L. Bohannan, of Clay Center, Nebraska; and Charles F., who is with his mother.

The father was a stalwart democrat in politics. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and not only in fraternal but other relations of life enjoyed the warm friendship and good will of those with whom he came in contact. He passed away in Columbus, January 2, 1899. Throughout his entire life, covering almost eighty years, he had been a resident of Franklin county and had watched its growth from early pioneer times until it became one of the most populous and prosperous sections of this great state. He was a worthy representative of its agricultural development and was most loyal in the position of public service which he so long filled. No history of the county would be complete without extended and personal reference to Colonel Innis as one of the honored pioneer settlers and valued business men.

ELMER G. HORTON, M.D.

Dr. Elmer G. Horton, physician, bacteriologist, medical educator and health officer of Columbus, was born at Horton Hill, Erie county, New York, a place which was founded by his grandfather, John Horton, who removed from New England to the Empire state early in the nineteenth century. There he engaged in farming as did his son, Lorenzo L. Horton. The latter followed mercantile pursuits and reared his family in the neighborhood of the old homestead until his removal to Wyoming county, New York.

It was in the schools of the latter county that Dr. Horton pursued his early education while later he attended the Arcade Academy and subsequently became a student in Cornell University, where he pursued a scientific course, being graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He afterward engaged in teaching in a preparatory school for some time and later became connected with the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, as professor of hygiene. He then held a fellowship of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania in 1895-96 and taught in the same institution until 1898. In June, of the latter year, he came to Columbus to establish a laboratory for the Ohio state board of health with which he was connected as bacteriologist and chemist and was in charge until 1907. In 1906 he was graduated from the Ohio Medical University with which he had previously been connected as a teacher. In 1902 he began lecturing there on hygiene, in 1903 was promoted to professor hygiene and is now lecturer on hygiene in the Starling-Ohio Medical College. Since 1907 he has been health officer of Columbus and his studies and researches in the line of hygiene and bacteriology well qualify him for valuable and efficient work in this connection. He is also a member of the Academy of Medicine, of Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He likewise belongs to the American Public Health Association and is in hearty sympathy with that movement which is now common among advanced members of the profession, to prevent disease by the dissemination of knowledge concerning the laws of health and by the institution of health measures that will promote sanitary and healthy conditions.

While a student in Cornell Dr. Horton was very prominent in athletic circles. He won the gold medal for the best all-round athletic record in the junior year, played half-back on the football team and held five Cornell records. He was the first Cornell man to win a place in the intercollegiate sports, gaining this honor in 1891, and he now has a very interesting and valuable collection of cups and trophies.

In 1894 Dr. Horton was married to Miss Belle Fisher, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and they have two children, Vivian and Mildred. Dr. Horton belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and while he has a ready appreciation for the social amenities of life he finds his business and professional duties are constantly making larger demands upon his time and energies. He has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of scientific research, and study and experience are constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency.

JOSEPH FRANK BOTT.

Joseph Frank Bott is well known in Columbus, where for many years he has made his home. For a long period he was closely associated with the business life of the city, but he is now practically living retired, giving his supervision only to his invested interests. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1858.

His father, Casper Bott, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, establishing his home in Zanesville in 1840. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business in Zanesville for many years, his death occurring there in 1879. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1863. She bore the maiden name of Magdalena Huff, and was also a native of Bavaria.

Joseph F. Bott pursued his education in the public schools of his native city to the age of thirteen years, when he came to Columbus and entered the employ of the Ohio Furniture Company, with which he continued for a year. He afterward secured a position in the cafe on East Town street, owned by Fred Nettermeyer, Sr., with whom he remained for three years, when he entered the employ of Louis Buechner, on High street. For two years he worked there in a confectionery establishment, during which time he carefully saved his earnings, for it was his desire to some day engage in business on his own account. His next service was with Thomas R. Marshall, a well known pioneer, in the Clinton building on High street, and when he had spent three years there he went to the Pioneer Billiard Room, where the Harrison building now stands. His service there covered three years, during which time he became an expert pool and billiard player. Mr. Corey, of the Gibson House, of Cincinnati, then offered Mr. Bott a position with increased salary, but his brother coming from Zanesville in the meantime, Mr. Bott formed a partnership with him and started in business in 1883. They secured a location where Brice Brothers are now located, and remained at that point for nine years, establishing a good paying business. The location, a favorable one opposite the state house, made their establishment very popular and, as Mr. Bott expressed it, they "always had a meeting of the third house." The transpiring of the lease caused their removal to No. 141 North High street, where they conducted the finest establishment of the kind ever seen in Columbus, continuing at that place until their business was destroyed by fire on the 25th of April, 1903. They then bought out an unexpired lease at No. 157 North High street, just across the alley from their present location, there continuing for two years and three months. In April, 1905, they built the finest cafe in the United States and at the present time are conducting the largest and most prosperous business in the city.

In 1887 they organized the Bott Brothers Manufacturing Company, beginning operations on a very small scale, but soon developing their trade until they were at the head of a large enterprise in the sale of pool and billiard tables and supplies, bar fixtures, refrigerators and all necessary appurtenances for cafes and billiard halls. In 1902 they secured their present location at No. 166 North High street for the factory and salesrooms and since that time their business has enjoyed an almost phenomenal growth. In February, 1905, it was incorporated under the name of the Bott Brothers Manufacturing Company, with Joseph F. Bott as resident and general manager. They are represented on the road by several traveling salesmen and their territory covers the entire United States. On the 29th of January, 1908, however, Joseph F. Bott sold out his interest, although the business has since been continued under the corporation name. He is now a director of the Bott & Cannon Company,

wholesale liquor dealers, but has practically retired from active business connections, his success in former years bringing to him capital sufficient to supply him now with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 25th of November, 1886, Mr. Bott was married to Miss Anna Schimpf, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is very fond of billiards and pool, which he makes the chief source of his recreation. He has also been an extensive traveler, visiting many points of historic and scenic interest both at home and abroad, thereby gaining the knowledge, experience and culture which only travel can bring. While his early business career brought him into close touch with hard work, he recognized the fact that unfaltering diligence and determination constitute the strongest elements in success, and through his persistency of purpose he made gradual advancement until his prosperity placed him among the men of affluence in Columbus.

DANIEL DETWILER.

Daniel Detwiler, a prosperous and well known agriculturist of Madison township, was born on the 14th of June, 1849, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Detwiler, was a native of Lancaster county Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in 1764. Samuel Detwiler, the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and on the 26th of September, 1827, wedded Miss Elizabeth Lehman, whose birth occurred in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1805. Samuel Detwiler obtained only a limited education and early in life learned the tailor's trade. Subsequently, however, he took up the occupation of farming, being connected with agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his business career. In 1853 he purchased a farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, and with the assistance of his sons, cleared the greater portion of it. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, six of whom still survive, namely: Mrs. Kate L. Harpst, of Putnam county, Ohio; Samuel, a resident of Kansas; Elizabeth Lehman; Martin, living in Illinois; Mrs. Susan Leidy, who also makes her home in Putnam county, Ohio; and Daniel, of this review.

The last named now owns and occupies the old homestead which he assisted his father in clearing and improving and which has been in possession of the family for almost sixty years. There are now two houses on the property, one of brick and one of wood, and the place is lacking in none of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century. Moreover, Mr. Detwiler is well and favorably known throughout the community as an industrious, substantial and enterprising agriculturist and progressive citizen.

On the 29th of January, 1874, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Detwiler and Miss Katie Hare, who was born November 19, 1848. Their children are two in number: Mrs. Katie May Bowman and George Garfield.

In his political views Mr. Detwiler is a stanch republican, while in religious faith he is a Methodist. He is likewise identified with the Masonic fra-

ternity and the Grange. Realizing that "there is no excellence without labor," his entire career has been characterized by an unfaltering diligence and unflagging perserverance which have made him one of the prosperous citizens of this part of the country.

CLARENCE WHEATON BATTERSON.

Clarence Wheaton Batterson, secretary and treasurer of the Batterson Decorative Company of Columbus, was born September 30, 1882. His grandfather, a native of New Jersey, was a prominent pump manufacturer of this city and passed away at the age of eighty-two years. The father of our subject, James S. Batterson, a native of Columbus, is president of the Batterson Decorative Company and has now been engaged in the decorating business for forty years. He was the first exclusive wall paper dealer in Columbus and the state of Ohio, and the present business was founded by him immediately after the close of the Civil war. He is a veteran of that long and sanguinary conflict, having served as clerk in the quartermaster general's department. The Batterson Decorative Company is one of the most extensive in its line and has executed many large contracts throughout this section of the state, while its president is widely recognized as one of the prosperous and influential residents of his native city.

Clarence Wheaton Batterson supplemented the education which he had acquired in the graded and high schools of this city by a course in Thompson's Preparatory School. After laying aside his text-books he went to New York, becoming connected with the decorating house of Joseph P. McHugh. Subsequently he was a member of the advertising staff of the John Wanamaker store and was next employed for a time by the A. A. Vantine Company, importers of oriental goods. Later he became connected with the advertising department of Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, while his next change made him road salesman for the Eli Gage Novelty Company. In 1906 he returned to Columbus and became associated in business with his father, being elected secretary and treasurer of the company. He is a young man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and superior business qualifications have proven an important element in the success of the institution with which he is connected.

On the 26th of September, 1905, Mr. Batterson was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Frances Weber, a daughter of George Weber, who is one of the best known contractors of Columbus, having constructed many of the banks, schools and public buildings in this section of the state. Mrs. Batterson, who is a graduate of the Columbus high school and the Ohio State University, is an accomplished musician and artist and a lady of culture and refinement.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Batterson has given his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons. He is a lover of music and literature and finds his chief source of recreation in hunting and fishing, indulging in these sports at

his country home at Watkins Lake, Michigan. Both he and his wife are well known and highly esteemed throughout Columbus, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

CYRUS F. LUCKHART.

Among the practitioners at the Columbus bar Cyrus F. Luckhart is numbered and in a profession where advancement depends solely upon individual merit he has made substantial and gratifying progress. Ohio numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Ross county on the 1st of August, 1875. The family is of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, although representatives of the name came to Ohio in pioneer times, Nelson Luckhart, the father of our subject, having been born in Ross county. He served as one of the famous Squirrel Hunters at the time the Confederate leader, Morgan, made his raid into the north. His life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits and he continued a resident of his native state until called to his final rest August 16, 1907. He wedded Mary A. Strawser, also born in Ross county and a daughter of John Strawser, who was a farmer by occupation and a man of deeply religious nature, who took an active and helpful part in the work of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he held membership.

The public schools of Ross county provided Cyrus F. Luckhart with his early educational privileges, which were supplemented by a special course in the normal school at Chillicothe. When his course there was finished he engaged in teaching school for six years and proved a capable educator, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Desiring, however, to devote his attention to other professional lines, he entered the state university as a law student and on the completion of the full course was graduated in 1902. Locating for practice in Columbus, he has won attention by reason of the care and precision which he manifests in the preparation of his causes and the clear, logical and forceful manner in which he presents his case. He is devoted to his clients' interests and yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Luckhart was married in November, 1897, to Miss Florence Larrick, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, a daughter of Jasper C. Larrick, who for many years was identified with agricultural interests but is now engaged in the manufacture of cement at Chillicothe. Mr. and Mrs. Luckhart have one child, Arthur E., born February 12, 1900. Mr. Luckhart gives his political allegiance to the democracy and is now a member of the Democratic Glee Club of Columbus and is also prominent in the Franklin County Democratic Club. He formerly served as mayor and justice of the peace of Adelphi and discharged his duties with notable promptness and fidelity. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and he is a member of the United Brethren church, in the work of which he is deeply and helpfully interested. In fact he takes a very

prominent part in church work, is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school and is president of the United Brotherhood, an auxiliary of this church. His life has at all times been actuated by principles of honorable manhood and his fidelity thereto has gained him the unqualified regard of those who know him.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

Edward Johnson, earning his living in the mine at nine years of age, is now president of the Lorain Coal & Dock Company, one of the most extensive enterprises of this character in the state. Strong in his ability to plan and to perform, through his own efforts he has reached a position that has made his opinions authoritative among his business colleagues and associates, and that causes his cooperation to be sought in the management of various undertakings. His life history furnishes an inspiration and incentive to others in that it is proof of the opportunities that lay before an individual who fears not to dare and to do.

A native of England, he was born near Birmingham, August 26, 1855, a son of Thomas and Ann (Slater) Johnson, but has resided in the United States since the age of eight years, when his parents brought the family to the new world and settled at Niles, Ohio. His education was largely acquired in attending night schools, and he thus displayed the elemental force of his character, giving to the study hours which most youths, busily employed in the day, would have devoted to pleasure.

He started to work in the mine when he was nine years of age, and his boyhood was a period of earnest and unlimited toil. That he was diligent and faithful is indicated in the fact that he became a practiced miner when he was thirteen years of age. His experience in the mines, his knowledge of the methods employed in getting out the coal and the ability which he gained in judging the value of the material all constitute elements in his present day success. He was also in his early life engaged in farm labor for four or five years.

When his industry and careful expenditures had brought him a little capital, he joined his brother in leasing nine acres of coal at Nelsonville. This was his start as a mine operator and with it as a nucleus he has developed a business of mammoth proportions. The product of the Nelsonville mine was delivered to boats on the canal; one or two cars a day loaded; this, together with the coal sold to the town people, consumed the entire output. The reliable business methods used, combined with the keen judgment and discrimination in the management brought success to the undertaking and the result was the organization of the New Pittsburg Coal Company, of which Mr. Johnson was general manager. Later the Johnson Coal Company was formed, and coal acquired in the Pittsburg district in Pennsylvania. These companies both were sold to the Pittsburg Coal Company.

In 1900 Mr. Johnson together with others, organized the Lorain Coal & Dock Company, which now owns over sixteen thousand acres of coal and

EDWARD JOHNSON

mines from twelve to fifteen hundred thousand tons of coal annually. The business has been developed to magnificent proportions largely through the efforts and enterprise of Edward Johnson. He has been general manager of the company since its organization and upon the death of A. C. Saunders of Cleveland, in 1907, was elected president.

Mr. Johnson is a director of the Citizens Savings Bank, a director of the Ohio Trust Company and of the Columbus Merchandise Company, thus extending his efforts into various fields. Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in industrial and financial circles, not alone by reason of the splendid success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business methods and undaunted enterprise which he has ever displayed.

Mr. Johnson was married to Helen T. Musser, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and their children are Goldie, now Mrs. Roy L. Wildermuth of Columbus; Charles C.; Stanley B.; Frances E.; and Edward S. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Johnson is a member of the Columbus Country Club. He also belongs to the Masonic bodies, being a Knight Templar and having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite.

Such in brief is the history of Edward Johnson. The record seems a marvelous one when we measure the distance between the starting point and the position he now has reached, yet his progress has been made along legitimate lines of trade and through the exercise of qualities which anyone might cultivate. Anyone meeting him face to face would know at once that he is an individual embodying all the elements of what in this country we term a "square man," one in whom to have confidence in any relation and in any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretoken a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

JOSEPH P. RAGER.

Joseph P. Rager, a successful agriculturalist residing in Madison township, was born on the 27th of May, 1852. After attaining his majority he became connected with the sawmill business, in which he was successfully engaged for about ten years. For the past ten years, however, he has given his attention exclusively to farming, owning and operating one-half of the old homestead in Madison township. In the work of the fields he is systematic, methodical and progressive and has therefore met with a gratifying measure of prosperity in his undertakings, being well known as a substantial and enterprising citizen of the community.

On the 28th of December, 1882, Mr. Rager was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Hedrick, whose birth occurred July 26, 1859. They now have nine

children, namely: Matte; Clarence A.; Arvilla, who for some years has been stenographer for Mr. Rightmire, vice mayor of the city of Columbus; Walter L.; Tressa, who will graduate from the schools of Groveport in May, 1909; Dorsia and Worlie B., twins; Kathleen and Mary.

In his political views Mr. Rager is independent, and he belongs to the Methodist church and the Grange. For almost thirty years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a worthy exemplar of the teachings of the craft. He is widely and favorably known throughout the entire community and has won the warm esteem and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact.

JUDGE TOD B. GALLOWAY.

With the labors that have formulated the policy and shaped the destiny of the state during the important epochs in its history, the name of Galloway has been closely associated and it has ever been a synonym of lofty patriotism and unfaltering fidelity to principle and honest conviction. Ohio owes much to the efforts of Samuel Galloway, a distinguished citizen of Columbus in the nineteenth century, and to Judge Tod B. Galloway, an able lawyer, whose citizenship is of that progressive type that looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and labors for the welfare of coming generations as much as for that of his contemporaries.

Samuel Galloway was a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, born March 20, 1811, in a house which is still standing and which was occupied as a hospital during the ever memorable battle which there occurred in 1863. In his boyhood he attended the public schools of Gettysburg and following the father's death the family removed to Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, about 1828, so he continued his studies in the Miami University at Oxford, where he was graduated. Thinking to make the practice of law his life work, he began studying to that end in Hillsboro, but later abandonded the plan and devoted one year to the study of theology in Princeton University. He spent the year 1835 as professor of Greek in the Miami University, but ill health forced him to resign that position. Subsequently he became a teacher in Springfield, Ohio, and for two or three years was professor of classical languages at South Hanover College, in Indiana. Again taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1842, entering into partnership with Nathaniel Massie, of Chillicothe. In the work of the courts he made steady progress, owing to his careful preparation and his clear and forceful presentation of his cause before the bar. His mind was naturally analytical and his reasoning was always sound and logical. He never lost sight of any point which bore upon his case and yet always gave to the important points its due relative prominence.

Samuel Galloway became equally well known in political circles, being elected by the state legislature to the office of secretary of state in 1844, in which year he took up his permanent abode in Columbus. He wielded a wide-

felt influence in political circles and as a supporter of the whig party advocated also the anti-slavery movement. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention which nominated Taylor and Fillmore, and a speech which he made on that occasion was long remembered for its thrilling eloquence. In 1848 Mr. Galloway represented his district in the thirty-fourth congress, when the reaction against the encroachment of the slave power had fully set in at the north and the whig party on account of its complicity with slavery had been practically annihilated, the great majority of the members returning from the northern states pledged to resist the further extension of the evil. On the 3d of December congress convened, but the house was not organized until the 3d of February, when on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot Nathaniel P. Banks was made speaker, being the first anti-slavery member ever chosen speaker of the house. Mr. Galloway took an active part in the work of that congress and gave the weight of his influence in opposition to slavery and on various occasions spoke eloquently upon some phase of the subject. The political feeling in his district opposed to his anti-slavery views was strongly against him and when he again became a candidate for congress he was defeated by Samuel S. Cox. Never faltering in the cause which he espoused even though it meant his political defeat, Mr. Galloway continued to work for those measures which tend to check the advancement of slavery and became one of the organizers of the republican party formed for the express purpose of preventing its further extension. A convention was held in Columbus July 13, 1855, over which John Sherman presided and the republican party was there formed on the sixty-seventh anniversary of the adopting of the ordinance of 1787. The Ohio convention nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor and he was elected the following November. On June, 1855, a meeting was held in the city hall to ratify the convention of the 13th and Mr. Galloway was one of the principal speakers on that occasion. He devoted several years thereafter to the active practice of law in Columbus and also gave considerable time to religious and philanthropic work. He stood as a high type of American manhood in history, interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community and the country at large or related to the development of the race. He was always well informed on sociologic and economic as well as political questions and his labors in these different directions were effective and far-reaching. It was less than two years after he left congress that the joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas were held and there is in existence a letter from the former, asking Mr. Galloway to go to Illinois and assist him in that campaign. After his election to the presidency, Mr. Lincoln tendered Mr. Galloway responsible positions in Washington but he refused the honors, contenting himself with the office of judge advocate at Camp Chase. All through the period of the Civil war he labored untiringly and effectively to uphold the federal cause and promote a strong Union sentiment, but his own health prevented him from undertaking military duty. He was recognized, however, as an influential factor in keeping the quota of Ohio always full and inspiring the people of that state with patriotic ardor. While he did not seek public honors or emoluments for himself to any extent he gave freely of his time, means and talents for the benefit of the state and national govern-

ment or for local progress. In 1871 he was strongly endorsed for governor in the nominating convention, although another carried off the honor. On more than one occasion he was a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for he was a faithful follower of that denomination, holding membership in the First Presbyterian church in Columbus. In the final reunion of the old and new school bodies he took an active part but when the Westminster church was formed he became one of its moving spirits and gave to it unfaltering devotion throughout his remaining days.

It was expected that Mr. Galloway's aid would constitute a feature in every valuable, progressive movement of the state and it is not to be wondered at that he was a prominent factor in educational circles. When he came to Columbus in 1844 as the secretary of state he was also ex officio superintendent of schools and bent every energy toward furthering the cause of public instruction in Ohio. The public-school system owes much to his efforts, as he gave to the work a stimulus, the benefit of which is felt to the present time. The secretary of state who had preceded him had given three or four pages to that department while Mr. Galloway gave to his first report twenty pages, to his second thirty-two and to his third fifty-six, all of which were full of facts gathered with the greatest industry and patience. His efforts resulted in a complete transformation of the public-school system of Ohio and made its educational interests equal to that of any other commonwealth. Throughout his entire life he was animated by high ideals in connection with all of the various interests which constituted essential factors in the life of the individual or the nation. His life record was so closely interwoven with the fabric of Ohio's history that the annals of the state would be incomplete with mention of him, and his death, which occurred April 5, 1872, was regarded as a public calamity.

Tod B. Galloway, with the inspiring example of his illustrious father before him, has along different lines, but in no less important ways furthered the interests of his city and state. Born and reared in Columbus he attended the public schools until he entered Amherst College, of Amherst, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1885. Broad literary knowledge served as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learning and in preparation for the practice of law he began study under the direction of Judge Nash, senior partner of the law firm of Nash & Lentz, of Columbus. Following his admission to the bar in 1888 he entered into partnership with that firm and the association continued until 1896, when he was nominated and elected to the office of probate judge of Franklin county. Reared in a home atmosphere where questions of state and national importance were under almost daily discussion and where a spirit of lofty patriotism prompted active and effective work it was but natural that Mr. Galloway should be interested in politics and take an active part therein. Even before he attained his majority he had read broadly and thought deeply upon the subjects of grave import before the people and on attaining adult age he became a worker in republican ranks. He soon showed that he had power to elicit active cooperation and to unify and coordinate forces so as to produce the strongest results possible and it logically followed that in 1893 he was elected

chairman of the republican county executive committee. Devoting all of his time during that campaign to public work in the interest of the cause he espoused, it was due in a large measure to his earnest and well directed labors that every candidate on the ticket was elected for the first time in the history of the party. While serving as a member of the city council in 1893 and 1894 he exercised his official prerogatives in support of every measure for municipal advancement and civic virtue. Mr. Galloway was appointed secretary to the governor by Myron T. Herrick and served in that capacity during Governor Herrick's term of office.

Judge Galloway in recognition of the obligations of man toward his fellowmen and prompted by a sincere interest in the welfare of the more unfortunate has taken an active and helpful part in the advancement of various public and charitable institutions. He is a member of the Buckeye Club and is well known socially, while his many commendable traits of character, his kindly spirit, his geniality and his good will have made him a most popular resident of his native city. He regards the practice of law as his real life work and in this profession is making steady advancement, his ability as a wise advocate and safe counselor being uniformly recognized in Columbus. Born in this city, October 13, 1863, he is yet hardly in the prime of life and it is to be hoped that his years of usefulness and activity are yet to be many, for his nature is such that his work will ever be of a character that benefits the community at large as well as promotes his individual interests.

FRANKLIN J. PARKER.

Franklin J. Parker, who is now living retired in Columbus, was born in Toledo, Ohio, March 30, 1837, his parents being Hiram and Roxy (Comstock) Parker. The father, whose birth occurred near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1806, was about seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Otsego county, New York. There he grew to manhood and was married, and in 1831 journeyed to Toledo by wagon, being accompanied by his wife and two children. The trip from Buffalo, New York, to Toledo consumed seven days. He assisted in surveying a part of the latter city and could have purchased lots there at five dollars, while corner lots were to be had at as low a price as twenty dollars. He followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career and was a resident of Sylvania, Ohio, at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1896. His wife, born in January, 1806, was called to her final rest in 1900. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, two of whom still survive, namely: Andrew J., a resident of Salem, Indiana; and Franklin J., of this review.

Franklin J. Parker was reared on a farm and supplemented his preliminary education by one year's attendance at college. On the 1st of August, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company D, Third Battalion of United States Regular Infantry, and valiantly served for three years, being honorably discharged in 1864. He participated in many hotly

contested engagements and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek was slightly wounded by a piece of a shell. On being mustered out he came to Columbus and once more took up the pursuits of civil life as a carpenter, successfully following that trade until the time of his retirement in 1900. As a contractor he met with a gratifying measure of prosperity and was widely recognized as a most substantial and enterprising business man of this city.

In September, 1865, Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Abigail P. Spencer, who was born in 1845, on the same lot on which she now lives, her parents being Russell S. and Betsy J. (Rodimon) Spencer. Her father, whose birth occurred in Vermont in 1814, was a butcher by trade and during the Civil war had the contract for furnishing all meats to Camp Chase, as well as to all state institutions and to most of the hotels. He passed away in the year 1865. His wife, who was born in New Hampshire, accompanied her parents on their removal to Huron county, Ohio, in 1830, the journey being made by wagon. The following year they located at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, and subsequently took up their abode in Columbus. The death of Mrs. Spencer occurred August 3, 1902, when she had attained the age of eighty-three years. Her family numbered eleven children, seven of whom still survive, as follows: Aaron, a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Olive, the wife of A. O. Meily, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Parker; Margaret, the wife of Charles McCloud, of Columbus; Russell F., who likewise makes his home in Columbus, Ohio; Amelia, the wife of Clarence Weigart, of Columbus, Ohio; and Edward J., also living in Columbus, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born two daughters—Mrs. Ida May Chapman, of Columbus, Ohio, and Anna Parker, whose death occurred at the age of four and a half years.

Mr. Parker and his wife are both members of the Universalist church, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested. Because of his well directed activity in former years he is now enabled to spend his remaining days in well earned rest, surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth living. Having resided here for more than four decades, he is very widely known and his many good qualities have at all times gained for him the confidence, trust and unqualified friendship of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

EDWARD PRIOR.

Edward Prior, secretary and treasurer of the Gambrinus Brewing Company, was born in Milford Center, Ohio, May 27, 1864. His father, Henry W. Prior, a native of Germany, came to America in 1853 and in 1865 took up his abode in Columbus. He was a carriage-maker and in this city followed his trade for a number of years. He was a thrifty, honest man, possessing the usual characteristics of the German race—perseverance and determination. He married Amelia Spannagel, who is still living, but the death of Mr. Prior occurred in 1898.

Edward Prior, of this review, was only a year old when brought to Columbus by his parent and in the public schools he pursued his education, contin-

uing his studies through consecutive grades until he left the Central high school in 1880. As a boy he began work for the Columbus Buggy Company, and in order to further promote the chances for success in the business world he attended a night school, pursuing a commercial course. In 1883 he obtained a position with the L. Hoster Brewing Company as clerk in the office and was promoted through the various positions of bookkeeper, cashier and chief clerk, retaining his connection with that business until 1905. In that year, in conjunction with August Wagner, the brewmaster for the L. Hoster Brewing Company, he organized the Gambrinus Brewing Company and began the erection of its plant, which was equipped in accordance with the most modern methods of the manufacture of beer. Mr. Prior became secretary and treasurer of the company and has so continued to the present time. His varied experience in controlling the financial interests of the business and the practical experience of his partner in manufacture constitute this a strong firm and that their output is one of excellence is indicated by the liberal patronage accorded them.

Pleasantly situated in his home life Mr. Prior was married in 1886 to Miss Elizabeth Engeroff, of Columbus. They have three children: Norma, Minerva and Edward. Mr. Prior belongs to several German societies and to the Elks Lodge No. 37. He is also a member of St. Paul's German Lutheran church and is particularly prominent among the German-American citizens of Columbus.

H. H. SNIVELY, M. D.

Dr. H. H. Snively, medical practitioner and educator of Columbus, was born in Brownsville, Ohio, September 11, 1868, and in the paternal line comes of Swiss Huguenot ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Henry Snively, came from Cumberland, Maryland, Ohio in the early '30s and for a long period engaged in merchandising in Gratiot, which was the birthplace of his son, James Snively. The latter turned his attentions to general agricultural pursuits and followed farming for many years. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and served from 1861 to 1865 as a member of the Third Ohio Infantry and the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. He was captured while on courier duty at Cumberland Gap and was incarcerated in Andersonville, meeting all of the hardships and horrors of southern prison life. He married Margaret Bell, a native of Scotland, and they are now residents of Perry county, Ohio.

Dr. Snively supplemented his public-school training by study in the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later that institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his successful scientific work. On leaving the university he was engaged in teaching in the high school of Columbus from 1897 to 1903. In preparation for the practice of medicine he studied in Rush Medical College of Chicago and afterward in the Ohio Medical Univer-

sity at Columbus, being graduated from the latter institution. Since completing the course there he has taught in the university in various capacities and has been lecturer on obstetrics in the Starling-Ohio Medical College for two years. In his professional career he has made steady progress, being recognized as an able and learned member of the medical fraternity, manifesting a ready and correct solution of the complex problems which continually confront the physician.

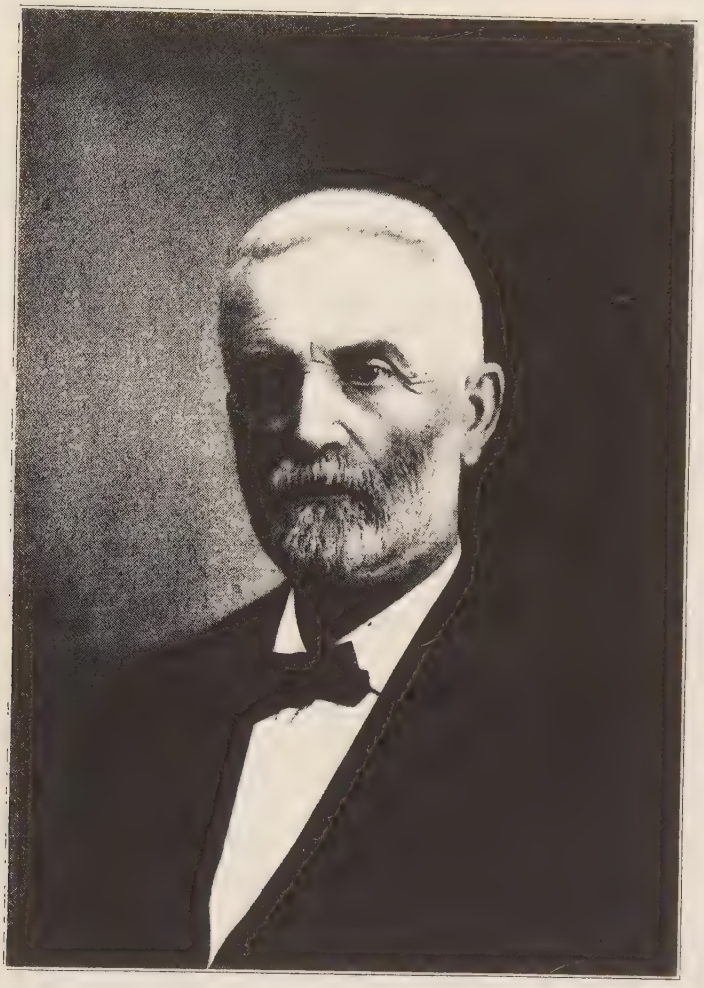
Dr. Snively is not unknown in military circles, for in 1903 he became adjutant of the Fourth Infantry of the Ohio National Guard, thus serving for a year, when in 1904 he resigned and was appointed lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the medical department of the National Guard. In October of that year he was commissioned major and surgeon and placed in command of one of the medical companies with which rank he has since served. He is also one of the board of examiners for the National Guard and is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Columbus, the State Medical Society and the American Association of Military Surgeons. His fraternal relations connect him with the Masons, Kappa Sigma, Alpha Nu Pi, Omega and other societies.

In 1905 Dr. Snively was united in marriage to Miss Florence Knowlton, a native of Ohio, who was an official court stenographer in Columbus for some time prior to her marriage. Both Dr. and Mrs. Snively are well known in this city and have many warm friends here. More and more his professional duties are making greater demands upon his time and energies and his constantly expanding powers, promoting his ability, have gained him recognition as one of the progressive and successful members of the medical fraternity in the capital city.

NATHAN ELLIS LOVEJOY.

Nathan Ellis Lovejoy was for more than a half century a leading, well known and highly respected business man of Columbus. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of night, so was the life of Nathan E. Lovejoy. His life was at all times actuated by high and honorable principles and he never chose the second best, but sought always those things which lead to advancement and progress, both for the city and the individual. He was born in Kennebec, Maine, April 24, 1823. His father, Nathaniel Lovejoy, was a native of Wayne, Maine, and a representative of one of the old New England families. His mother bore the maiden name of Temperance Wing, and was a descendant of the famous Alden family. Some of the old china belonging to that family is now in possession of Mrs. Lovejoy and constitutes a cherished heirloom in her household.

In the Maine Wesleyan Seminary Nathan E. Lovejoy pursued his education. He was recognized as a man of strong intelligence and his broad learning enabled him to successfully engage in teaching in early manhood. For



N. E. LOVEJOY

a number of years he specialized in educational work as a teacher of mathematics. Later he studied architecture and came to the west to practice his profession, settling in Columbus in the early '50s. Here he continued his residence up to the time of his demise, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1903. Thus for a half century he was identified with the interests of this city and his labors constituted an element in its business development and substantial upbuilding. After his arrival here he devoted some years to business as a draftsman and architect, and later turned his attention to the lumber business, opening a yard at Third street, where he remained for forty years. He purchased the site for eight hundred dollars and following his demise it was sold for the family for thirty thousand dollars. As the years passed he developed an extensive and profitable business, being recognized for a long period as one of the most prominent lumber merchants of the city. An enterprising business man, he accomplished what he undertook by reason of his force of character, his recognition of opportunity and his ready adaptability. He never waited, Micawber-like, for something to turn up, but sought out new plans and methods to advance his business interests and became one of the foremost representatives of the trade circles of the city. In his later years he was intensely interested in the manufacture of violins, getting great pleasure from his work in this connection. In the early years when he was conducting business as an architect, he planned many of the old substantial structures of the city and at all times he was actively concerned in the city's welfare, withholding his cooperation and support from no movement which he believed would contribute to the public progress.

On April 25, 1853, Mr. Lovejoy was married in Boston to Miss Caroline Perkins Drew, who was born in Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, and afterward became a resident of Melrose, Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather, Zebulin Drew, was a lieutenant in the colonial army of the Revolutionary war and by reason of this she is eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To this family belongs John Drew of New Hampshire, while her parents, Hezekiah and Mary (Martin) Drew were also from the old Granite state. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy were born six children, but only two are living. The elder, J. R. Lovejoy, is the vice president of the General Electric Company of New York city, with headquarters at Schenectady, New York, while Ellis L. is a mining engineer of Columbus. Both sons are graduates of the Ohio State University. Mr. Lovejoy built for his family their home at No. 805 East Broad street over forty years ago. While in the east he was a member of the Boston church of which Everett Hale was pastor. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gave his early political support to the wig party while later he became a stalwart advocate of the republican cause. He was always active in support of those interest which constituted matters of civic virtue and civic pride, and his cooperation could always be counted upon to further the business interests of Columbus. In his citizenship, in his business relations and in social circles he commanded confidence and when he passed away at the age of seventy years his death brought a sense of personal bereavement to a large number of citizens of Columbus.

Mrs. Lovejoy still survives her husband and is prominently known in social circles and in connection with charitable work in this city. She is a member of many societies and has been on the Franklin county board of visitors and on the board of the Old Ladies' Home. In connection with the former she visits the juvenile courts, different members of the board devoting three months of the year to making these visits ad looking after the interests of the children whose misdemeanors have made them subjects of the law, in the hope that through their influence and aid these children may be reclaimed to good citizenship and honorable lives. Mrs. Lovejoy makes generous contributions to charitable work, while her private benefactions are many. She is widely known in Columbus, where she has an extensivev circle of friends. She spends the summer months with her son in the Adirondacks and the cold winter seasons in Florida.

WILLIAM Y. BARTELS.

William Y. Bartels, a resident of Westerville, identified with farming interests, was formerly connected with educational work but on account of ill health was obliged to abandon his labors in that connection and is now giving his energies to the cultivation and development of a farm that lies partly within the corporation limits of the city. He is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, his birth having occurred near Ironton, August 8, 1843. His parents were David and Peniah (Yingling) Bartels, both of whom were natives of Hanging Rock, Ohio, where they were reared and married and spent their last days. They always resided upon a farm. Their family numbered three children: Martha E., who is living with the subject of this review: Peter H., who enlisted for service in the Civil war in the same company and regiment with which his brother William was identified and died while at the front, being laid to rest at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on the day on which the company started home.

William Y. Bartels, the other member of the family, was reared upon the home farm in Lawrence county to the age of seventeen years and then came to Westerville with his parents, who removed here that the children might have better educational facilities. In 1863 he entered the Otterbein University of Westerville, and was graduated in 1869 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while later he received the Master of Arts degree. For one year he engaged in teaching school in Michigan, for one year followed the profession in Indiana and for three years was a teacher of Licking county, spending the time at Hartford and Johnstown. He was then offered the superintendency of the public schools of Westerville, where he remained for four years, during which time the cause of education was substantially promoted, for in all of his school work he held to high standards and used practical methods in reaching his ideals. Ill health, however, at length obliged him to abandon educational work and for two and a half years he was engaged in the grocery business. He then turned his attention to farming, which

he has since followed, having twenty-five acres of land partially within the corporation limits of the town. He has occupied his present home during all of his residence in Westerville, it being a comfortable brick house upon West street.

In 1877 Mr. Bartels was married to Miss Louisa Rowe, who was born at Lockbourne, Franklin county, a daughter of William and Sarah (Houghton) Rowe, who came to Franklin county from Wayne county. The father is now deceased but the mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Bartels have one daughter, Nina S.

In his political views Mr. Bartels is a stalwart republican, giving inflexible adherence to the principles of the party. He has served as a capable public official in the office of village clerk, and has been a member of the board of health for ten years, serving in that position at the present time. During the Civil war he gave practical demonstration of his loyalty to the Union by enlisting on the 7th of May, 1864, when twenty years of age, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days' service. He was mustered out August 12, 1864, and is now a member of James Price Post, No. 50, G. A. R. He is also a member of Blendon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Horeb Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., and is a supporter of the United Brethren church. His influence is always found on the side of justice, truth and right and his entire life record commends him to the confidence and good will of those who know him.

GEORGE HOWARD MAYHUGH, M.D.

Dr. George Howard Mayhugh, who since 1886 has been numbered among the successful medical practitioners of Westerville, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1857, has parents being Samuel and Margaret (Starkey) Mayhugh, natives of Morgan county, this state. Both the father and mother are now deceased.

Dr. Mayhugh accompanied his parents on their removal to Athens county, Ohio, in 1869 and supplemented his preliminary education by a course in the Ohio University at Athens. When seventeen years of age he began teaching and was thus successfully engaged for ten years, having charge of the graded school at Coolville, Athens county. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he then devoted his attention to the study of that profession and was graduated at Indianapolis in 1885, locating at Westerville in the following year. He likewise pursued a course in the Ohio Medical University, being graduated from that institution in 1895. Throughout the twenty-two years of his practice in this county he has maintained close conformity to a high standard of professional cithics and he has won the highest regard of his brethren of the medical fraternity, while his position in public thought is indicated by the large patronage which is given him and the unqualified respect which is tendered him. For seven years, beginning in 1891,

he published a medical journal entitled "Sanative Medicine," which was issued monthly and which is now published by Dr. T. J. Lyle, of Salem, Ohio. Dr. Mayhugh keeps in close touch with the progress of the profession through his membership in the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In May, 1881, Dr. Mayhugh was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Bean, a native of Athens county, Ohio, and a daughter of Dr. E. M. Bean. They now have a daughter, Adria C.

Politically Dr. Mayhugh is a republican and an advocate of temperance principles. He is a member of the village council and has served on the board of education for nine years. Fraternally he is connected with Blendon Lodge, No. 339, A. F. & A. M., at Westerville. He belongs to the choir of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a devoted and faithful member. He is a man of intense and well-directed activity, his efforts touching many interests bearing upon the welfare of the community, while his personal characteristics have gained for him the warm regard and friendship of many, and in professional lines he has attained that eminence which only comes in recognition of merit and ability.

WILLIAM DURFLINGER.

William Durflinger organized and is at the head of the Durflinger Agency for the conduct of a real-estate and building contract business. He was born July 23, 1866, in Madison county, Ohio, and is therefore yet a young man who has hardly reached the zenith of his powers and is yet accounted one of the energetic, alert and wide-awake real-estate dealers of the city. Tracing back the ancestry, it is found that the family was represented in Pennsylvania in Colonial days and that representatives of the name became pioneer residents of Ohio. For some time members of the family have been successfully connected with agricultural interests of this state. William Durflinger, grandfather of our subject, was a large landowner of Madison county, and there the father, George Durflinger, also followed general agricultural pursuits, carefully controlling his business interests. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and took an active and helpful interest in its work. He wedded Miss Jennie George, who was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1848 and came to Ohio in 1855. Her father, Thomas George, was a merchant at Lilly Chapel, Madison county.

William Durflinger attended the public schools of Lilly Chapel and after putting aside his text-books came to Columbus, where he has made his home since 1888 or for a period of twenty-one years. Here he entered the advertising business with the Carlton & Kissam Street Car Advertising Company and on leaving that employ he became connected with the drug business, conducting a store for five years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the real-estate business and speculative building and has been engaged in these lines continuously since. His business has had a steady growth

owing to his close application, unremitting diligence and unfaltering determination. Few men are so thoroughly informed concerning property values here or enjoy to a greater extent the confidence and good will of their patrons.

In 1888 Mr. Durflinger was married to Miss Anna Bradfield, who was born in in West Jefferson, Ohio, in 1870. Her father, Morris Bradfield, was a farmer for many years but eventually retired from business life. He served his country as a soldier of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Durflinger have two children: Neil, born in Columbus in 1891, who is now attending high school in this city; and Faye, whose birth occurred in Columbus in 1893.

In a review of the life work of William Durflinger it will be seen that he has based his business advancement upon the substantial qualities of energy and determination. He early learned the fact that there is no excellence without labor and he has never feared that laborious attention to detail which is so essential as a factor in success. The years have chronicled his business advancement until he is now comfortably situated in life.

CHARLES DINGEE HELMBOLD.

The late Charles Dingee Helmbold, was long connected with the merchandise brokerage business and enjoyed to the full extent the confidence and admiration of his business associates and colleagues. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1860, a son of Edward and Louisa (Dingee) Helmbold. He was there educated, completing his schooling in a college in his native city. He made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the employ of William Hastie Smith, who was engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Philadelphia. For a number of years Mr. Helmbold acted in that capacity and then became connected with Armour & Company as salesman from the Chicago office. In 1889 after spending a few months in Detroit, he came to Columbus and turned his attention to the merchandise brokerage business on his own account, opening an office in the Armour building. At the time of his death he still held the accounts of Armour & Company and also of other large firms and corporations. He was recognized by his associates as one of the leaders in this line of business and was very successful. He possessed a most retentive memory, informed himself thoroughly concerning market values and was thus enabled to place his investments most judiciously. Although he became blind, the result of a railroad accident, a few years prior to his death, he had such a wonderful memory that he was able articles for a year back. He therefore continued successfully in business, his keen mind enabling him to control important interests.

In 1888 in Cumberland, Maryland, Mr. Helmbold was married to Miss Cora Cruzen, a native of that place and a daughter of John Randolph Cruzen, of Maryland. They became parents of four children: Philip Armour, who is the graduate of Ohio Military Institute at College Hill, Cincinnati, having completed the course in June, 1907; Gerald, who is at Lawrenceville, New

Jersey, preparing for Yale University; Marjorie, at home; and Charles Randolph Cruzen, who completes the family.

In his political views Mr. Helmhold was independent, considering rather the capability of the candidate than his party affiliation. He usually attended St. Paul's and Trinity churches, contributing liberally to their support and to other enterprises which constituted features of the general development of a community. He belonged to the Arlington Country Club and to the Board of Trade. He died September 13, 1903, leaving behind him a memory that is cherished by all who knew him for he was a leader among business men and possessed those traits of character which constitute a feature in warm friendships and sincere regard.

CHARLES J. SHEPARD, M.D.

Columbus has become a center of medical learning by reason of the establishment here of some of the best medical colleges of the country and aside from those who occupy professorships in the institutions there are many able physicians devoting their time and energy to private practice. Dr. Shepard, however, is connected with the Starling-Ohio Medical College, and is also accorded a liberal patronage in private practice, early making a specialty of skin diseases.

A native of Nelsonville, Ohio, he was born July 12, 1870. His father, W. P. Shepard, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, while the grandfather, A. H. Shepard, was a native of Virginia, whence he came to Ohio during the pioneer epoch in the history of the state, settling at Nelsonville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine as one of the early physicians of that locality. His son, W. P. Shepard, did not follow in his father's professional footsteps but turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he followed for many years, and is now postmaster of Nelsonville. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah L. Carnes, is a native of Athens county, Ohio.

Dr. Shepard was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the high school of Nelsonville. He then determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and to this end matriculated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, from which he was graduated in 1894. He located for practice in Columbus but in the meantime added to his theoretical training the wide practical experience which came to him through a year and a half service as interne in Gouverneur Hospital, in New York. He engaged in general practice in Columbus until 1903, when he went abroad, spending two years in Europe in studying skin diseases, of which he now makes a specialty. Since 1905 he has lectured on skin diseases in Starling-Ohio Medical College and is considered an authority upon scientific questions of this character. He is now secretary of the Columbus Academy of Medicine and is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, thus keeping in touch with the advanced thought of the profession. He was elected president of the Columbus Academy of Medicine at the annual meeting in 1908.

In 1900 Dr. Shepard was married to Miss Mabel Holbrook, a native of Ohio, and they have one daughter, Jane, born September 9, 1907. Dr. Shepard is a member of Goodale Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Hocking Valley Lodge, No. 169, K. P. He holds to high ideals in his profession and is making constant progress in the line of his chosen calling, while in his specialty he has gained wide distinction by reason of his knowledge and skill.

SAMUEL J. COCHRAN.

A deep feeling of sadness spread throughout Columbus, when, on the 12th day of October, 1908, it was announced that Samuel J. Cochran had passed from this life, but while those who knew him remain, his memory will be cherished not so much on account of the splendid success which he achieved in business but because of his life of helpfulness, of good cheer, of broad sympathy and his deep interest in and labors for the benefit of his fellowmen. Mr. Cochran was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester county, October 22, 1832, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cochran, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state and were of Scotch descent. The father departed this life about 1859, while the mother survived for a long period and died in 1897, at the very advanced age of eighty-two years.

Samuel J. Cochran acquired his education in the public schools and remained in the parental home until the time of his marriage, which important event in his life occurred April 6, 1853, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Emily B. Greer, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. The year following his marriage, in 1854, Mr. Cochran removed with his wife to Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, where he entered the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company. After a year and a half spent in Shelby, Mr. Cochran removed to Cleveland, where he spent a similar period, subsequent to which time he took up his abode in Zanesville, Ohio. He later entered the service of the Central Ohio Railroad Company and his ability was recognized in his promotion from one position to a still higher one with the company. Eventually he entered the employ of the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad Company as a superintendent, and here as with the other companies which he represented, his fidelity soon gained him promotion and he became master of transportation, while subsequently he was promoted to the position of superintendent of this corporation. His service with the various railroad companies covered a period of a quarter of a century, during which time he gained a very wide circle of friends in railroad circles. In his work he was methodical, very accurate as to details and showed splendid judgment in the treatment of those under his supervision as with all with whom he came in contact.

After a long, useful and active career, Mr. Cochran retired to private life, spending his last days in a beautiful home at the corner of Indianola and Fifteenth avenues, Columbus, his death occurring October 12, 1908. He accumulated a handsome competence and enjoyed in comfort and ease his de-

clining years. After enjoying the companionship of each other for over a half century, Mr. and Mrs. Cochran were separated by the death of the wife, who passed away February 21, 1904, about four years prior to her husband's death. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cochran was blessed with one daughter, Saidie Janet, who in 1898 gave her hand in marriage to C. A. Cull, who departed this life in 1904. He owned an extensive sheep ranch in Wyoming and during the summer seasons he and his wife enjoyed recreation among the mountains there, while the winter months were spent at their pleasant home in Columbus. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Cull has disposed of all his business interests and now spends her entire time in Columbus, where she has a wide circle of friends. She is a great lover of animals.

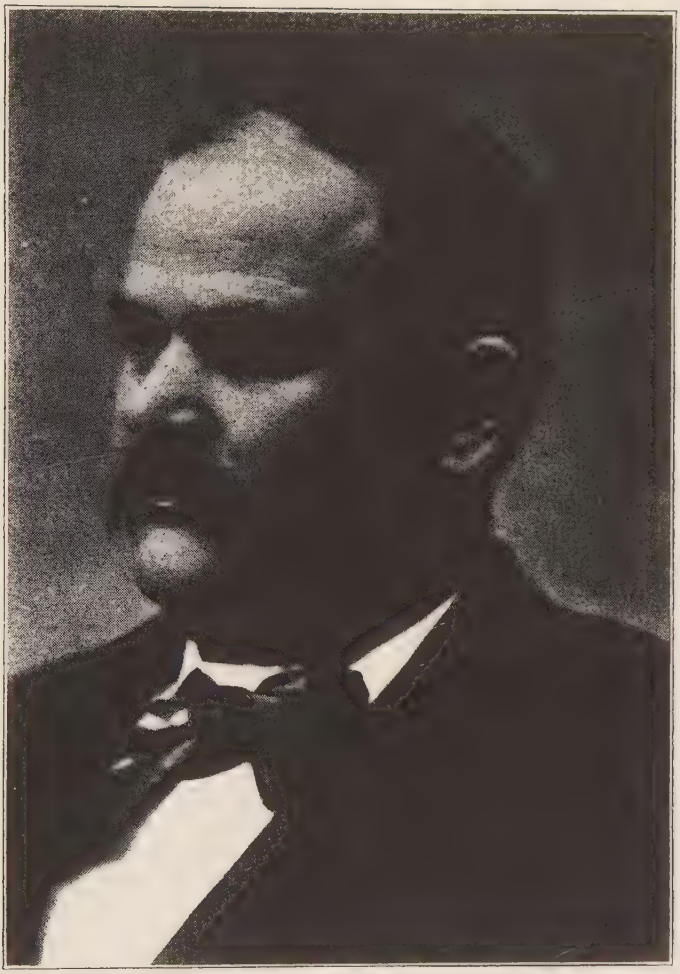
Mr. Cochran was a Jacksonian democrat in his political views and while keeping well informed on the political questions and issues of the day he never sought nor desired public office. His fraternal relations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he was an important and valued member. In manner he was gentle and kindly, charitable in his estimate of every one and of uniform affability in the treatment of all. He never spoke evil of any one and always insisted that every person had his good side and redeeming qualities if we would but seek them. He was patient and thoughtful and his consideration of others, his greatest ambition being to serve his family. Crowned with honors and years, he lacked but ten days of being seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. All who knew him are full of his praises and all mourn the loss of a good man.

JOHN MARZETTI.

The story of the life record of John Marzetti may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who seek advancement along honorable business lines. He not only won success, but also left his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, for the rules which governed his conduct in every relation of life were those which are characteristic of a high type of manhood and of citizenship.

Mr. Marzetti came from sunny Italy, his birth having occurred in Bagni di Lucca, July 28, 1836. In his youth he crossed the Atlantic to America, reaching the shores of the new world after a voyage of sixty-one days on a sailing vessel. That trip was in marked contrast to one which he made years later as passenger on one of the fast sailing steamships equipped with every modern appliance for comfort and convenience. Mr. Marzetti himself was for some time connected with marine traffic and transportation, operating a trading boat on the upper Ohio river.

Arriving in Columbus in 1861, he became identified with its commercial interests as a vender of fruit, conducting a stand at the corner of Gay and High streets. His business developed proportionately with the growth of the city and by thrift and industry he built up an enterprise of large proportions.



JOHN MARZETTI

As the years passed he handled all kinds of domestic and foreign fruits and his sales reached an extensive figure annually. As he prospered he saved his earnings until he was enabled to make judicious investments in real estate. He became the owner of the block at the northwest corner of Gay and High streets, also a block at Euclid avenue and High street and the entire frontage from Euclid to Seventh avenue. He also owned property on both of those streets and his realty holdings in the course of years brought him a substantial and gratifying financial return. He always had firm faith in Columbus and its development and was therefore not afraid to invest in property. The years proved the wisdom of his judgment, for his holdings increased in value, and he became one of the substantial residents of the capital. He also joined the Board of Trade and was numbered among its leading members, being actively and helpfully interested in all those movements of the board for the promotion of the business activity and development of the city.

Mr. Marzetti was married in 1861 to Miss Marie Simons, of Marietta, Ohio, and unto them were born five children: John, who died August 19, 1904; Edward; Joseph, who died January 8, 1909; and Mary and Ella.

While Mr. Marzetti sought and obtained business success, the accumulation of wealth was not the sole end and aim of his life. He was conscious, too, of his obligations to his fellowmen, to the city of his residence and the land of his adoption, and he fully met every obligation that devolved upon him. His life exemplified an earnest, Christian spirit, and he was always interested in the religious progress of the community, being a member of the Catholic church. He gave the lot on which the church of St. John the Baptist was built and was ever a liberal supporter of the parish work. With a lack of early educational privileges and with limited financial circumstances Mr. Marzetti depended upon his own labors for his advancement and developed a high type of manhood. He was nearly sixty-four years of age when he passed away, December 25, 1899, at which time there was ended a life fraught with good deeds and manly purposes. The west was to him a haven of opportunities and the wise use which he made of his chances in the business world led him out of humble financial surroundings to the plane of affluence and gained for him the admiration of all who knew aught of his career. Mrs. Marzetti survived her husband until June 8, 1907, when she too passed away. One son and two daughters still occupy the fine home on North High street, which was built by their father.

CHARLES C. SCHACHT.

Charles C. Schacht, who now owns and operates a valuable and well-improved farm of about eighty-four acres in Madison township, is a native of Germany, his birth there occurring in 1860. His parents John and Elizabeth (Niemann) Schacht, were also born in the fatherland, and the former passed away in 1866.

When eight years of age Charles C. Schacht accompanied his mother and stepfather on their emigration to the United States, the family home being

established in Franklin county, Ohio. The father worked by the day on a farm just outside of Columbus for three and a half years and on the expiration of that period rented a tract of land, in the operation of which he was successfully engaged for about twenty-five years, when he purchased the farm on which he has since made his home.

Charles C. Schacht remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage and subsequently rented his father's farm for a year. He then bought a tract of fifty-six and a half acres, on which he made his home for twelve years and afterward purchased his present place in Madison township, comprising about eighty-four acres of rich and productive land. There is an attractive and commodious residence on the place, as well as all necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and Mr. Schacht is widely recognized as a prosperous, progressive and enterprising agriculturist of his community.

In 1893 Mr. Schacht was united in marriage to Miss Louise Bachman, whose birth occurred in Franklin county in 1866. They now have the following children: Raymond E., Mabel E., Louella N., Freda H., Carl W. and John F.

Mr. Schacht gives his political allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. He has resided in this county from early childhood and is therefore largely familiar with its upbuilding and substantial development, especially along agricultural lines, with which he has been connected throughout the entire period of his manhood.

ROSTON MEDBERY.

Among the younger men to whom the future holds out brilliant promises by reason of what he has already accomplished in the business world, is Roston Medbery, a dealer in real-estate, with offices located in the Brunson, one of the modern office buildings on High street, Columbus. His birth occurred August 6, 1883, his parents being Josiah and Alice (Roston) Medbery, both representatives of well known and prominent families of this part of the state. At the usual age the son entered the public schools and passed through successive grades from the primary to the high school after which he entered the Ohio State University and was there graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once entered business, selecting real-estate as a promising field, since which time he has pursued his work successfully and added to his personal energy and diligence is his boundless faith in the growing and expanding values of realty in and around the capital. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning every subject bearing upon real-estate interests and few men have so intimate knowledge of the property upon the market and its valuation. He is thus enabled to capably care for the interests of his clients and to assist them in making judicious investment or sale.

Mr. Medbery is also widely known for his well cultivated taste in general literature and his researches along special lines of inquiry and investigation. He was elected a member of the Old Northwest Genealogical & Historical Society, one of the most stately and exacting literary associations in the country, and soon brought the enthusiasm of youth into his work in that organization. Added to his enthusiastic interest was his practical labor, in consideration of which he was made the treasurer of the society and has been regularly elected at its yearly meetings. He is looked upon by those who know him as a young man who will accomplish results despite all obstacles or difficulties that may arise and his cooperation is thus a valued factor, whether in business, literary or society circles.

FRANK T. BARTHMAN.

As a contractor, Frank T. Barthman has contributed not only to his own individual success but also to the substantial improvement of South Columbus. He is a native of Franklin county, born February 19, 1858, a son of Valentine Barthman, who was born in Germany, March 20, 1818. The father emigrated to the new world in 1840 and located in Baltimore, Maryland, where he made his home for six years, following his trade of shoemaking. Subsequently he spent two years in Frederick, Maryland, and it was during his residence in that city that he was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Hayes. It was in the same year, in 1848, that he came with his young bride to Ohio, traveling by stage to Wheeling, West Virginia, by the Ohio river to Portsmouth, Ohio, whence they journeyed by stage to Marion township, Franklin county. Here Valentine Barthman engaged in gardening and during his leisure hours made shoes for the neighbors. For sixty years he was engaged in gardening but in 1908 retired to private life, now making his home at No. 178 West First avenue, Columbus. He has witnessed many wonderful changes since he located in Columbus, which at that time was a village, surrounded by an unsettled and undeveloped section of country, and which is today one of the beautiful and enterprising cities of the east. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Barthman have been born eight children, namely: William, who is a painter and decorator of Cleveland, Ohio; Alice; Charles and George, both deceased; Eva, the deceased wife of H. H. Alkire; Carrie, the wife of P. B. Hinkel, who resides on Seymour avenue in Columbus; Frank T., of this review; and Edward, who also makes his home on Seymour avenue. The wife and mother died in 1885.

Frank T. Barthman received his education in the district schools of Franklin county and remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, when he engaged in farming on his own account until 1888. In that year he removed to Columbus and engaged in market gardening, his products finding a ready sale on the city market. After several years thus spent, in 1900, he took up contracting, to which he has since devoted his time and attention. Besides his residence he owns considerable other realty

in this section of the city. He is also a director of the South Columbus Building & Loan Association and also of the South Columbus Improvement Association.

Mr. Barthman was married November 23, 1887, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Reeb, a daughter of John Adam and Margaret Reeb of this city. They have two interesting daughters. Elsie Reeb, who at the age of seventeen years, graduated from the high school, is a talented musician and at the present time organist of the Emanuel Lutheran church. Meda Marie is thirteen years of age. The parents are members of the Emanuel Lutheran church, in which Mr. Barthman is serving as an elder, while his wife is also an active worker in the church. She is also a member of the Dorcas Society.

The political allegiance of Mr. Barthman is given to the republican party. Public-spirited to a large degree, Mr. Barthman is very methodical and accurate as to the details of his business and shows splendid judgment in the treatment of his employes and with all with whom he comes in contact, so that he commands the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HARRY C. ASHBAUGH.

Harry C. Ashbaugh, manager of the Columbus White Lead Company, was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, September 23, 1869. His great-grandfather, a native of Germany, took up his abode in Pennsylvania after emigrating to the new world and for many years conducted a stage coach line in that state. The grandfather, Henry Ashbaugh, whose birth occurred in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1826, was one of the early pioneer farmers of that section of the state. John H. Ashbaugh, the father of our subject, who was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, in January, 1845, entered the army as a drummer boy at the age of fifteen, his services covering a period of three years. He was engaged in the manufacture of pottery throughout his active business career and was called to his final rest in 1907. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Mumford, is a daughter of one of the pioneers of Salineville, Ohio, who is still living, having now attained the age of almost one hundred years. Unto John H. and Margaret (Mumford) Ashbaugh were born four children, namely: May, the wife of Charles A. Gibson, an oil dealer of Springfield, Illinois; Stella, the wife of L. D. Logan, of Toronto, Canada; William, deceased; and Harry C., of this review.

The last named attended school at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, until thirteen years of age and then entered upon his apprenticeship as a pottery decorator, which trade he followed successfully for nine years. On the expiration of that period he went to Peoria, Illinois, there establishing an art studio which he conducted until 1893. Throughout the succeeding four years he was engaged in the bicycle business, afterward removed to Chicago and was one of the first to manufacture a successful bicycle enamel. Through

this connection he became interested in the paint business and in 1904 came to Columbus, organizing the Columbus White Lead Company. The firm is doing a flourishing business in special interior finishes of Mr. Ashbaugh's invention and is widely recognized as a most prosperous commercial concern of the city. Mr. Ashbaugh's connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

In his political views Mr. Ashbaugh is a republican, but does not consider himself bound by party ties if he believes that the candidate of another party is better fitted for the office in question. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He owns a commodious and attractive residence at No. 236 Northwood avenue and is a well known and popular citizen of Columbus.

WILLIAM J. BYRNE.

William J. Byrne, who is now living retired, was formerly actively and successfully connected with the business interests of Columbus as a member of the firm of Green, Joyce Company. His birth occurred in this city in 1860, his father being John Byrne, a native of Ireland.

William J. Byrne obtained his education in the common and high schools of his native city and in 1876 entered upon his business career as an employe in the wholesale dry-goods house of Miller, Green & Joyce. When twenty-one years of age he was made manager and buyer of his department, and in 1888 secured an interest in the business, with which he was continuously connected until the time of his retirement in 1907. In 1881, however, the name of the firm was changed to Green, Joyce & Company and in 1903 the style became Green, Joyce Company. Being a man of sound judgment, keen discrimination and excellent business ability, Mr. Byrne contributed in large measure to the success of the concern and in fact it was his close and unrelaxing attention to business that eventually broke down his health and necessitated his retirement.

On the 7th of October, 1885, Mr. Byrne was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Joyce, a native of Columbus, who was educated in the schools of Brown county, Ohio. Their children are three in number, namely: John Joyce, who is a graduate of the Ohio State University; Harry Ryan, a student at Dartmouth; and Francis Joyce, who is pursuing his studies at New Rochelle, New York, and expects to graduate at Amherst.

In his business affairs Mr. Byrne has won the title and deserves the praise implied in the term "a self-made man," for he started out in life empty-handed and advanced to his present position through personal merit, resulting from close application, untiring diligence and unfaltering persever-

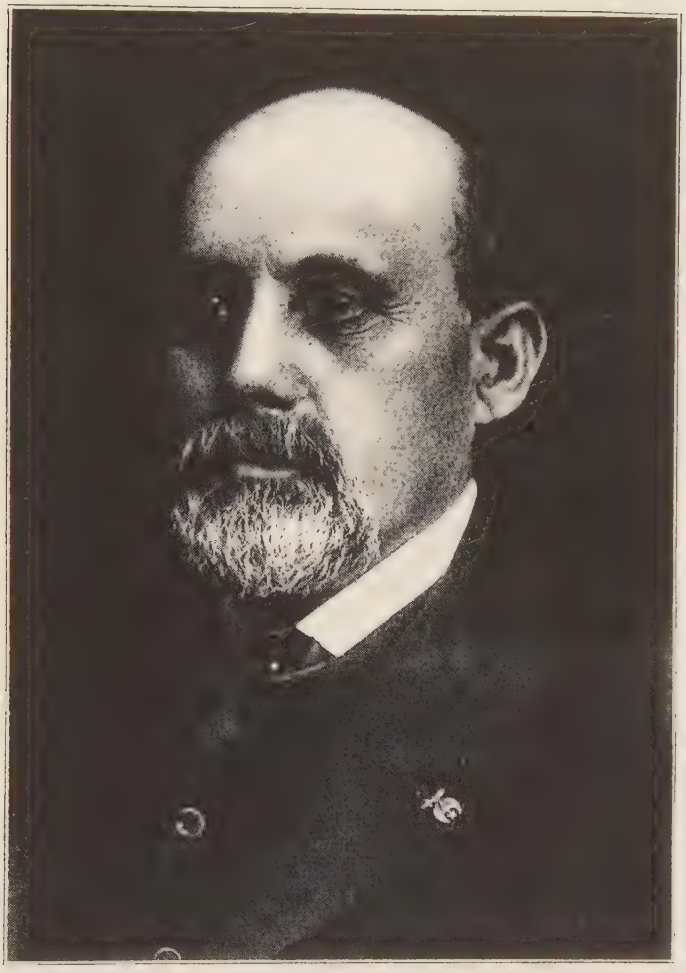
ance. His friends and neighbors, those among whom his entire life has been passed, recognize in him a gentleman of splendid manhood whose marked characteristics have ever been such as command respect and good will.

LEWIS SELLS.

To what man who passed his boyhood in the middle west during the last quarter of the nineteenth century is the name of Lewis Sells unfamiliar? It was a name which stood to him as a synonym of wonder, pleasure and admiration, for it represented to him the display of all that is interesting and enticing in show life. Such was his relation to the public. Those who knew him in private life found him an entertaining, genial and courteous gentleman, whose friendship they valued and to whom they gave good will and high esteem. He was born in Columbus, November 12, 1841, and died in this city, September 5, 1907, in his sixty-sixth year.

The pioneer history of Franklin county would be incomplete without mention of the Sells family, for it was in the latter part of the eighteenth century when representatives of the name located within its borders and for years there were few other residents in that district. From that time to the present the family have been connected with the material development and substantial progress of the county. Lewis Sells always claimed Columbus as his home and, though much upon the road, passed the winter seasons here. His early education was acquired in this city, although later he spent a number of years in Cleveland, attending school there and also pursuing his studies in Hiram College. When his education was completed, he became connected with the auctioneering business, but in 1871 he turned his attention to the show business in connection with his brothers, Ephraim, Allen and Peter, all now deceased. Their father traveled with them the first year, but owned no interest in the business. They began with one tent and a few side-show features and traveled in wagons. It was in 1872 that they organized, investing altogether about thirty-five thousand dollars, which represented their savings and all that they could borrow. Their first performance was given in Columbus, Apil 27, 1872, and the receipts were fifteen hundred and forty dollars, although it was a wet day. They felt therefore that they faced a brilliant future. It required all the following morning to get packed and hitched up and they started from Columbus for Circleville, showing also at Chillicothe and Bainbridge. For three or four weeks their receipts grew smaller and smaller and when their money was exhausted Ephraim Sells returned to Columbus to borrow more in order to keep the business going. Three years elapsed before they had another day's business equal to the opening day in Columbus.

At the close of the first season the poor business of the show was attributed to the newspapers punning upon the name of Sells and also to the fact that they had no elephant, so before starting the next season they billed the circus under the name of Paul Silverburg and also purchased an elephant. They



LEWIS SELLS

had great posters made, intending to feature the elephant as a drawing card; but in March, while en route from Philadelphia to Columbus, the elephant died. On the 27th of June of that year, when they were on their way to Owenton, Kentucky, they passed through a toll bridge where their advance agent had put up one of their posters of the elephant and several of the teams, not being accustomed to seeing the elephant, became frightened at the picture and ran away. As the season advanced they saved a little money, which was sent home to a local bank, but in October of that year, while at Guthrie, Kentucky, Mr. Sells saw by a paper that the bank which contained their savings had failed. They immediately closed their show for the season and drove home, disgusted with the name of Silverburg and concluding that the name of Sells was good enough. In the ensuing winter they succeeded in buying another elephant on credit and were more fortunate with this than with their first possession of that character. The animal not only lived, but they also lived to pay for it and from that time on they enjoyed better success. They continued to travel by wagon, however, until 1878, after which they transported their entire circus by rail. While success attended them in the main, all days were not equally bright and disaster occasionally met them. In October, 1882, while they were going to London, Kentucky, they met with one of the worst railroad wrecks in circus history, the second train telescoping the first train while they were running down a mountain side near Paintlick. A number of people were killed, together with many horses and animals, while some of the most vicious animals became loose, including a fine Bengal tiger. They succeeded in recapturing some of the animals, however, and gathering together what was left of their show, they continued their performance on to the end of the season.

In the fall of that year Allen Sells withdrew from the firm and removed to Topeka, Kansas, where he owned and managed a hotel until his death in March, 1894. Ephraim, Peter and Lewis Sells continued the business through the ensuing nine years and though at times they suffered losses through cyclones, railroad wrecks and other difficulties, they continued the business wih fair success. In the fall of 1891 they sailed for Australia and spent one year in that country. The death of Ephraim Sells occurred in 1898, after which Peter and Lewis Sells continued the partnership and enjoyed a gratifying measure of prosperity until 1904, when Peter passed away, leaving Lewis Sells as the last survivor of the original partnership. Soon after he, too, retired from the business and spent his remaining days in Columbus.

Mr. Sells was a man of great ability and ready wit and was very adept in reading human nature, a faculty which proved to him of value on many an occasion. During the early years of the show business it was housed on Main street between Grand and Washington avenues during the winter months, but as the city grew it was compelled to move, so they took up a new home on the banks of the Olentangy river at King avenue, which district later became known as Sellsville and was the winter quarters of the circus for years. After the death of his brothers, Lewis Sells sold the show at public auction, one-half interest being purchased by James A. Bailey and the other half by Ringling Brothers, but later Mr. Bailey disposed of his interest to Ringling Brothers,

who are still the proprietors. Mr. Sells was alway a lover of the great white tent, which represented to him his active business life, and the day before his death he prevailed upon his friends to let him take what he thought would be his last look at the area of canvas which was so familiar to his eye. He went to see Buffalo Bill's show and grew so weak that he was removed home with difficulty, expiring the following evening. As the years passed success attended the efforts of Mr. Sells and his enterprise, energy and untiring activity proved the basis of his prosperity. He had keen insight into business situations and his close study of the special line of activity to which he directed his efforts enabled him to give to the public those things which were most attractive and therefore he won a liberal patronage. As he prospered, he made judicious investments and at his death left a goodly property.

On the 6th of February, 1884, at Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Sells was married to Miss Rhoda J. Cross, of Springfield, Ohio, who was a daughter of Robert Stephen Cross, who was born and reared in Enon, Ohio, his father owning extensive tracts of land in this state. Mrs. Sells is also a granddaughter of General John Keifer. By this marriage there was born a daughter, Mary Keifer Sells, who is yet with her mother. Mr. Sells was well known and prominent in several fraternal organizations. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in Masonry attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, while he was also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In manner he was cordial, and his affability, genial spirit and kindly disposition were qualities which made him a favorite with all with whom he came in contact.

LAWRENCE OAKLEY DAWSON.

One of the most notable things manifest in the business world at the present day is the fact that young men are largely controlling the trade interests and shaping commercial and industrial progress. Among this number in Columbus is Lawrence O. Dawson, secretary and manager of the Onyx Paint Company. In all his business relations he manifests a spirit of determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He formulates his plans readily and the results which attend his efforts show that he is both practical and far-sighted. He was born in Essex county, Ontario, September 25, 1879. He is of English lineage, his great-grandfather coming from England and settling in Essex county, Ontario, where he followed the occupation of farming. The same pursuit has been the source of livelihood for the family through many generations. Solomon Dawson, father of our subject, was a native of Essex county and devoted his life to the tilling of the soil, becoming a prosperous and well-to-do man. He is now living at Muskegon, Michigan, at the age of sixty-three years. He wedded Mary Hannah Quick, also a native of Essex county, Ontario. She is also living, as is her mother.

In the public schools of his native county Lawrence O. Dawson pursued his education until he had completed the work of the grammar grades. He

became a high-school student in Armada, Michigan, and was there graduated with the class of 1896. He had accompanied his parents on their removal from Canada when ten years of age and he worked on his father's farm to the age of nineteen years, when, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial and profitable than the labors of the field, he removed to Detroit and entered the employ of the American Paint & Glass Company, which he represented as assistant bookkeeper for six months. He was then given charge of the books, and after a year's connection with the business was made secretary of the company, and after three years was entrusted with the dual duties of secretary and treasurer. He continued with that house until the spring of 1906, when he sold his interests, and in the fall of the year removed to Columbus. Here he purchased an interest in the Onyx Paint Company, of which he became manager and secretary and during the two succeeding years he has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the trade. The company does a strict jobbing business in paints, oils and varnishes and employs several traveling and local salesmen. Since Mr. Dawson has taken charge he has reorganized the business and stimulated it by his spirit of enterprise and determination. He will brook no obstacles that can be overcome by a firm purpose and persistency and is now an active factor in the control of a prosperous and growing business, the company doing twenty-five per cent more business under Mr. Dawson's management than in previous years.

On the 19th of June, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Lawrence O. Dawson and Miss Arvilla Belle Day, of Armada, Michigan, and they have one son, Earl Selwyn, born June 24, 1908. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Buckeye Lake Yacht Club and is a gentleman of genial manner and cordial disposition. He is never too busy to be courteous nor too courteous to attend to the demands of his business. Early realizing the value of unremitting industry and unabating energy, he has through the employment of those agencies gained a place of distinction in commercial circles, today occupying a position which promises well for larger successes in the future.

BENJAMIN S. LEHMAN.

Benjamin S. Lehman is a retired agriculturist residing on his farm in Madison township. He acquired his education in the schools of Canal Winchester, Franklin county, Ohio, and lived on a farm until he had attained the age of twenty-six years. At that time he went to California and for twelve years was successfully engaged in raising cattle in that state and also in Nevada. On returning to Franklin county he purchased the farm in Madison township, on which he still resides and was actively connected with agricultural pursuits until the time of his retirement. He is widely recognized as one of the substantial, public-spirited and enterprising residents of the community and has gained the regard and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Lehman chose Miss Mary Allspaugh. His two sons, Benjamin P. and Stanton Lehman, now carry on the work of the home farm. A stanch republican in his political views, Mr. Lehman gives his allegiance to the men and measures of that party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Reform church.

AUGUST WAGNER.

August Wagner, president and general manager of the Gambrinus Brewing Company, stands today at the head of a successful and growing enterprise of this character and in business circles maintains an enviable reputation for enterprise and integrity. He was born August 4, 1871, in Bavaria, Germany. His ancestors for two hundred years were brewers and whether natural predilection or inherited tendency had most to do with the shaping of the business career of August Wagner it is impossible to determine. It is evident, however, that the choice was a wise one, for in the field of labor in which he has directed his energies he has attained a gratifying measure of success. His father, also a native of Bavaria, was a brewer and butcher, who in the year 1878 crossed the Atlantic to America and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. From that time forward he practically lived a retired life, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He died in 1890, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Teresa Aufschlager and was a native of Bavaria, passed away in 1887.

August Wagner pursued his education in the public schools of his native country to the age of sixteen years and after locating in Cincinnati entered the Moerlein brewery. He was apprenticed to the brewmaster and worked in the various capacities in that brewery until 1893, after which he was employed in other breweries in Cincinnati, gaining broader knowledge and wider experience of the business in which he was destined to win success when he took up the work on his own account. Eventually, however, he returned to Moerlein's brewery, where he continued until he entered the New York Brewers' School in 1893. Following his graduation there he again returned to Moerlein's brewery in Cincinnati and later acted as master brewer at Chillicothe, Ohio, for Jacob Knecht & Son, with whom he continued for a year. He was afterward with the Foss-Schneider Brewing Company of Cincinnati as superintendent and master brewer for two years, and on the expiration of that period became master brewer and superintendent for Hoster's brewery in Columbus, filling the position for eight years. On the 15th of April, 1907, he began the manufacture of beer at the Gambrinus Brewing Company. The business was organized by Mr. Wagner and Mr. Prior and an extensive trade is now being conducted. The company owns a large plant with a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels annually. The growth of the business has been phenomenal and yet it is not a matter of wonder when we understand the fact that the company has employed only the best materials in manufacture and utilized the most modern

processes in producing a product that is second to none on the market. The principal brand is $1,500.00 bond beer and they also manufacture Muenchener beer and real old German lager. Employment is furnished to seventy-five men in the busy season and the plant is the best equipped in Columbus. The company also owns its own bottling works and the brewery is absolutely independent of any trust. An extensive trade has been built up in the city and they also have a large sale through the country. Mr. Wagner devotes his entire attention to the brewery and his long and practical experience and marked ability, combined with laudable ambition, has well qualified him for the conduct of an enterprise which is now winning most gratifying success. He was formerly the president and general manager of the Bavarian Brewery at Toledo, Ohio, but now concentrates his energies entirely upon his Columbus interests.

In February, 1902, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Frieda Voll, of Cincinnati, and their children are: Edward, born in Columbus in August, 1901; Carl Jacob, born August 17, 1903; Martin Joseph, in 1905; and Mary Teresa Frieda, in 1908. They have also lost seven children.

Mr. Wagner is independent in politics, supporting men and measures rather than party. He is especially well known in German-American societies and social relations, holding membership in the Bavarian Society, the German-American Society, the Liederkranz, the Germania Singing Society, the Wagner Gambrinus Club and the Humboldt Society. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has attained high rank in Masonic circles and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is fond of athletics and is a man of fine physique. He enjoys outdoor life and is a devotee of nature. His time and energies, however, are mostly given to his business affairs and he enjoys a national reputation as a brewmaster, while in the conduct of his interests at Columbus he is building up a business of large proportions, the enterprise being the visible evidence of his energy, sound judgment and his powers of management and executive control.

THOMAS CARROLL HOOVER, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Carroll Hoover, professor of surgery in Starling Medical College and a successful practitioner in Columbus since 1876, was born in Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, in August, 1849. His father, Isaac Hoover, was a native of Pennsylvania and in his boyhood days came to Ohio with his father, Jacob Hoover, who located in Steubenville, Jefferson county. Jacob Hoover was a miller by trade, following that pursuit in Jefferson county, and subsequent to his death Isaac Hoover removed to Belmont county. In preparation for a professional career he studied medicine in St. Clairsville with Dr. Thomas Carroll, afterward professor of obstetrics in the Miami Medical College. Locating for practice in Barnesville, Ohio, Dr. Isaac Hoover there remained in active connection with the profession until 1868, when he went to Bellaire, where he continued in practice until 1877. In

that year he came to Columbus, where died January 19, 1879, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a capable physician, who held to high ideals in his profession and was greatly respected as a citizen. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Riggs, was a native of Maryland.

In taking up the personal history of Dr. Thomas C. Hoover we present to our readers the record of one who is well known and highly respected as a man and as a physician. He was educated in the public schools of Barnesville, Ohio, and in the academy there and began the study of medicine under the direction of his father. He also attended lectures in the Starling Medical College in 1868 and 1869 and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1873. He then joined his father in active practice in Bellaire, Ohio, and in April, 1876, came to Columbus, where he has since remained. He enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and respect of his professional brethren because of his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics, while the excellent results which have attended him in his daily round of duties show that he is most careful in diagnosis and accurate in his application of remedial agencies. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession through his membership in the Academy of Medicine of Columbus, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was assistant surgeon in St. Francis hospital from 1876 until 1888 and since that time has been its surgeon. He is also well known in educational circles, having in 1876 been appointed lecturer on minor surgery in Starling Medical College, in 1881 became lecturer on surgical anatomy and operative surgery and in 1883 was advanced to the professorship of the same subjects, continuing thus as one of the leading educators in Starling-Ohio Medical College until 1908. He is also a trustee of the Starling-Ohio Medical College and his ability as an educator has contributed in large measure to the success of the institution.

In 1876 Dr. Hoover was married to Miss Carrie W. Brown, a daughter of John W. Brown, of Columbus. He belongs to Goodale Lodge, A. F. & A. M., to the chapter and commandery and to the Scottish Rite of Masons. For a third of a century connected with the medical fraternity of this city, he has made steady progress in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit.

JOHN W. LILLEY.

John W. Lilley, for many years a factor in the industrial activities of Columbus, throughout his career made a record that was characterized by unfaltering industry and unassailable integrity. His work was always characterized by progressiveness and the same spirit of advancement marked his devotion to the city and its welfare. Born in Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1836, he was a son of Samuel Doak and Sarah Ellis (Tweed) Lilley, whose family numbered four daughters, while John W. Lilley was the only son. In the paternal line he was descended from a family established in

America during the early colonial days. His great-grandfather served as ensign in the war of the Revolution and was colonel in the war of 18812. The mother's family were distinguished people and her father's brother was also a supporter of American interests in the second war with Great Britain. Samuel Doak Lilley was both a contracting carpenter and farmer and thus provided for the support of his wife and children.

John W. Lilley pursued his education in the private schools of his native county and in the public schools of Columbus. He was a resident of the capital city for more than a half century and for many years was closely associated with its business development and public interests. After leaving school he learned the trade of bookbinding with his uncle, M. C. Lilley, and later became a partner in the firm of Siebert & Lilley, blank-book manufacturers and publishers. This business, established on a small scale, was constantly developed along safe financial lines and the trade grew to large proportions, so that the business was numbered among the leading industrial concerns of the city. In all his relations with his employes Mr. Lilley was just and they recognized that fidelity and capability on their part meant promotion when opportunity offered; in his relations with his fellowmen he was straightforward and reliable, and the name of the house became a synonym in Columbus for commercial integrity and was recognized as one of the largest establishments of its kind.

On the 24th of October, 1860, in the Second Presbyterian church in Columbus, was celebrated the marriage of John W. Lilley and Rachael Christine Cloud, a daughter of Colonel Enoch Cloud, who served his country with honor in the war of 1812, rendering distinguished service at Frenchtown, where the British were driven out. He was one of a party invited to dine with General de LaFayette, when on his last visit to this country in 1825, at a reception tendered him at Elkton, Maryland. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lilley were six children who are still living: Charles Samuel; Walter S.: Flora Evelyn, wife of Harry Pratt; Bertha, wife of Howard Edward Wentz; Mabel who is engaged in teaching; Alice Mary, wife of Raymond J. Burns, a son of detective William J. Burns; and John W., Jr., deceased. The death of the husband and father occurred July 17, 1901, and was the occasion of uniform regret throughout Columbus, for all of his business associates and his social acquaintances entertained for him the warmest regard and respect.

He was republican in his political views and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At one time he was a member of the State Fensibles, one of the historic military organizations of the city composed of many of its most prominent citizens. He belonged to the Second Presbyterian church and his entire life was in harmony with its principles. During his residence in Columbus he took the deepest interests in public affairs and felt that all matters of citizenship should receive the earnest attention of every public-spirited American man. He gave his cooperation to many movements for the public good and his influence was always on the side of right, justice and truth, but while Columbus found him a valued citizen, his associates a trustworthy friend, his best traits of character were reserved for his

own family and fireside. Those who met him at his own home found him a genial, courteous host, while as husband and father he regarded no personal sacrifice too great if it would enhance the happiness and promote the interests of his family.

CONRAD BORN.

Conrad Born is now living retired, but the extent of his business interests in former years made him an active representative of industrial life in Columbus and brought to him the success which now supplies him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries which make life worth living. Columbus numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred September 21, 1844.

His father, Conrad Born, Sr., came from Herxheim, Germany, in 1837 and made his way to Utica, New York, while later he became a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and afterward of Circleville, this state, but while Columbus was still in the period of villagehood he arrived here, reaching this city in 1840. Its business enterprises were comparatively few and there was little promise of rapid development. Establishing a butcher shop, he continued in that line of business until he opened a brewery, becoming the founder of the business later conducted by the subject of this review. The mother of our subject bore then maiden name of Mary Ann Rickly. She was a native of Switzerland and a sister of the late Samuel S. Rickly. In their family were eight children, of whom three reached adult age: Mary Ann, now the wife of George Hoster; Jacob, who died in 1877; and Conrad.

The last named, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the public schools, which he attended until he became his father's associate in business. The father had in 1859 established a small brewery on Front street and began brewing beer on a limited scale. Conrad Born, Jr., was his active assistant until 1860, when he went to Cincinnati and secured a position in the Moerlein brewery, where he continued for two years. He then left that business and spent one year in St. Louis and a similar period in Chicago, after which he returned and entered into partnership with his father in the manufacture of keg beer. This was about 1870. They increased the business each year thereafter until they had one of the best equipped breweries in the country, conducting business on an extensive scale, their plant having a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels. Nine and a half acres of ground were purchased, railroad switches were built, and thus the brewery was brought into direct communication with the trunk lines, affording excellent shipping facilities. About eighty men were employed in the manufacturing department, and a fine stable was built for the accommodation of one hundred horses. Thus the business was successfully conducted year after year and brought an excellent financial return on the investment, but in 1904 the Born brewing interests were consolidated with those of other breweries of the city, and since that time Mr. Born has not been active in business. He was,

CONRAD BORN

however, one of the first directors of the Ohio National Bank, continuing in that position since 1888. As he has prospered he has made judicious investments in realty and this, with his other financial interests, now receives his supervision, while otherwise he is retired from active business life. He and his wife and son, however, are large stockholders of the C. Moerlein Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, and other invested interests bring them an equally gratifying financial return.

Mr. Born was married to Miss Lena Moerlein, of Cincinnati, in June, 1869. She was a daughter of Christian Moerlein and by her marriage has become the mother of one son, C. Christian, who is now vice president of the Columbus Brewing Company, also of the Malleable Iron Company and a director of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank. Mr. Born erected a residence at No. 671 South High street, in 1901-02, and it is today one of the finest homes in the city. He is a member of St. John's church and was a liberal contributor towards the erection of the house of worship. He belongs to the Columbus Club, is president of the Wyandotte Club and at the time of the twenty-seventh annual outing of the club he was the only survivor of the seventeen original members. He also belonged to the Olentangy Club and is president of the Ohio Crab Lake Sportsmen's Club. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish R'te. He also holds membership with the Elks, the Red Men and the Odd Fellows, and gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He is today one of the best known residents of Columbus, and in his business career has attained notable success, constantly advancing his commercial and manufacturing interests until he became one of the wealthy residents of the city. In all of his transactions he has been strictly reliable, basing his actions upon the rules which govern unfaltering diligence and unswerving integrity. Year by year through his careful control of his enterprises and his investments he worked his way upward along financial lines, and in recent years has had leisure to enjoy the fruits of his former toil and all of the pleasures and advantages which wealth can bring.

PETER SCHILLE.

Among those who were once active factors in the business life of Columbus but whose labors have been ended in death, was Peter Schille, who for some years engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters here. The city had scarcely emerged from villagehood when he took up his abode within its borders, arriving here in 1847. He was then a lad of ten years, his birth having occurred in Case Castle, France, on the 3d of October, 1837, his parents being Frederick and Eva Margaret (Reeb) Schille, both of whom were natives of France. They came to America in 1847 and at once made their way to Columbus, settling here when the city gave comparatively little promise of industrial or commercial enterprise. Frederick Schille took up his abode on what is now South Front street and there conducted a gen-

eral gardening business for many years, or until he retired from business life with a comfortable competence saved from his earnings. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in the capital city, his death occurring when he was seventy-four years of age. After the death of his first wife, he married Rosa Anthony, who survived him. There were no children by the second marriage.

Peter Schille, largely reared in Columbus, pursued his education in the public schools, and in his youth and early manhood he assisted his father in gardening, being thus engaged up to the time of his marriage. It was in this city that he wedded Miss Sophia Green, a native of Columbus and a daughter of Andrew and Sophia (Lichti) Green, the former a native of Germany and the latter of France. Her father was only a child when his parents came to America, settling in Crawford county, Ohio. Andrew Green there engaged in farming, securing a good tract of land, which he brought under a high state of cultivation. Year by year he continued his farm work until a substantial income rewarded his labors and he then retired and removed to Columbus, where he spent his remaining days. Following his death Mrs. Green made her home with her daughter Mrs. Schille and here died in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. Andrew Green was a brother of General John Green, who won his title by service in the Union army and who died in January, 1909, at Boise City, Idaho, aged eighty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Schille became the parents of nine children; of whom six are now living. Frank H., who is prominent in business circles, is engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, continuing the business founded by his father. He married Miss Anna Hagner and they reside at 320 Kendall place. Mrs. O. A. Constans now makes her home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, her husband being general freight agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Alice is a well known artist, her paintings having won prizes in both this country and in Europe, where she spends her summers pursuing the study of art. During the winter seasons she resides in this city with her mother and teaches art. She is prominent in the social circles of this city. Mrs. Albert W. Dorbert also makes her home in this city, where Mr. Dorbert is engaged in the insurance business. Mrs. John M. Bobb is a resident of Columbus. Her husband is general manager of the wholesale grocery firm of Bobb & Sons. Clara, the other member of the family, married Howard P. Walling, who is secretary of the Wyandotte Milling & Mining Company of Idaho Springs. The deceased members of the family are Edward, William and Clara, all of whom died young.

Following his marriage Mr. Schille engaged in gardening on his own account in Columbus for a few years and then turned his attention to the retail grocery business in the old Metropolitan building, where he engaged in business for two years. He then took up the manufacture of mineral waters in a small building and with its increase sought larger quarters and about 1870 erected a commodious building at No. 121 East Main street. There he engaged in the manufacture of both soda and mineral waters throughout his remaining days. His business reached extensive and profitable proportions, becoming one of the important productive industries of the

city, and it is still carried on under the name of Peter Schille, with his son Frank H. Schille in charge. It is the largest manufacturing business of this kind in Columbus and they now have two places, one at 121 East Main street and the other from 307-317 Lazelle street. In all of his business affairs Mr. Schille displayed sound judgment and keen sagacity. He knew how best to use his time and opportunities, to introduce his goods to the market and always realized that satisfied patrons are the best advertisers.

Mr. Schille gave his political allegiance to the democracy, but while he always stanchly supported the party he never sought nor desired office. He held membership in the Trinity Lutheran church, to which his family also belong, and his life was honorable and upright, in consistent harmony with his professions. He died December 24, 1886, after a residence of almost four decades in Columbus, and the fact that his warmest friends were those who knew him from his youth, indicated that his life was upright and worthy of the highest regard. Mrs. Schille owns an attractive residence at No. 1166 Bryden road, where she and her daughter now live, and in the community they, too, have many friends.

EDWARD STANLEY CULVER.

Edward Stanley Culver, secretary and treasurer of the Ralston Steel Car Company, has in a position of executive control demonstrated his ability to cope with intricate and involved business problems and bring them to successful solution. He has throughout his entire career displayed that unflagging energy which is the basis of all advancement and as his business powers have expanded with advancing years he has become recognized as a forceful factor in industrial and financial circles. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred on the 11th of January, 1881, in Delaware county, Ohio. He represents one of the old families of that county, his great-grandparents having located there in the early part of the nineteenth century. The Culvers are of English lineage, the family having been founded in America in 1628, when representatives of the name settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. The grandfather, Sidney Culver, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1821, and followed the occupation of farming as a life work.

His son, Henry Stark Culver, father of our subject, was born in Delaware county, April 19, 1854, and became a lawyer of distinction. For some years he has been connected with the consular service of the United States, being now consul for this country at Queenstown, Ireland. He was previously well known in official circles in his native county, serving as prosecuting attorney and as mayor of the city in which he lived. He wedded Miss Mary D. Sprague, who was born in Salem, Oregon, on the 20th of May, 1856, a daughter of Franklin B. Sprague, who was a miller by trade. He served as a captain in the Oregon state troops and engaged in the Indian wars of that state about 1856, having become one of the pioneer residents of the Sunset state. He was a son of Pardon Sprague, who served as major in the United

States army in the war of 1812. The Sprague family is of English descent, representatives of the name removing from Rhode Island to Delaware county, Ohio, during the pioneer epoch in the history of this state.

Edward S. Culver in pursuing his education attended the public schools of his native county and the high school of Delaware while later he became a student in Huron College at London, Ontario. On leaving college in 1901 he came directly to Columbus and entered business life, later associating with the Ralston Steel Car Company. In the intervening eight years he has worked his way steadily upward until he is now secretary and treasurer of this company, which is one of the most important industrial concerns of the city, its trade interests reaching out to various parts of the country, while the volume of business now enjoyed enables the house to furnish employment to a large force of workmen and thus contribute directly to the prosperity of the city.

On the 3d of January, 1905, Mr. Culver was married to Miss Estelle Courtright, who was born in Carroll, Ohio, a daughter of Winfield Scott Courtright, a banker of Columbus, being president of the Union National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Culver have two children, Edward Stanley, born in this city October 21, 1907, and Mary Elizabeth. The young couple are prominent socially and the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city is cordially accorded them. They hold membership in the Episcopal church and Mr. Culver ranks with the enterprising young business men whose friends have firm faith in a progressive future for him.

DR. WILLIAM M. GANTZ.

Dr. William M. Gantz, a successful practitioner of dentistry, who is now serving as mayor of Westerville, was born in Derby, Pickaway county, Ohio, July 5, 1875. His paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Gantz, removed from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Franklin county, Ohio, at an early day, taking up their abode near Grove City. Theodore G. Gantz, the father of our subject, was born at Grove City, this county, and is now a resident of Delaware county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Dalby and who was a native of Harrisburg, Franklin county, passed away in Westerville, November 27, 1903, when seventy-four years of age.

When nine years of age William M. Gantz accompanied his parents on their removal to Grove City, Franklin county, where he remained until 1891, when he came to Westerville. His boyhood days were spent on the farm and he attended successfully the district schools, the public schools of Grove City and the Westerville high school, of which he is a graduate. Subsequently he pursued a four years' course in Otterbein University and then entered the Ohio Medical University, being graduated from the dental department of that instituion in 1902. Locating for practice at Worthington, he there remained for a year and a half and on the expiration of that period came to Westerville, which has since remained the scene of his activities.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these particulars Dr. Gantz is well qualified and therefore has attained prestige among the able representatives of the dentistry in Franklin county.

On the 1st of September, 1906, Dr. Gantz was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Groves, of Lafayette, Indiana, by whom he has one child, Alfreda Kathryn. In his political views he is a stanch republican and is prominent in the local ranks of the party. Since the 1st of January, 1908, he has served as mayor of Westerville and is giving a public-spirited and progressive administration. In Masonry he has attained high rank, being now past master of the Master Mason's lodge, past high priest of the chapter and a member of the council. He is likewise past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is identified with the ladies' auxiliary of that fraternity as well as of the Masonic order. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a lover of manly outdoor sports and for eight consecutive seasons played on the football teams of the high school, Otterbein University and the Ohio Medical University. His interests are wide and varied, showing a well rounded character, and the value of his service in community affairs is widely acknowledged, while the concensus of public opinion accords him prominence in his profession.

JAMES S. BATTERSON.

James S. Batterson, president of the Batterson Decorative Company of Columbus, was born in this city on the 28th of February, 1846. His father, Eli Batterson, a native of New Jersey, came to Columbus in the early '30s and followed the trade of carpentering. Subsequently he became engaged in the manufacture of pumps and was thus connected with business interests until the time of his retirement, when he purchased a place near Clintonville, where he spent his remaining days. A Baptist in religious faith, he was very prominent in church and Sunday school work and was a strong advocate of the temperance cause. When he was called to his final rest in 1894, at the age of eighty-four years, the county mourned the loss of one of its respected and worthy pioneer settlers. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Blauvelt and was born in New York, was of Dutch descent. Her demise occurred in 1899 when she had attained the age of eighty-four years.

After acquiring his education in the schools of this city, James S. Batterson entered the quartermaster general's office, where he remained for a year and a half. Subsequently he became an employe of Randall, Ashton &

Company, a book and stationery firm. In the '70s, in association with E. O. Randall, he established the first wall paper business in Columbus and, owing to his excellent management and keen discrimination, the enterprise proved a success from the beginning. The partnership was discontinued in 1888 and from that time until 1903 when the business was incorporated, Mr. Batterson was sole owner. He is the oldest representative of this branch of activity in Columbus and his long experience, combined with his executive ability and progressive spirit, has ever kept him among the foremost in his line of business.

In 1872 Mr. Batterson was united in marriage to Miss Jane E. Jones, a native of Columbus and a daughter of William Jones, an old resident of this city. They have become the parents of eight children, all of whom still survive. One son, Clarence W., is associated with his father in business, being secretary and treasurer of the company.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Batterson has given his political allegiance to the republican party but has no desire for the honors nor emoluments of office, preferring to give his time and energies to his private business interests. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church, while fraternally he is connected with Magnolia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Ohio Chapter, R. A. M. Having always been a resident of Columbus, the fact that many of his best friends are those who have known him from his youth to the present time is an indication that his life in its various phases has been in harmony with upright principles and manly action.

WILLIAM MONYPENY.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence executed well defined plans which others have made—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not see opportunity for the coordination of forces and the development of new and extensive and profitable enterprises and therefore must follow along paths which others have marked out. In William Monypeny, however, the initiative spirit was strong. He realized the possibility for the combination of forces, and wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings until his name became a synonym for business activity and prosperity in Columbus. He instituted many business concerns which have been elements in the city's growth, and in all of his relations to trade and commerce he stood as a man of unimpeachable business integrity, as well as enterprise.

Mr. Monypeny was born in county Armagh, Ireland, October 10, 1829, a son of Charles and Sarah Monypeny. He came to America in 1848 when a young man of nineteen years, and at once entered the employ of John Kugler, one of the pioneer millers of Ohio, then conducting business at Milford, near Cincinnati. There Mr. Monypeny learned the miller's trade and afterward re-

WILLIAM MONYPENY

moved to Lockbourne, where he conducted a grain and distilling business. Thinking to find still broader opportunities for advancement in Columbus he came to this city in 1863, and for years was extensively connected with the grain trade, owning a warehouse on the west bank of the Scioto river just north of Broad street, on the site now occupied by the electric light plant. He was a man of indefatigable energy and of keen insight into business affairs, and he had the ability to bring into unified connections many different business elements. He became connected with various leading business concerns of the city, in all of which his sound judgment and keen discrimination constituted factors in successful management. He became the vice president of the First National Bank, was later its president and largest stockholder, and afterward became president of the Reorganized National Bank of Columbus. He likewise occupied the presidency of the Columbus Machine Company for many years, and was president of the Columbus Electric Light & Power Company. In the later years of his life he retired from active business, giving his supervision merely to his invested interests. At the time of his death he was the president of the Monypeny-Hammond Company, wholesale grocers, having been one of the original partners of the firm of Monypeny, Hammond & Company, which was organized in 1888. This business was incorporated in 1895, and from that time until his death Mr. Monypeny continued as its president. He was likewise a director of the Central Ohio Savings Bank. He formulated his plans carefully and carried them forward to successful completion. Not only did he contribute to the city's prosperity in commercial lines but also added much to its adornment in the erection of many of the finest business blocks here. In all that he did he manifested a progressiveness that was tempered by safe conservatism, and his sound judgment was indicated in the excellent results which attended his labors.

On the 5th of February, 1854, Mr. Monypeny was married to Miss Maria Brunson, a daughter of William Brunson, a native of England, who became a resident of Ohio in the early days when there were no records here and when the work of development and upbuilding seemed scarcely begun. He settled in Clermont county, where he engaged in the milling business. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Lake. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Monypeny were born five children, of whom three are living. Charles, the eldest, born at Lockbourne in 1855, was educated in the high schools of Columbus and was engaged in the grain business until his death in 1881. He had been married in 1877 to Miss Ann Aiken. William Monypeny, the second son, wedded Miss McGrew, of Washington, D. C., and resides at home, managing his father's estate. Mrs. Sallie Beckwith resides in New Hampshire. George B., who married Miss Margaret Babcock, of Columbus, is now deceased. Perrin B., of the Monypeny-Hammond Company, wholesale grocers, married Miss Margaret Hickok of Columbus.

The death of Mr. Monypeny occurred October 12, 1900, and the city lost one of its representative and honored citizens. He was modest and retiring in disposition, but those who knew him best were impressed with his intense sincerity, his steadiness of purpose, his kindly spirit and warm heart. He did much for charity but in so doing followed the admonition, "Let not your left

hand know what your right hand doeth." His benevolent work was always free from any spirit of ostentation or display, and yet no man responded more freely or generously to the call of the poor and needy. He was especially interested in a home for the aged on East Broad street. He donated the ground for that institution and superintended the building of the home. Both he and his wife gave to it their helpful support, largely making it what it is today. Both Mr. and Mrs. Monypeny held membership in the Trinity Episcopal church and took an active interest in its work. His life was characterized by the true spirit of Christianity, recognizing the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations that the individual owes to those with whom he comes in contact. He read extensively and his fine library contained the works of the noted authors of ancient and modern times. He spent many of his most pleasant hours in the companionship of his books, and his mind was being continually enlarged and broadened by his study. A man whom to know was to respect and honor, he left the impress of his individuality upon the material development of the city, was prominent in its commercial and financial interests and labored for the good of his fellowmen in many ways.

JOHN DUN.

John Dun, who for many years was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Franklin county, is now living retired in a beautiful home in Columbus, merely giving supervision to his extensive landed and invested interests, from which he derives a gratifying annual income. Mr. Dun was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1835, a son of George W. and Louisa (Emery) Dun, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Philadelphia. The father emigrated to the new world when a young man of twenty-five years and made a location near Philadelphia, where he conducted a store. In 1838 he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and engaged in business there for many years, but the last years of his life were spent in retirement, his death occurring two miles from that city. His family numbered seven children but only four of the number now survive, namely: Mrs. Helen Smart, of Chillicothe, Ohio; John, of this review; George, a resident of Sabina, Ohio; and Mrs. Eugenia Blackford, a resident of Columbus.

John Dun, the immediate subject of this review, received a common-school education and remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-four years, when, in 1859, he began farming on a tract of three hundred and ten acres near Dublin. He kept adding to his landed holdings from time to time until he now owns seven hundred acres, all well improved. He made his home on the farm and was actively engaged in its operation until 1904, in which year he took up his abode in Columbus in a beautiful home, which he erected. He still retains possession of his land, however, and the rental supplies him with a gratifying income. He is also the owner of two apartment buildings in Columbus, one of which is located on Oak street, while the other is situated on Main street.

Mr. Dun was married October 18, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Davis, who was born in Franklin county in 1842, a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Sells) Davis. Her father was born in Ross county, this state, April 15, 1812, and came to Columbus when a lad of thirteen years. His father was a scout and was captured and held prisoner by the Indians for several weeks, but he eventually made his escape but was always held in the highest esteem by the savages from the fact of his shrewdness in escaping. The Davis family owned large tracts of land in Franklin county and were prominent among its early settlers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis lived to advanced ages, the former passing away when he was eighty-seven years old, while the latter died at the age of eighty-three. Their family numbered twelve children but only five are now living, as follows: William, Charles and Lewis, all residents of Franklin county; Lucinda, the wife of William Garden, a resident of Sabina, Ohio; and Mrs. Dun.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dun has been blessed with five children: George W., John and Davis D., all of whom reside in Columbus; Mary, the wife of Ward B. Pearly, a resident of Montclair, New Jersey; and Charles, deceased. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Dun has always supported the men and measures of democracy and has filled all the offices of his township and he has also served in the office of county road commissioner, doing all in his power toward the improvement of the public highways. He finds his greatest social enjoyment at his own fireside, where his wife and intimate friends know him to be a delightful companion. He has now passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey and the rest which he is enjoying is well merited. His residence in Franklin county covers almost a half century and therefore few men have more intimate knowledge of its history or of events which have left their impress upon its annals.

HARRY M. CLARK.

From among the ranks of quiet, persevering, yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what he has done in commercial circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Harry M. Clark. He is today the vice president of the Clark, Davis & Poore Company, owning and conducting an extensive wholesale millinery establishment, and to this position he has worked his way steadily upward, his advancement coming to him as the recognition of his capability and well directed energy.

Harry M. Clark was born January 22, 1863, in Belleville, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Clark, was one of the pioneer settlers of Richland county, this state, and died in Mansfield at the age of seventy-one years. The father, Elijah Clark, was born November 9, 1810, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1817 became a resident of the Buckeye state. He was identified with the early development and progress of Ohio

and was for many years a merchant of Belleville. He served as postmaster under President Jackson and for four years was county recorder of Richland county, removing to Mansfield when elected to that office. His political service, his business enterprise and his social qualities all make him a citizen of worth, and his death, therefore, was the occasion of widespread regret when he passed away in 1877 at the age of sixty-seven years. In early manhood he wedded Margaret Robinson, who was born April 15, 1825, near Belleville, Ohio, her father having been one of the pioneer settlers of that locality. Her death occurred in 1895.

Harry M. Clark was a public-school student in Mansfield, who, completing the work of the successive grades, was graduated from the high school. He also pursued a normal course and after completing his education he became connected with the dry-goods business as a salesman in the store of Moses Black, with whom he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he became an employe of J. H. Davis in the millinery business in Mansfield, and after a year came to Columbus in 1882 and entered the services of Souder & Bright, predecessors of the Clark, Davis & Poore Company. In 1886 a change in partnership led to the adoption of the firm name of Souder, Bright & Brother, which was continued until 1894, after which the business was carried on under the name of J. L. Bright until 1899. In that year the wholesale department was purchased by Clark & Davis and G. T. Macauley and the firm name of The G. T. Macauley Company was assumed. Under that style they conducted the business for seven years, when the Clark, Davis & Poore Company was organized. The house is today the largest wholesale millinery establishment in central Ohio, and the business is growing rapidly, having already assumed extensive proportions. As the years have passed Mr. Clark has increased his business efficiency and enterprise through the careful performance of each day's duties that brings further strength and inspiration for the labors of the ensuing day. He possesses good executive ability and discrimination and is seldom if ever at fault in matters of business judgment. Aside from mercantile interests he is now secretary and treasurer of the Northern Hotel Company.

On the 30th of June, 1885, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Irwin, a daughter of Cyrus and Harriet Irwin, of Columbus. Mrs. Clark possesses marked literary taste and is well known as an elocutionist. She is also active in church work and in social circles. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been born the following children: Winfield S., twenty-three years of age, who is a high-school graduate and also a graduate of Kenyon College with the class of 1905, and who is engaged in business in Oklahoma; Russell E., twenty years of age, also engaged in Oklahoma; and Harriet M., who died at the age of seven years. The family residence at No. 1590 Neil avenue is one of the substantial homes of that locality.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Board of Trade and is interested in the work which has been promulgated by that organization for the promotion and business advancement and activity in Columbus. He was for eleven years secretary and treasurer of Columbus Council, No. 1, of the United Commercial Travelers, and he belongs to the Magnolia Lodge of Masons. His

religious faith is indicated in his membership in the King Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, which his family also attend. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success and his connection with business interests here has been of decided advantage to Columbus as well as a source of individual profit. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man and in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more profitable than wealth, fame and position.

E. C. MADDEN.

Among her younger representatives of the legal fraternity in Columbus is numbered E. C. Madden who, however, has gained creditable success in the practice of law. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and is a son of George W. and Anna (McIlvaine) Madden, who are likewise natives of this state. The father has engaged in merchandising in Zanesville for many years, still making his home there.

Reared in that city, Mr. Madden pursued his education in the public schools until he had mastered the work of the successive grades and became a high-school student. He was graduated from the Ohio State University in 1903 on the completion of a law course and he also pursued a course of mechanical engineering, winning his diploma from that department. In 1903 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio and has since followed his profession, gradually working his way upward in the difficult and arduous profession of the law where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit.

He is a member of Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and is well known in social circles, having many warm friends in the capital city.

ARCHIBALD H. HUSTON.

Archibald H. Huston, president and general manager of the Buckeye Transfer & Storage Company, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and a son of Archibald M. Huston. He, too, was born in this state and became a prominent factor in business circles as a banker, railroad promoter and contractor. He built the Atlantic & Lake Erie, now the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, from Bucyrus to Athens and was one of the early coal operators of the state, being the first to develop mining interests in Sunday Creek Valley, Moxahala district and in Muskingum county. In 1882 he removed to Columbus, where his death occurred. The family was of Scotch origin, the ancestors coming by way of the North of Ireland to America prior to the Revolutionary war. In both the paternal and maternal lines ancestors of our subject were participants in the struggle for independence. The early representatives of the Hus-

ton family were of the Presbyterian faith, but later they divided and the branch to which Archibald H. Huston belongs became Methodists.

In the common schools of Zanesville Archibald H. Huston pursued his education through successive grades and in Columbus attended the high school, from which he was graduated in 1885, being honored with the presidency of his class. He then entered the traffic department of the Star Union line, since amalgamated with the Pennsylvania lines, and in that connection was located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from 1885 until 1891, and at Akron, Ohio, from the latter date until 1897. He was agent of the Union line and traffic department of the Pennsylvania lines, covering the competitive territory in northern Ohio. In 1897 he removed to Columbus, where until the fall of 1903 he acted in the same capacity with the Pennsylvania lines in charge of the competitive territory of southern Ohio and a part of West Virginia and Kentucky. He resigned, however, at the last-mentioned date in order to give his entire time to other enterprises, in which he had become interested. He has been instrumental in organizing and financing a number of different business concerns, including a Transfer & Storage Company at Fort Wayne, Indiana; a combination of grocery companies at the same place; the Ashland & Wooster Railroad Company; the Ohio Valley Furniture Company; the Buckeye Transfer & Storage Company, which he organized in 1902; and several other minor corporations. His activities have thus been of an important character, his fertility of resource enabling him to extend his efforts into various fields, while his labors have been attended with gratifying results, showing his capability in organization and management. He is a firm believer in the future greatness of Columbus, giving proof of this belief in his investments in centrally located property.

In this city, in 1887, Mr. Huston was married to Miss Julia Samuel, a daughter of Samuel Edmond Samuel, the first jobbing druggist of Columbus, now deceased. Mrs. Huston is deeply interested in charities and has done much important work in that connection. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Florence L. and Archibald C.

As the years have passed Mr. Huston has become associated with various interests of a public character that have been important factors in the growth and progress of the city, and has contributed either directly or indirectely to individual enterprise. He is a member of the Columbus Board of Trade, of the executive committee of the Ohio Shippers Association, the executive committee of the Columbus Traffic Bureau and is the first vice president of the Columbus Good Roads Federation. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Columbus Vehicle Owners Association. In thorough sympathy with the beneficent spirit and purposes of Masonry, he is connected with various departments of the craft, including the Mount Vernon Commandery, K. T., while in the spring of 1908 he was president of the Scottish Rite class. In more specifically social lines he is connected with the Columbus Automobile Club, the Columbus Country Club and the Ohio Club. It was truly through his efforts that the Ohio Good Roads Federation was organized in January, 1909, his associate in this work being George W. Lattimer. To furthering the object of the organization he has given much time for the past

two years. He believes thoroughly in good roads and civic improvements, and his influence and efforts have been very effective in these lines. He is now chairman of a joint committee from the Columbus Board of Trade and the Columbus Traffic Bureau to investigate the advisability of building a belt line around Columbus, and doubtless their efforts will produce the desired results in the near future.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party, where national issues are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot, nor has he ever sought or desired political preferment. He is a lover of outdoor sports, especially hunting and horseback riding, and has made many trips for big game. Such, in brief, is the history of Mr. Huston. The distinctive office of biography, however, is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record of establishing his position by the consensus of public opinion. Throughout Columbus Mr. Huston is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes and so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of the city and has also left an impress upon the annals of the state. In no sense a man in public life he has nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence through the promotion of business enterprises, through his devotion to the public good, and in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality.

CLAYTON A. McCLEARY.

Clayton A. McCleary, a successful lawyer of the Columbus bar, is making steady progression in a calling where advancement must depend entirely upon individual merit resulting from strong mentality and the ability to recognize the relation of cause and effect and to bring into a unified harmony facts which at first glance seem to have no connection. Mr. McCleary is a native of Harrisville, Ohio, born September 24, 1875, his parents being Clayton A. and Henrietta (Holmes) McCleary. His father was admitted to the bar, but never practiced to any extent, giving his attention and sympathies to dealing in live-stock. He was also known in financial circles as one of the directors in a Cadiz (Ohio) bank.

Clayton A. McCleary was but four years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1879. He was reared on the old home farm and in early boyhood attended the district school, while later he pursued a course in Franklin College, graduating in 1897, with the degree of P.H.M. He then took up the study of law in the Ohio State University and was graduated in 1900, with the degree of LL. B. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Columbus, spending one year in the office of his uncle, Colonel J. T. Holmes. On the completion of the New Hayden building in the spring of 1902 he became one of its first tenants, and has

since occupied the same office here, doing the arduous office work which must always precede the forceful presentation of a case in the courts.

On the 3d of January, 1906, Mr. McCleary was married to Miss Maybell Crawford, a daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Crawford, of Columbus. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are highly esteemed by many friends. Mr. McCleary is a member of the State Bar Association and enjoys the respect and good will of his professional brethren. He belongs to the various Masonic bodies, including the Columbus blue lodge, No. 30, and he has also taken the degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. Interested in politics, he is a member of the democratic county central committee and the county executive committee, and does all in his power to further the interests of the party which he supports. He is always fearless in defense of his honest convictions and his position, therefore, is an unequivocal one. All who know him respect him for his genuine worth, and his friends rejoice in the success that he has achieved as a member of the Columbus bar.

JOSEPH STEVENSON RALSTON.

Choosing at the outset of his career as a rule of life a maxim which contains essential elements of success, Joseph Stevenson Ralston has, in spite of the difficulties and obstacles which constantly bar the path of progress, made substantial advance in business circles until he today occupies a prominent position as the president of the Ralston Steel Company. He is thus connected with one of the most important industries of the city, his course winning him the admiration of his contemporaries and the respect of his colleagues.

Mr. Ralston, a native of Canada, is a son of Robert and Sarah (Springer) Ralston. The father, a broker, was born in Ballyshannon, Ireland, while the mother's birth occurred in Hamilton, Ontario. Representatives of the Springer family settled in Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1680, but at the time of the Revolutionary war the branch of the family to which Joseph Stevenson Ralston belongs migrated to Canada. In the public schools of Hamilton the subject of this review laid the foundation for his education, which was continued through study in the Rockwood Academy of Ontario. As an apprentice for a term of four years he sailed on the ship City of Calcutta of Glasgow, Scotland, and on the expiration of his term of indenture again took up his abode in Canada. Soon afterward, however, he secured a position in a lumber camp in Michigan, where he remained for a year, and during the succeeding year became a newspaper reporter. For several years he engaged in the real-estate business and during that period his ambitious nature found expression in his attendance at the night sessions of a law school. While he has not practiced law as a life work, his knowledge thereof has been of pronounced benefit to him in his later successful business career. Turning his attention to the car business his gradual progress has brought him to the position of president of the Ralston Steel Company. Early in life he adopted the axiom "Honesty,

RALSTON STEEL CAR COMPANY.

J. S. RALSTON

sobriety and strict regard for one's word" as his rule of life. His close adherence to this constitutes one of the strongest elements in his substantial and creditable business development. His persistency and steadfastness of purpose, his thorough mastery of any task assigned him and his utilization of any opportunity as every forward step has brought him a broader outlook, are the qualities which have carried him into important relations with the industrial interests of the capital city. It is to the honest enterprise and lofty business ideals of men like Mr. Ralston that Columbus, in the past as well as in the present, owes its wonderful progress and the solid foundation upon which it today rests.

At Caledonia, Ontario, Mr. Ralston was married to Miss Anna Mar of that village, whose father, a farmer still living in that locality, is descended directly from the historical Mar Family of Scotland, celebrated in both song and story. They have three children living: Florence A., Benjamin R. and Joseph V., while a fourth child is deceased.

Upon attaining his majority Mr. Ralston became a member of the Masonic fraternity, while his trend of religious faith and belief led him into the Methodist church, of which he has since been a member. His political views accord with the principles of democracy but he has never been an aspirant for office. In business circles he has held the highest esteem and receives the same warm regard from those who daily come more intimately in contact with him.

THOMAS M. VARLEY.

Thomas M. Varley, who has charge of the real-estate department of the Columbus Savings & Trust Company, is a prominent and respected representative of business interests in this city. He was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1865, his parents being Michael and Julia (Kerrigan) Varley, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland. Emigrating to the United States when a young man, the father assisted in the building of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad about 1850, and in the development of the comparatively unsettled territory traversed by it. His demise occurred in Clay, Jackson county, Ohio, in 1870, at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine years.

Thomas M. Varley attended the district schools of Jackson county and later the schools of Portsmouth and Circleville in the acquirement of an education, but, owing to the early death of his father, was compelled to earn his own livlihood when still very young. He was an ambitious, industrious boy, and these salient characteristics proved the basis of the splendid success which has since attended his efforts. He first went to work in a coal mine, but subsequently entered the office of the Jackson Standard in 1880. Commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder, he closely applied himself to his work and soon gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the newspaper business. After eight and a half years he severed his connection with the Standard and

came to Columbus to fill a position in the office of the secretary of state, which he held during two administrations. He had charge of the publication of laws, indexing, proof reading, etc., and made a most creditable and highly commendable record, originating a time-saving method of indexing which has been much appreciated by lawyers and judges. He also had charge of a thorough verification of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, and introduced several original and practical ideas in connection with election laws. In 1902 he became identified with the Columbus Savings & Trust Company, taking charge of its real-estate department, in which position he has since been the capable and efficient incumbent. A man of excellent business ability and keen discrimination, his cooperation has been sought in the control and management of various concerns, and he is now vice president of the Columbian Printing & Publishing Company and a director in the Union Building & Savings Company. He likewise has extensive real-estate interests and is widely recognized as a most substantial, public-spirited and enterprising resident of Columbus.

In 1894 Mr. Varley was united in marriage to Miss Agnes J. McNamar, a native of Newark, Ohio, by whom he has six living children: Mary, Antoinette, Katherine, Margaret, John and Alfred. One son, Joseph, passed away in infancy. Mr. Varley is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which he was one of the organizers. In manner he is one of the most genial, affable and cordial of men, always having a hearty greeting and pleasant smile for those with whom he comes in contact, few men being so uniformly popular.

EUGENE MORGAN.

Eugene Morgan, secretary and attorney for the Humane Society of Columbus, brings to bear in the discharge of his duties excellent executive ability and forceful management, and added to this is a broad humanitarian spirit without which his attention and activities would never have been directed into this channel. Ohio numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Porterville, Morgan county, June 9, 1870. His parents were Samuel H. and Mary A. (Trout) Morgan, the former a native of Fairfield county and the latter of Perry county, Ohio.

Samuel H. Morgan was a carriage manufacturer and conducted that business for a number of years in Morgan county at a time when all of the work was done by hand. Later he removed to Perry county and carried on business at New Lexington for a number of years, displaying much skill and mechanical ability in the work which he did and which was executed in his shops. He is now living retired in Zanesville. The well-merited rest which has come to him is the direct result of his earnest efforts. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Eugene Morgan settled in Ohio in pioneer times. His grandfather, Daniel Morgan, was a pioneer of Morgan county and followed the shoemaker's trade for the support of his family. The maternal grandfather, George Trout, located in Perry county when it was almost an unbroken wilderness and there followed the occupation of farming. Both the paternal

grandparents and the maternal grandfather of Eugene Morgan were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, and came to Ohio when quite young.

Eugene Morgan was educated in the public schools of New Lexington and in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, thus seeking a thorough literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional learing. He was graduated from the law department of the Ohio State University in the class of 1898, and in the meantime taught school for six years in Perry county, Ohio. For two years he taught the grade of Grammar A at New Lexington, and proved a capable instructor, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had obtained. For four years he filled the office of deputy county treasurer of Perry county under Asbury Garlinger, and on the 11th of June, 1898, was admitted to the bar, entering upon active practice in Columbus the same year. He has always been alone in the work of the profession and early in his practice gave proof of his ability to cope with intricate legal problems. In December, 1905, Mr. Morgan was elected by the Humane Society to the position of secretary and attorney, which office he still holds, having been reelected three times by the society, and in addition he conducts a general law practice.

On the 23d of December, 1903, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Osee B. Johnson of Springfield, Ohio, and they reside at No. 89 North Ohio avenue. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Franklin County Bar Association, and in fraternal lines is connected with the Masons and the Maccabees. His political preference is indicated by his membership in the Buckeye Republican Club, and his religious faith is shown in his connection with the Eastwood Congregational church. In hearty sympathy with the great work that is being done by the Humane Society, in the position of secretary he has carefully systematized its interests and as attorney is bringing to justice many of those who seem to have no knowledge of the law of human kindness. In his own life he has always endeavored to exemplify in his daily concourse with his fellowmen the principles of universal brotherhood.

HARRY WESLEY LUM.

Harry Wesley Lum, a well known and successful architect of Columbus, was born in this city on the 23d of August, 1866. His father, William Henry Lum, whose birth occurred December 28, 1840, served in the Union army as a member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, but wounds which he received in the battle of Antietam ended his career as a soldier. In 1864 he left Maryland and came to Columbus, being a prominent representative of business interests as a boot and shoe merchant for many years. In 1906 he retired from active life and has since enjoyed the fruits of his well-directed labor and enterprise in former years. He belongs to Wells Post, G. A. R., while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Smith, was born in Wales in 1844, and in 1855 accompanied her parents on their emigration to the new

world. She still survives and has the following children: William T., who is a window-screen manufacturer of Columbus; Charles N., a traveling salesman; and Harry Wesley, of this review.

The last-named acquired his education in this city, being graduated from the high school in 1884. He then entered upon his apprenticeship as an architect in the office of J. W. Yost, with whom he remained for ten years. Subsequently he was connected with the firm of Yost & Packard for two years and was afterward with F. L. Packard for one year. The year 1900 witnessed his entrance into business circles on his own account, while two years later he formed a partnership with Mr. Stribling under the firm style of Stribling & Lum. They are the architects of the residences of Foster Copeland, Frank Stallman and C. A. Armstrong, the Beggs building, the temporary postoffice, the Green-Joyce Company building, B'Nai Israel Temple and numerous other structures. Mr. Lum is a member of the Board of Trade, the Columbus Society of Architects, the American Society of Architects and an honorary member of the Builders' Exchange. His work as an architect has met with cordial and general appreciation, and he is widely recognized as a most substantial and public-spirited resident of his native city.

On the 10th of October, 1889, Mr. Lum was united in marriage to Miss Ida Mullineaux, a daughter of William and Nannie Mullineaux, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have two children, namely: Easton H., sixteen years of age, who is a junior in the high school; and Robert K., who at the age of fourteen years is a grammar school student.

In his political views Mr. Lum is a stanch republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows. He belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church, in which he takes an active and helpful interest, serving as steward and as a member of various committees. His wife is also active in church work and a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mr. Lum is likewise one of the directors of Erie Beach Park, where he owns a summer home, while his residence in Columbus, which is situated at No. 143 South Monroe avenue, is one of the fine dwellings in that part of the city. He is very fond of literature and outdoor sports, which furnish him respite amid the cares of a constantly increasing business. He has spent his entire life in Columbus, and that his career has ever been an upright and honorable one is indicated by the fact that the associates of his boyhood and youth are still numbered among his stanch friends and admirers.

LOUIS PHILIP ECKER.

As Columbus is headquarters for various railway lines, its citizenship includes a number of prominent railway officials and representatives. Of this class Louis Philip Ecker is a member, for he is now occupying the responsible position of auditor of the Hocking Valley Railway. His birth occurred in New York City, July 19, 1848, and he comes of French ancestry in the paternal line. His grandfather, Philip Ecker, was a soldier under the great Napo-

leon, and came to America about 1824, spending his last days in New York. His son, Philip Ecker, was born April 26, 1818, and was about six years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. The family home was established in New York, and for many years he was a well-known manufacturer of that city. He made the journey to California in 1848, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and after spending four years in that state returned in 1852 to New York, where his remaining days were passed. He married Catherine Diehl, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who died in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years.

At the usual age Louis Philip Ecker entered the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student. He afterward attended the New York College, now the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1867. When his college course was finished he entered a law office, reading law for a year, but, abandoning the idea of becoming a member of that profession, he became traveling representative for the J. Russell Cutlery Company, with which he was associated for eight years. On the expiration of that period he entered upon the work of accountant with the firm of Barrow & Woodward, with whom he continued for three years. In 1875 Mr. Ecker became identified with the railway interests, in the treasurer's office of the Erie Railroad Company. His duties were of varied character, but he soon demonstrated his ability and found that he was in the line of promotion, being sent from the treasurer's office to the accounting department, where with increasing responsibilities and duties he remained until November, 1878. He then became connected with the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company as general bookkeeper at Richmond, Virginia, and in 1884 was made auditor of that system, remaining in that connection until it was merged with the Chesapeake & Ohio in 1889. With the latter railroad he was connected as assistant auditor until the 28th of February, 1899, when he came to Columbus as auditor for the Hocking Valley Railway. To his close application may be accredited his success. He has always been most loyal to the interests entrusted to him and his ability and diligence have led to successive promotions until he has reached his present position.

Mr. Ecker is also prominent in social and fraternal circles. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and at Richmond, Virginia, was grand captain general of the Grand Commandery, Kt. T. He has also held office in the Imperial Council of the Shrine. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum and is also a member of the Ohio Club, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Broad Street Presbyterian church. He takes an active interest in the church work, contributes generously to its support and has served as a member of the executive committee of the Men's Club of that church.

On the 9th of November, 1871, Mr. Ecker was married to Miss Sarah Arabella Tryner, a daughter of James P. Tryner, a prominent mineral water manufacturer of New York. Their children are: Elmer Scott, thirty-five years of age, who is now traveling auditor of the Hocking Valley Railway Company; and Harrison Grant, twenty-eight years of age, who is with the Consolidation Coal Company of New York. He is a graduate of the Virginia

Military Institute and the Ohio State University, and is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and the Delta Kappa fraternities. He was manager of the baseball team at the Virginia Military Institute and was also prominent in athletics while a student in the Ohio State University. Mrs. Ecker takes an active and helpful part in church work, in home mission work and in the social interests of the church. The family is a prominent one here, its members occupying an enviable position in social circles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ecker enjoy the unqualified regard of those with whom they have come in contact and their circle of friends is constantly increasing.

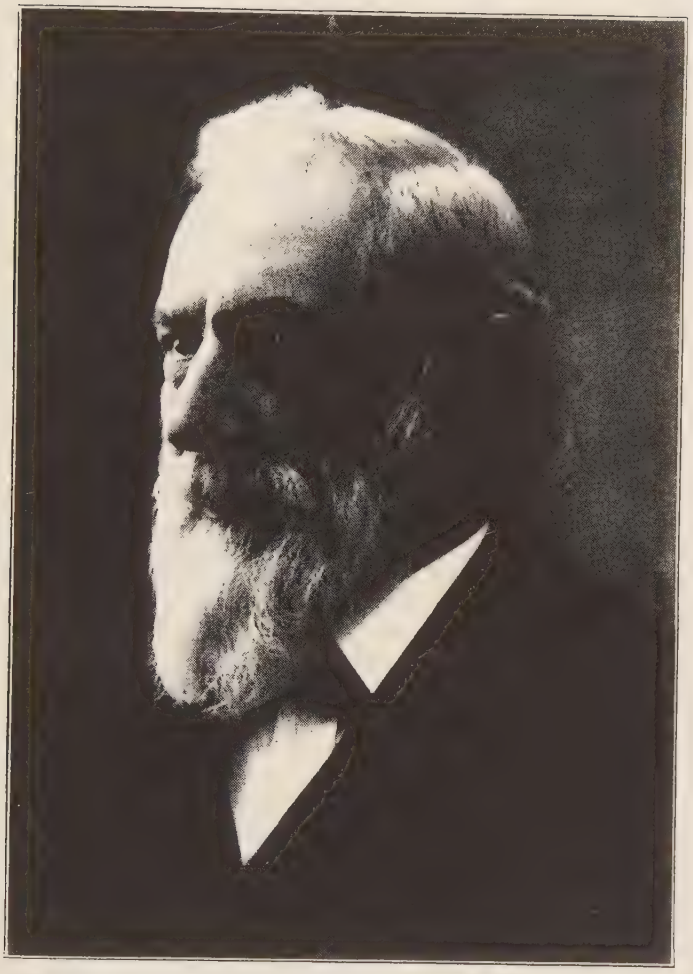
HENRY A. MITHOFF.

In a history of pioneer business development in Columbus the name of Henry A. Mithoff figures prominently for he became one of the early retail hardware merchants of the city and remained for many years as a progressive business man, standing as a high type of that class of citizens who are the real promoters and upbuilders of the city's greatness. Not upon the form of government or even upon the men who fill the offices does the growth of the city depend but upon those who are in control of its commercial and industrial interests who stand for law and order and always uphold the legal and political status. Such a one was Henry A. Mithoff, who as the years passed was recognized as a dependable man—one in whom public confidence could be placed with absolute assurance that any obligation would be fully met.

Mr. Mithoff was a native of Hamburg, Germany. His parents and five sons of the family came to the United States together but afterward separated and lived in different parts of the country but all are now deceased.

Henry A. Mithoff was educated in the common schools of the fatherland and was but a young man when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. They first located at New Orleans and while residing there the subject of this review was married but his wife survived for only a brief period. He was still a resident of the Crescent City when he was married again, his second union being with Miss Doradia Och, who died some years later in Columbus. There were five children by that marriage: Matilda, the wife of Otto Klis, a resident of Columbus; Oscar H., residing in this city; Henrietta, who is the widow of Charles Butler and lives in Columbus; Lydia, wife of George B. Durant, a banker of Columbus; and Leslie, who is engaged in the insurance business here. There was also an adopted daughter, Hellinda Mithoff, the wife of Conrad Herman, deceased.

Having lost his second wife Mr. Mithoff was married in the capital city to Miss Elisa Hoeriger, a native of Columbus and a daughter of George and Caroline (Grinder) Hoeriger, both of whom were born in Germany and became residents of this city at an early period in its growth. Her father was engaged in the retail shoe business, which he followed here through much of



HENRY A. MITHOFF

his life but in his later years he retired on account of ill health and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest, passing away in Columbus November 4, 1894. Mrs. Hoeriger is now ninety years of age and is still very active. Indeed she is particularly well preserved for one of her years and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mithoff, who is the oldest of her four children. The others are: Edward, who also resides with Mrs. Mithoff; Julius, who is engaged in raising oranges at Center Point, Florida; and Laura, who is the wife of Dewitt C. Jones of this city.

Mr. Hoeriger resided in Bucyrus, Ohio, for a short time and then came direct to Columbus. Here he established a retail shoe store in an old frame building on Main street near Front street which is still standing, one of the landmarks of the city. With the growth of Columbus, however, Mr. Hoeriger sought more modern quarters, removing his business to the Constant building, which he occupied for several years and finally located on South High street, where he conducted his store until 1893. Each year chronicled an increase in the business as the result of his close application, commercial integrity and unfaltering enterprise. He had been established here but a brief period when his store became one of the profitable mercantile undertakings of the city, bringing to him a gratifying financial return yearly until 1893, when he sold out and spent the succeeding four years in honorable retirement from business, passing away here November 25, 1897.

In his political views, Mr. Hoeriger was a stalwart democrat, yet not an active worker in the party ranks although he served for one term as a member of the city council. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and held membership in the German Protestant church of which Mrs. Hoeriger is likewise a member. He gave generously toward the house of worship here and always took a great interest in church work, being associated with its various activities. Accomplishing his tasks as the years passed by he left the world better than the found it by reason of his upright, honorable life. He never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it. He always looked for the best in others and gave the best he had so that his life was an inspiration, while his memory remains as a benediction to those who knew him. Mrs. Mithoff owns and occupies a large residence at No. 799 South High street where her mother and her brother reside with her. She is well known in both church and social circles and has many friends in this city where she has always lived.

GEORGE ELLSWORTH HAWKINS.

George Ellsworth Hawkins is manager for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Columbus, a position of responsibility and importance which he is ably filling. He was born in Augusta, Hancock county, Illinois, August 10, 1869. The ancestry of the family is traced back to colonial days and there is now a bill pending in Congress which reads: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled

that the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the heirs of the late John Hawkins of Hanover county, Virginia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as payment in full for services rendered and private funds expended by the said John Hawkins in the cause of the war of the Revolution." This bill is based upon the fact that John Hawkins, in connection with the commissary department of the army, was a factor in saving the army at Valley Forge from disbandonment on account of the lack of necessary food and supplies. At the time he took up the work he was a man of large means. He was given charge of the colony of Virginia, which at that time embraced the territory now included within several states. He gave to its assistance one-half of his salary, and his large and handsome estate dwindled away as he met pressing demands forced upon him to do extra work in furnishing supplies for the army. Of him Thomas Jefferson said in a letter to Governor Patrick Henry, dated March 27, 1879, "I am mistaken if for the animal subsistence of the troops hitherto we are not principally indebted to the genius and exertions of John Hawkins during the time he lived after his appointment to the department by your board. His eye immediately pervaded the state—it was reduced at once to a regular machine—to a system and the whole put into movement and animation by the fiat of a comprehensive mind." In speaking of the same period of our national history Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia wrote to Congressman Lee in his enthusiastic way when an agent failed to perform the duties of this office: "Good God! Our fate committed to a man utterly unable to perform the task assigned him called into action at a time when distinguished talent only can save the army from perishing. I must not be depended on in that line for anything if Hawkins is rejected by congress—he is really superior to any one and of established credit to any amount." More than a century later William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, wrote on the 26th of February, 1894, to Dr. Hawkins of Frankfort, Kentucky, stating that "John Hawkins, while acting as commissary under the appointment of Governor Patrick Henry, rendered services by which the army of Washington at Valley Forge was prevented from abandonment." This John Hawkins was a member of the family from which George Ellsworth Hawkins is descended. He was so loyal in his allegiance to the colonies and their interests that he gave his private fortune in support of the army and died without an estate to leave to his family.

Samuel Letcher Hawkins, the father of our subject, was a resident of Ghent, Kentucky, and at an early day removed to Illinois, being connected with the Tom Jasper Packet Line in the early history of such transportation on the Mississippi River. He was engaged in the grain business during the period of the Civil war and later removed to Chicago, where he now resides. He is still active on the board of trade, although he has reached the age of seventy years. He married Josephine Tungate, who was born near Macomb, Illinois, and is still living.

George E. Hawkins was reared and educated at Sciota, Illinois, to the age of nine years, and in 1880, at the age of eleven years, became a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Macomb, Illinois. On the 5th of

February of the following year he found employment in a Chicago commission house as telegraph operator. He was first employed in that capacity in Chicago when only eleven and a half years of age. He represented, as manager, various firms in different Ohio towns until July, 1890, when he entered the employ of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at Cleveland. His ability was soon recognized, and in August, 1893, he was promoted to the position of manager of the office at Canton, Ohio, where he remained until the famous political campaign of 1896. It was one to try the facilities of any office and the efficiency of any manager. Mr. Hawkins remained in Canton during both the campaigns when Major McKinley was a presidential candidate and was also there at the time of his funeral. There he met and did professional service for many noted newspaper correspondents. He also has in his possession a number of personal letters of commendation from President McKinley for highly efficient service and uniform courtesy. He also enjoys the highest regard of the company which he represents. When he left Canton the city council there passed a resolution of regret at his departure. On the 21st of January, 1903, however, he came to Columbus, where he has since remained and is now local representative here for the largest cable and telegraph system in the world.

On the 25th of May, 1891, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Clara Weller, of Washington Court House, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Virginia Edith. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Columbus Board of Trade and is interested in all of its movements for the benefit of the city and the increase of its business connections. He belongs to the Old Time Telegrapher & Historical Association, an organization composed of men who have been in the telegraphic service for twenty-five years. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Nor is Mr. Hawkins unknown as an inventor, possessing considerable mechanical ingenuity, which, combined with original ideas that have found practical execution, has enabled him to file many patents. He is particularly fond of fishing and makes it his chief pastime, but has never allowed pleasure to interfere with his professional duties and hard wark, close application and laudable ambition have constituted the secret of his success. He is strictly temperate in his habits, abstaining from the use of liquors and tobacco and thus he has kept to a high standard the physical endurance which constitutes the basis upon which all mental and nervous energy must depend. In his chosen field of labor he has made substantial progress along the line of individual merit, and now occupies a position of responsiblity and prominence.

WILBUR T. MILLS.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of September, 1868. His grandfather, James Mills, a native of Ireland, was a minister of the Methodist church. His father, James R. Mills, was also a Methodist divine. He was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, in 1834; spent his life in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and passed away in

1908, at the age of seventy-four years. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Thoburn, and she was a sister of Bishop Thoburn of the Methodist church.

Following the removal of his father to Ohio in 1872, the subject of this sketch acquired his education in the schools of this state, finishing at the Ohio State University in 1891. Prior to his college days, he had spent two years in practical engineering and construction work under the tutelage of experienced and well known teachers. After leaving college this experience was further broadened by additional experience and study in structural work and design. At the outset of his architectural practice in Columbus, Mr. Mills was associated with L. H. Goddard, a civil engineer, who afterward gave up architectural work and entered the employ of the state. For ten years following this partnership, Mr. Mills practiced architecture in Columbus under his own name, but in 1907 he formed a partnership with Edwin E. Pruitt, under the firm name of Mills & Pruitt, which partnership is now practicing in Columbus, and other contracts are located throughout nearly all the central states.

Among the structures in Columbus designed by Mr. Mills are the buildings of the Citizen's Telephone Company, the Scioto Valley Traction Company, the Broad Street Church of Christ, the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, the women's dormitory at the Ohio State University, and several hundred other public and private structures.

In 1894 Mr. Mills was married to Miss Minnie A. Luse, a native of Ohio and daughter of J. D. Luse, the well-known music publisher and author. Two children have been born to this union: Miss Dorothy and Wilbur T., Jr. Mrs. Mills has been the organist at the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church since 1896, has dedicated such instruments as the large organ in Memorial Hall and several of the largest churches in Columbus, in addition to instruments remote from the city.

In his political views, Mr. Mills is an independent republican, while his religious faith is indcated by his membership in the Methodist church. He is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; also a Knight of Pythias.

HIRAM ANDREW PLETCHER.

Hiram Andrew Pletcher has been a resident of Columbus since 1888 and during this period has won for himself an enviable position in the regard of his fellow citizens. He is allied with many movements which are beneficial to the city in its material, political, intellectual, social and moral development. and his influence is aways found on the side of progress, reform and improvement. His business associations are with the firm of Pletcher, Brown & Company, funeral directors, and in this connection he maintains the finest undertaking establishment of Columbus.

Mr. Pletcher was born in Deavertown, Muskingum county, Ohio, in October, 1847, and is a representative of one of the old families of the state. Not long after the Revolutionary war his great-grandfather came from Virginia to Ohio and took up land in Muskingum county, there founding the family which has since been represented in Ohio. His son, Samuel Pletcher, a native

of Virginia, was a small boy at the time of the removal to this state. The maternal grandparents of our subject were also from Virginia. The father, Andrew Pletcher, was born in Muskingum county at an early period in its development and followed the occupation of farming as a life work, always remaining a resident of his native county. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings, becoming one of the leading agriculturists and well-known and prominent citizens of the community. His death occurred in 1893. In early manhood he wedded Rachel Thomas, who was born in Virginia and went to Muskingum county with her parents in early life. She died in 1884.

Hiram A. Pletcher was reared on a farm in Muskingum county, about twelve miles from the city of Zanesville, and was educated in the district schools of that locality to the age of twenty-one years. The summer months, however, were devoted to work on the home farm and when he attained his majority he went to Jasper county, Iowa, where he was employed at farm labor. After remaining for fifteen months in that state he returned to Muskingum county and worked on various farms in the community. He also mastered the carpenter's trade and followed that business as a journeyman carpenter at various points for three years. In 1874 he removed to Junction City, Ohio, where he continued until 1883, but in the meantime, in 1880, he had become interested in the furniture and undertaking business and founded a successful venture. In 1883 he removed to Westerville, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. The desire to give his children better educational opportunities was also one of the causes of his removal. He continued there from 1883 until 1888 and became not only a leading business man of the town but also a prominent factor in its official interests. He served as a member of the city council for a year and was reelected for a second term without opposition and with the endorsement of both parties.

Mr. Pletcher came to Columbus on the 3d of January, 1888, to engage in business here as an embalmer and funeral director, opening his establishment at No. 846 North High street. He remained alone in business until 1901, when the present firm of Pletcher, Brown & Company was formed and in August, 1902, their present spacious and complete quarters were built especially for the business. This is said to be one of the most complete institutions of its kind with every facility and modern convenience, combined with simple elegance. Mr. Pletcher has met with success in this business and has also extended his efforts to other lines. He was one of the five incorporators and is now treasurer and director of the North Side Savings Bank.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Pletcher was married on the 9th of April, 1869, to Miss Mary Jane Sowers, of Perry county. The became parents of seven children but only three are now living: Cornelia B., now Mrs. Holcomb, of Pulaski, Ohio; Orladdum W., who is engaged in business with his father; and Ruth D., attending the public schools. Mr. Pletcher is a member of the official board of the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, having served in this capacity for many years. He has always taken a deep interest in the various activities of the church and has done much to further its work and extend its influence. He is now treasurer of Denison Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Masonic bodies and numerous other organizations. He

belongs also to the Columbus Auto Club and is very fond of the motor car. Those who meet him in social relations find him a genial, courteous gentleman and he has a host of friends to whom his good qualities have endeared him almost in the relation of brotherhood. Wherever he is known he is spoken of in terms of the highest respect and also in words of affection that indicate his strong hold upon the hearts of those with whom he has come in contact.

HENRY M. NEIL.

Henry M. Neil is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of Columbus. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character, Henry M. Neil is a worthy scion of his race. His deeds in the Civil war, engraven on the pages of history, will go down to future generations. In his home city he is known as an energetic, straightforward business man, an advocate of the city's development and progress and as a firm and loyal friend in his social relations.

His birth occurred in what is now Columbus, August 4, 1832, his parents being William and Hannah (Schwing) Neil, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. His earlier education was acquired in a private school in this city, and he has pursued a preparatory course in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he spent one year, and under a private tutor at Concord, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. He then entered Harvard University and when he had completed his college course became associated with his father in the management of his large business and real-estate interests.

His time was fully occupied until the outbreak of the Civil war when, thrilled by a spirit of patriotism, he espoused the Union cause and gave his efforts to sustaining the national policy. At that time his brother-in-law, William Dennison, was governor of Ohio and Mr. Neil might have received from him a colonel's commission had he so desired, for he had already received considerable military training as a member of the governor's guard. A high sense of honor, however, led him to enter the service as a private and gain his promotion through merit. Three days after Fort Sumter was fired upon—April 15, 1861,—he offered his service as a soldier, being the first man to enlist in Ohio. He was assigned to duty raising troops and succeeded in raising a company by the 18th of April. He was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Dennison, April 18, 1861, and was on mustering duty in various parts of the state until July, after which various other departmental duties engaged his attention until January, 1862. He was then tendered a commission as lieutenant in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Battery of Light Artillery and accepted the offer. On the 7th of January, 1862, he was commissioned as junior first lieutenant of the same command, which he joined at Otterville, Missouri, January 10, 1862. The battery was attached to General Schuyler Hamilton's division of General Pope's army of the Army of the

HENRY M. NEIL

Mississippi, and he was in the siege and capture of New Madrid, Missouri, from the 3d until the 14th of March. He also participated in the battle of Island No. 10 on the 16th of March; the expedition to Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on the 8th of April; and Pittsburg's Landing from the 12th to the 17th of April. His command was with the left wing during the advance on and the seige and capture of Corinth, which lasted from the 30th of April until the 30th of May. Colonel Neil also participated in the battle of Farmington and the occupation of Corinth, followed by the pursuit to Boonville, and was then on duty at Corinth until the 23d of June. He went on the expedition to Ripley from June 27 until July 2; was at Corinth until August 4; at Jacinto, Mississippi, until September 18 and was almost constantly skirmishing with portions of General Sterling Price's Confederate troops from August 4 until September 18. He was in the battle of Iuka on the following day and was severely wounded in three different parts of the body. He commanded his battery on the 3d and 4th of October at Corinth and was again wounded, after which he was sent home by General Rosecrans. He was at Germantown and Memphis until March, 1863, when he was detached from the Eleventh Ohio Battery and assigned by order of General U. S. Grant to the command of Battery F, of the Second United States Light Artillery, March 8, 1863. By special order of E. M. Stanton, secretary of war, he was again detached and assigned the duty of raising the Twenty-second Ohio Battery Volunteer Light Artillery, April 28, 1862, and assigned to General J. D. Cox's command of the district of the Ohio, taking part in the expedition against Confederate General Imboden in West Virginia. He met the enemy in Morgan's raid and was afterward ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where he was assigned to the artillery brigade of the Twenty-third Corps of the Army of the Ohio. With this command he participated in the advance to Cumberland Gap and in the engagement there, beginning on the 7th of September. At that point he was given command of all the artillery, consisting of twelve batteries. From the 17th of November until the 5th of December, Colonel Neil was present at the siege of Knoxville and was then on duty at Cumberland Gap until January 9, 1864; he resigned on the 13th of February on account of disability, being occasioned by the wounds which he had sustained in action and by exposure which is so often a part of the experience of war. He was made colonel of United States Volunteers. In the battle of Iuka Major Neil's battery suffered a greater loss than any other battery experienced during the war in any single engagement. The loss was fifty-eight out one hundred and two men, and when the battle was over he had but three live horses remaining. Fortunately Major Neil did not have to wait for recognition as others had to do. From the field, letters were written by Colonel C. L. Matthies to Governor Tod of Ohio, and Colonel W. Swayne to Colonel J. W. Geary of Columbus, while other similar testimonials bearing date of this period of the war show the great appreciation felt for his brave services by officers and men alike. Since that time his feats at the battle of Iuka and Corinth have been told many times and have formed the subject of various written records and will always be preserved as a part of the annals of the war.

Following his return home Colonel Neil took up the management of his extensive investments and real-estate interests, which include much property both in and near Columbus. His labors in this direction have constituted a feature in the city's progress. He platted the Indianola addition to Columbus, which is one of the most attractive residence suburbs. He has been a trustee of the Neil House property since 1880, this being the oldest hotel in Columbus. The first building was erected in 1842 by his father, William Neil, but was destroyed by fire in 1860, on the night of Abraham Lincoln's first election to the presidency. It was then rebuilt and reopened in the fall of 1862 and has remained to this day by reason of the various changes and improvements made one of the finest hotels in the city.

Major Neil was married June 4, 1863, to Miss Julia Stone, a daughter of Dwight Stone, a prominent citizen of Columbus. They became parents of one son and six daughters; William, who married Miss Abbie Tillinghast, of Worthington, Massachusetts, and is a trustee of the Neil House; Olive, deceased; Hannah, the wife of Guy W. Mallon, who is a member of the legislature from Cincinnati; Miss Fay Stone; Alice Josephine, who is the wife of the Rev. A. N. Slayton, of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts; Florence, the wife of Colonel B. L. Bargar, of the Fourth Ohio National Guard; and Julia Stone, the wife of Alfred H. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts. There are now seventeen grandchildren, so that various descendants represent the Neil family, although but one bears the family name.

Colonel Neil has always maintained the deepest interest in military affairs and is most widely known in military circles. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of the Army of the Ohio, of the Army and Navy Officers of Cincinnati, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Ohio, and is an ex-president of the Soldiers & Sailors Association of Franklin, this state. He likewise belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a past commander of the J. C. McCoy Post. While the single instance of Colonel Neil's high sense of honor, as manifest in his military experience, has been given, many others might be mentioned with equal appropriateness. He has ever stood as a splendid representative of a prominent pioneer family and his own life has been one of signal usefulness and benefit to his city and country. Free from ostentation and display, he never forgets the friends of his youth, while the years have brought him a constantly expanding circle of friends as the circle of his acquaintance has been extended.

ERVIN MOORE.

Ervin Moore has long since passed the allotted age of three score years and ten, but although he has reached the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Canal Winchester, his present place of residence, was also his birthplace, his natal year being 1826. In the decades which have since been added to the cycle of the centuries he has been found as a progressive and representative citizen here

and one whose influence has always been on the side of advancement and improvement. In the year 1799 his father, Levi Moore, made his way from Allegany county, Maryland, to Ohio and settled near the present site of Lancaster. He made the trip in company with Abraham and Major Bright and married a sister of the former. A part of the company traveled westward by boat and others made the journey with horses. Those who traveled by the water route descended the Ohio river to the mouth of the Hockhocking and thence made their way up the latter in canoes to the mouth of Rush creek. As the country between Wheeling and Hockhocking at that time was a wilderness, they were obliged to continue their journey by means of the streams as best they could. Levi Moore settled three miles below Lancaster, becoming one of the pioneers of the country. In 1811 he took up the homestead which is still in possession of his son, Ervin Moore, his deed to the property being signed by James Madison as president of the United States and James Monroe as secretary of state. Thus for almost a century the Moore family has figured as prominent factors in the devlopment and progress of this section of Ohio.

Ervin Moore was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, when Ohio was largely an unbroken wilderness, comparatively few having penetrated into its dense forest regions or reclaimed its rich land for the purposes of civilization. He was educated in the common schools and was reared to farm life, living with his parents until they reached the age of retirement, when the position was changed and they came to live with him, continuing as members of his household until they were called to their final rest.

In the year 1845 Ervin Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kramer, who was born in Canal Winchester in 1824. They became parents of a daughter, Mrs. Elmina Sarber, and two sons, John L. and Clement V. For many years after his marriage Mr. Moore devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits, carefully conducting the farm work, so that his labors and management resulted in the aquirement of a good annual income derived from the sale of the large crops which came as the reward for the work bestowed upon the fields. He still owns the old homestead which was entered as a claim by his father in 1811, but is now living retired from active life, enjoying good health at the age of eighty-two years. This farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land and there he resided until 1888, when he romoved to Canal Winchester. In that year he purchased an interest in the Canal Winchester Bank, a private institution, in the ownership of which he is now associated with his son, Clement V. Moore, and E. B. Woods. There is a paid up capital and individual liability of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the bank is regarded as one of the safest financial institutions of the state.

In his political views Mr. Moore has always been a stalwart democrat, devoted to the interests and success of his party, yet ready to assist locally in the elections of his honest and well qualified friends. For two terms he served as commissioner of Fairfield county but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his time and energies

upon business and individual affairs. He has, however, never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship but on the contrary has given stalwart support to all measures for the public good. His entire life has been passed in Canal Winchester or vicinity and events which are to others matters of history have been to him matters of observation and experience. Few men are so thoroughly informed concerning the history of the country or have been more intimately associated wih the steady advancement which has brought it to its present state of improvement and prosperity.

Mr. Moore's son and business associate, Clement V. Moore, was born and reared on the old family homestead, where he remained with his parents until their removal to Canal Winchester in 1888. He supplemented his early education by study in the high school of Canal Winchester and was a member of the first graduating class—in 1886. He afterward completed his education at Ada, Ohio. In 1888 he became a partner in the Canal Winchester Bank, of which he is now the president, with E. B. Woods as cashier. This bank was established February 22, 1887, and at present is the largest bank in a town of the size of Canal Winchester in the state of Ohio. It carries four hundred and forty thousand dollars on deposit, a fact which speaks for itself. Indeed the history of the bank is the best proof of the success which has attended Mr. Moore during his connection with financial circles in this county.

In 1891 Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Anna May Lehman and unto them were born three children: Lawrence L., Warren J. and Esther L. In his political views Clement V. Moore is a stalwart democrat, active in the work of the party and for six years filled the position of town treasurer. He was also a delegate to the state convention when General Powell was nominated for governor of Ohio. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the United Brethren church, while socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Grangers and the Masons—organizations which find him an exemplary and valued member. He is a worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family but has never rested on the laurels of an honored ancestry, having on the contrary made for himself a place in the business world that is most creditable.

CARL J. HOSTER.

Carl J. Hoster, president of the Hoster Columbus Associated Breweries and a well known business man and popular citizen of Columbus, was born in this city on the 23d of June, 1873. His grandfather, Louis Hoster, was a native of Germany, where his birth occurred September 6, 1807. George J. Hoster, the father of our subject, is also a native of Columbus, his natal day being February 27, 1844.

Carl J. Hoster acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, subsequently became a student in the Ohio State University and in 1894, on the completion of a scientific course, was graduated from Cornell University.

Since entering business circles he has connected himself with many different enterprises and is now vice president of the Ohio Trust Company, a director in the Hayden Clinton National Bank and also a director in the Columbus Railway & Light Company. A man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, his advice and counsel has proven no inconsiderable factor in the success of the institutions with which he is connected.

On the 23d of November, 1897, Mr. Hoster was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Sheldon, a daughter of Robert E. and Mary Sheldon, of Columbus, the former being president of the Street Railway Company and also of the Citizens Savings Bank. Mrs. Hoster, who is a graduate of the Misses Ely's school of New York, is a member of the board of Columbus Kindergarten Association. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, Katherine and George.

In his political views Mr. Hoster is independent, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His club relations are extensive, for he belongs to the Ohio, the Columbus, the Arlington and the Columbus Country Clubs, the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, the Dayton Club of Dayton and the Tavern Club of Cleveland. For five years he served as president of the Columbus Driving Club. He finds rest and recreation in automobiling and golf, and resides with his family in an attractive home at Arlington Heights. His genial manner, kindly disposition and deference for the opinions of others have made him well liked wherever known and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JOHN F. O'CONNOR.

On the roster of public officials of Columbus appears the name of John F. O'Connor, chief of police, whose advancement to his present position has been through the steps of an orderly progression, resulting from ability and faithfulness which he has displayed as a custodian of law and order. He was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, June 10, 1864, a son of James O'Connor, who came to America in 1894, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. He had followed the profession of farming in his native country but lived retired in the new world and spent his last days in Boston, where he died in 1905. His wife, Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, passed away in the Emerald isle in 1893.

John F. O'Connor was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in the spring of 1884, when twenty years of age, sailed for America, landing in Boston. For a short time he engaged in driving a team, but afterward traveled through the different western cities, various business interests claiming his attention. Eventually he made his way back to Chicago in 1890, and there joined the United States army, being sent to the Columbus barracks, where he served for three years, when he was honorably discharged and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railway Company as a private

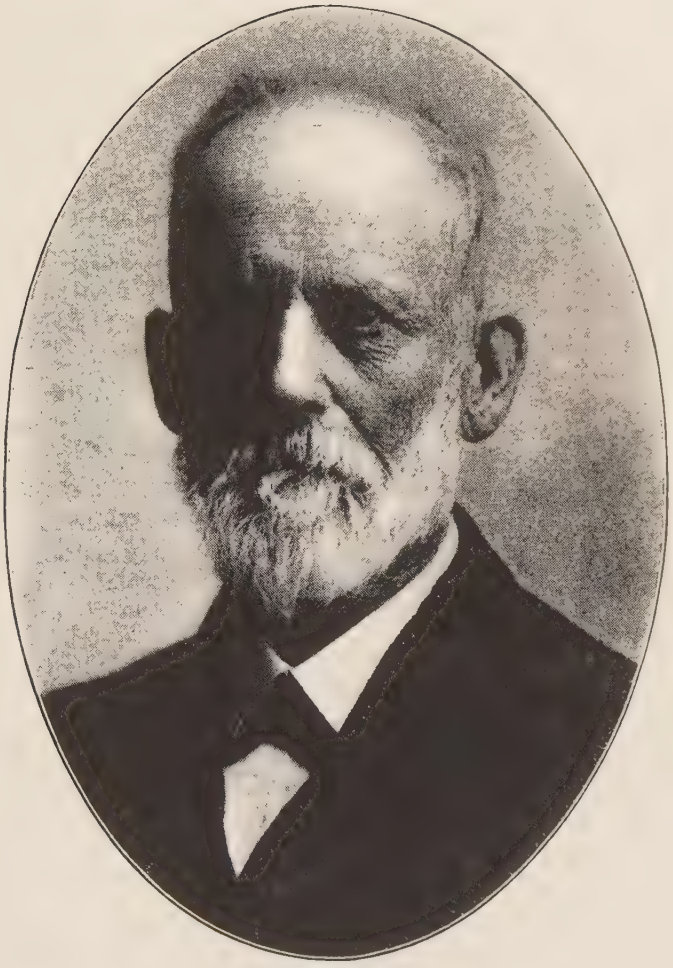
detective. In 1895 he became connected with the police department in the capacity of patrolman, working his way upward through the ranks, until March, 1904, when he was appointed chief of police by Mayor Robert H. Jeffrey. Mr. O'Connor has advanced in this country in spite of hardships, privations and difficulties which he has encountered, and at length has reached a position of trust and responsibility, meriting his promotions by the strict attention which he has given to his business and his promptness and faithfulness in their discharge. Under his control the police department has been well organized and is doing efficient work.

Mr. O'Connor was married on the 26th of April, 1893, to Miss Mary Lyons, a native of Ireland, and they have seven children: Francis, John, Mary Ellen, Eunice, William, James M., and Edward M. The parents are members of the Catholic church, and fraternally Mr. O'Connor is connected with the Modern Woodmen. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for though he has worked hard in various lines he has also gained the reward of earnest labor, and is now occupying a position of trust and importance, his fellow citizens recognizing the fact that he is most faithful thereto.

COLONEL ADAM R. INNIS.

Colonel Adam R. Innis, living retired in Columbus, derives his income from valuable farming property which he owns in Clinton township. His landed possessions at one time comprised five hundred acres of rich and arable land, to the cultivation and development of which he gave his personal supervision, but the prosperity which he won in former years enables him to rest from further labor, and in the evening of life he is most comfortably situated in a pleasant home in the capital city.

Mr. Innis was born in Clinton township, December 27, 1835, and is a son of Henry Innis, who cast in his lot with the earliest settlers of this locality. He had been married on the 10th of June, 1813, to Isabel Clifford Pegg, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Ansettler) Pegg. Near the close of the war of 1812 her father received a good offer for his farm in Jefferson county, and on selling his property proposed that his sons-in-law, Henry Innis and Ephraim Fisher, should accompany him to Franklin county, Ohio. They journeyed westward on horseback, it requiring an entire week to make the trip, and in 1817 they removed their families to this locality. At that time Mr. Innis established a little tavern, or hotel, on the west side of Broad street, almost directly opposite from the site of the old county courthouse then at Franklinton. He also opened a blacksmith shop and worked at his smithy for four years, while at the same time conducting the hotel. Later he removed from Franklinton to his farm in Clinton township, taking up his abode thereon in 1820. He had few white neighbors, but Indians visited the locality and the wolves frequently made the night hideous with their howling. Other wild animals were to be seen, and deer and much



A. R. INNIS

smaller game were to be had in abundance. Most of the settlers lived in log cabins, which were heated by fireplaces and lighted by candles. There were few, if any, luxuries in those days, and even many of the comforts of life were denied the early settlers, but Henry M. Innis and other of his associates were determined, resolute men, and as the years passed they converted this wild district into an attractive center of civilization. The first school of the neighborhood was established in a little one-room cabin on land belonging to Rev. Matthews, and Lura Matthews became the first teacher there.

In one of the early select schools of the county Colonel A. R. Innis pursued his early education and after spending some time as a student at Westerville he entered the Capital University at Columbus. When he had made considerable progress along educational lines he engaged in teaching school and followed that profession up to the time of his marriage, which was celebrated April 3, 1855, when he was in his twenty-first year, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary F. Fulcher, of Pickaway county. She was a daughter of James and Lucy (Durrett) Fulcher, who were farming people at Commercial Point.

Colonel and Mrs. Innis began their domestic life upon a farm, and he continued to engage in general agricultural pursuits until 1870, the only interruption to his labors coming at the time of the Civil war, when in response to the country's call for aid he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-Third Ohio Infantry, and was commissary sergeant at Camp Chase before starting out. During the engagement along the Weldon Railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, he was accidently shot, June 16, 1864, by the bursting of a shell after the battle was over. He made for himself a creditable military record, for he bravely faced all the exigencies of war with its attendant dangers and horrors.

When honorably discharged, August 20, 1864, Colonel Innis returned to his family in the north and resumed the occupation of farming, at one time owning and cultivating about five hundred acres of land in Clinton township. He still possesses one hundred and fifteen acres of the old home place, which he improved so thoroughly. He cleared much of this land himself, cutting down the trees, grubbing up the stumps and bringing the fields under cultivation, while in all his farm work he employed the most modern improved machinery. At length when his well directed labors had brought him a handsome competence he put aside further business cares and came to Columbus, where he has since made his home. For two years after his arrival here he was engaged in the produce business on Broadway, but since 1872 has conducted no active business.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Innis have been born five children, but only two reached adult age and one of these, Henry C., is now deceased. The surviving son is Herman L. Innis. Colonel Innis erected a pleasant home on Summit street in 1882. A tract of ground of two acres which he purchased he has platted and laid out, and has engaged in selling lots, which have brought to him a good profit. In earlier life he assisted his brother in surveying for twelve or fifteen years and to some extent does work of this char-

acter at the present day. He is considered an authority on boundary lines and corner marks, and few men have more knowledge of property in this way than has Colonel Innis.

In his political views he has always been a stalwart republican from the organization of the party. He served as president of the school board for a number of years and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. From the age of nine years he was a member of the Methodist church until 1872. He still retains pleasant associations with his old army comrades and a deep interest in military affairs. For twenty-four years he has been a member of McCoy's Post, is one of the Grand Army drill corps, and is No. 1 in the Old Guards of the organization, serving as sergeant for four years. At the present he is president of the Soldiers and Sailors Association.

Colonel Innis belongs to one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, a family of whose members have been loyal in matters of public progress and who have at all time cooperated in measures for the general good. He, too, has stood for advancement, for justice, truth and right, and his honorable life has won him a high place in the regard of those with whom he has been associated.

J. HARVEY ZINN.

J. Harvey Zinn, engaged in the lumber business in Columbus, his native city, was born October 1, 1871, and is a representative of one of the old, honored and prominent families of the capital city, connected therewith from the period of its earliest development. His great-grandfather was a native of Massachusetts and arrived in Franklin county about 1812. He bought the farm which included the present site of the Ohio State University. He was at one time a partner of William Neil in the ownership of stage coaches which operated out of Columbus before the building of the railroads. A well known, sturdy pioneer and man of great strength of character he exerted marked and beneficial influence on the early history of the city and aided in laying the foundation upon which has been builded its later prosperity. The grandfather, Adam Zinn, was a leading character here in the early days and lived on the present site of the university grounds from early youth. He was born in 1812 and died in 1881. His son, James H. Zinn, father of our subject, was born on Spring street in Columbus in 1844 and was reared and educated in this city. For many years he engaged in the sawmill and lumber business but at length retired from active service in 1901. He is a veteran of the Civil war and is most favorably known in the capital city, where he has always resided. He married Elizabeth Curry, who was likewise born in Columbus, while her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Zinn also survives and they are among the most highly esteemed of the old residents of the city.

At the usual age J. Harvey Zinn was sent to the public schools, where he continued his education until he was graduated from the high school with

the class of 1899. He afterward attended a business college, and thus well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties he entered the employ of the Coe & Spencer Company in 1890 as bookkeeper, continuing there until 1892. He then entered into partnership with a Mr. Coe, who was a brother of the senior partner in the Coe & Spencer Company. The new firm was organized under the firm style of Coe & Zinn and at No. 2556 North High street they established a planing mill and retail lumberyards. In 1896 Mr. Zinn purchased Mr. Coe's interest and since that time has continued alone. The business has shown a remarkable increase every year since its inception and he now has many patrons among the best class of the citizens of Columbus. Moreover he has extended his efforts to other lines, which have profited by his cooperation and business enterprise. He is the vice president and director of the Northern Savings Bank Company, of which he was one of the organizers and which is today one of the prosperous and healthy banking concerns of the city. He is likewise the president of the Olentangy Realty Company and has various other interests.

In 1895 Mr. Zinn was married to Miss Emma Legg, of this city, and they have two children: Clyde, born in 1895; and Lillian. Mr. Zinn belongs to the Maynard Club and is an active and helpful member of the North Methodist Episcopal church, serving now as chairman of its finance committee. He is fond of outdoor sports, particularly fishing and hunting and he travels extensively, interested in the various modes of life as seen in different parts of the world as well as in the points of historic and scenic interest. His life, however, has been preeminently that of an energetic, determined business man—a man with a purpose—and his thorough knowledge of the lumber trade, combined with his concentration, has constituted the salient feature in his prosperity.

FREDERICK A. MILLER.

The subject of college education as a preparation for a successful business career has been widely discussed, but the facts bear out the statement that, other things being equal, the college-bred man has greater opportunities and produces more substantial results than he whose knowledge and experience are more limited. It is a well known fact that mental force become more active through use, and this is an age in which alert mentality is a positive essential. Liberally educated Frederick A. Miller entered upon life's duties well equipped for the mastery of intricate business problems, and that he has secured a successful solution of the questions that have confronted him is indicated by his continued promotion until he now occupies the position of general manager and director of the H. C. Godman Company.

A native of Columbus, Mr. Miller was born October 14, 1879, his parents being William A. and Mary (Halbedal) Miller, the former a native of Lancaster and the latter of Marion, Ohio. The schools of the capital city afforded Frederick A. Miller his early educational privileges and he continued the

course until his graduation from the high school with the class of 1897. He then entered the Ohio State University, and after pursuing a course of arts and philosophy was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1901. In 1903 he received a membership and key in the Phi Beta Kappa—an honor for distinction in scholarship.

On completing his college course Mr. Miller in November, 1901, entered the services of the H. C. Godman Company, and was variously employed until 1903, when he became local superintendent of the Columbus plant on Broad street. In 1905 he became general manager of all the factories at Lancaster, Ohio, and Columbus, and is today one of the directors of the company, although he entered its services in an humble capacity less than eight years ago. His advancement has been rapid and yet it has followed as a logical sequence of his capability and thorough understanding of the business. He is recognized as a young man of the keenest discrimination who readily determines the possible relations of business opportunities and their adjuncts, and combines what often appears to be dissimilar elements into a harmoniously working whole. His judgment and cooperation have thus been sought by other concerns, although he is perhaps best known in connection with the shoe trade, for the H. C. Godman Company is the largest concern in Ohio in the manufacture of shoes, and one of the largest in the United States. Aside from this, however, Mr. Miller is vice president of the Kinnear Manufacturing Company, vice president and director of the Columbus Forge & Anvil Company, a director of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company and president of the Lancaster Leather Company. Analyzing his career, it is found that one element in his success has been the thoroughness with which he has done everything that has come to his hand, permitting him to overlook no detail if it has borne in any way upon the outcome of the business. At the same time he has given due relative prominence to the principle points of business and has added to his wide understanding an indefatigable energy. He knows the pleasures of success—not the success that is counted in dollars and cents but the success of accomplishing what he undertakes.

Mr. Miller is a member of the King Methodist Episcopal church. He is very fond of outdoor and aquatic sports and is an enthusiast on the subject of motoring. His business advancement, with its sequent financial resources, enables him to indulge his taste in this direction and those who meet him outside of his office find him a friendly, affable man who can enter as heartily into the social and athletic enjoyment as he does into his business.

MARSHALL A. SMITH.

Marshall A. Smith, treasurer of the Smith Agricultural Chemical Company, is thus manager of the financial interests of one of the important productive industries of Columbus. As the years have gone by the company has developed an extensive business which is a factor in the commercial progress of the city, furnishing employment to a large number of workmen and

through its sales department bringing much money into the city. Mr. Smith has always been a resident of Ohio, his birth having occurred at Sunbury, Delaware county, on the 23d of May, 1869, the youngest son of Marshall and Elvira Abbie (Thrall) Smith. His boyhood and youth were quietly passed in the acquirement of an education which he pursued through consecutive grades of the public school to his graduation. He entered business life as a clerk in his father's store and acted in that capacity for about a year, when he became an equal partner in the business and so continued for eight years. He then joined his father and brothers in the organization of the Ohio Farmers Fertilizer Company, was made the first treasurer of the concern and has so continued to the present time. In the meantime the business has been reorganized under the name of the Smith Agricultural Chemical Company and is capitalized for a million dollars, while their annual sales aggregate about an equal amount. Their trade has constantly grown and their extensive shipments bring them a gratifying financial return. Aside from this business Marshall A. Smith is also an extensive real-estate dealer and investor and owns considerable valuable property. The plant of the chemical company covers about ten acres and its output is in constant demand by a public that recognizes the product as one of the best fertilizers of the country.

On the 16th of October, 1893, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Cora May Smith, who was born May 28, 1870, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Newton Smith. Their children are: Harold Albert, Hurtha M., Marjorie E. and Adrienne L. Mr. Smith is an exemplary representative of Masonry and his wife is connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has taken the Royal Arch degree in the chapter and is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, while in political belief he is independent, being allied with that movement which is one of the hopeful signs of the times, indicating that the American spirit does not propose to be dominated by party rule but will exercise an independent ballot for men who are best qualified for office.

WALTER H. FRANCIS.

Walter H. Francis is a member of the contracting firm of The Francis Brothers Company which has executed large contracts for both the state and federal government. His career is notably successful for one of his years, as he is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Columbus August 4, 1881. His father, Albert Francis, was born in Hanover county, Ohio, May 20, 1853. He was for over a quarter of a century a well known contractor of this city and was principal contractor of the Centennial Exposition buildings. He married Rosa Schlasman, a native of Lynn county, Iowa, born August 9, 1855.

Walter H. Francis was educated in the schools of Columbus, continuing his courses to his graduation from East high school with the class of 1898.

He entered the contracting business at the age of twenty years in connection with his father, having been, as it were, to the manor born. From early youth he was more or less familiar with building operations through the discussions of business interests by his father and through the assistance which he rendered him. When his school duties were over he joined his father in business and later formed a partnership with his brother, Frank D. Francis, under the present firm style of The Francis Brothers Company. They have made steady progress in their chosen life work and have done much building, executing large contracts for both the state and United States government. For several years they have been engaged in reconstructing the Columbus Barracks and at all times their work is of a character which insures them the continuation of a liberal and gratifying patronage.

On the 4th of February, 1901, Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Chappin, of London, Ohio, a daughter of Charles Chappin. Their residence is at No. 225 North Seventeenth street. Mr. Francis is a member of the Builders Exchange, the Knights of Pythias and the Columbus Country Club. He also belongs to the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal church, and these organizations indicate much of the character of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and while he never seeks nor desires office, he gives loyal support to the party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Realizing that industry, enterprise and progression constitute the chief features in success, he has upon that foundation builded his own prosperity.

FRED T. JONES.

Fred T. Jones, a successful representative of the financial interests of Columbus as cashier of the Security Savings Bank, was born in Delaware, Ohio, August 6, 1868, his parents being E. E. and Margaret (Edwards) Jones, natives of Wales. The father, who accompanied his grandparents on their emigration to the United States, settled in southern Ohio. After a residence of more than half a century in Delaware, this state, he passed away in 1908 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was called to her final rest in the year 1903.

Fred T. Jones acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Delaware and subsequently became a student in the Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1891. During his college course he spent two and a half years in the Deposit Banking Company of Delaware and on completing his education he was made assistant cashier in that institution, while in 1895 he became cashier. In 1898 he resigned his position and was commissioned paymaster in the United States army by President McKinley with the rank of major on June 3, 1898. He was connected with the paymaster general's office in Washington and paid troops in many of the eastern states and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war and was honorably

discharged April 8, 1899. In 1901 he organized the Security Savings Bank, of Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Jones becoming cashier. The institution has prospered and is on a solid financial basis. Mr. Jones is likewise treasurer of the Monarch Specialty Manufacturing Company and is widely recognized as one of the city's representative and prosperous financiers and business men.

In 1885 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Austin, a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, by whom he has two sons, Theodore and Lendall, and one daughter, Ann. Fraternally he is connected with York Lodge, F. & A. M., and also the Royal Arch Chapter of Delaware. He is a man of modest and unassuming disposition but of genuine personal worth—a man of many friends, courteous, honest, upright and just.

LUKE G. BYRNE.

Admitted to the bar in the period of his early manhood, Luke G. Byrne, of Columbus, has been a practitioner in the state and federal courts to the present time, and has gained that distinction which comes from close application, earnest study, careful preparation, and the utilization of natural powers and talents. Moreover, in citizenship he stands for all that is progressive, while his qualities as a man, aside from any professional relations, have gained him the warm esteem and unqualified respect of all with whom he has been associated. Mr. Byrne was born near the pretty village of Athboy, in County Meath, Ireland, December 7, 1848, a son of William and Elizabeth (Gavagan) Byrne. The father followed agricultural pursuits in his native country, but the opportunities of the new world attracted him and with his wife and children he sailed for the United States, becoming a resident of Franklin county, Ohio. Here his remaining days were passed, his death occurring November 13, 1882, while his wife survived until the 31st of January, 1884. They were the parents of six sons, four of whom survive and occupy creditable positions in the communities in which they are residing.

Brought to America in his boyhood days, Luke G. Byrne profited by the educational opportunities offered by the village school of Groveport, and throughout his life he has remained a reader whose careful selection of books and assimilation of those which he has perused, have made him a man of broad, general information. To this is due, at least in part, his success as a member of the bar. His wide reading has enabled him to understand men and the complex motives which govern them and this, combined with careful analysis of the specific question under consideration in connection with his law work, has made him an attorney of marked ability and strength. His preparation for the work of the courts was made in the office and under the direction of Judge J. W. Baldwin and Lorenzo English, two of the distinguished lawyers of Columbus in the early days. He devoted four years to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and with comprehensive knowledge of the law entered upon the work of the courts so well equipped that his clients did not suffer from any lack of experience on his part. Early

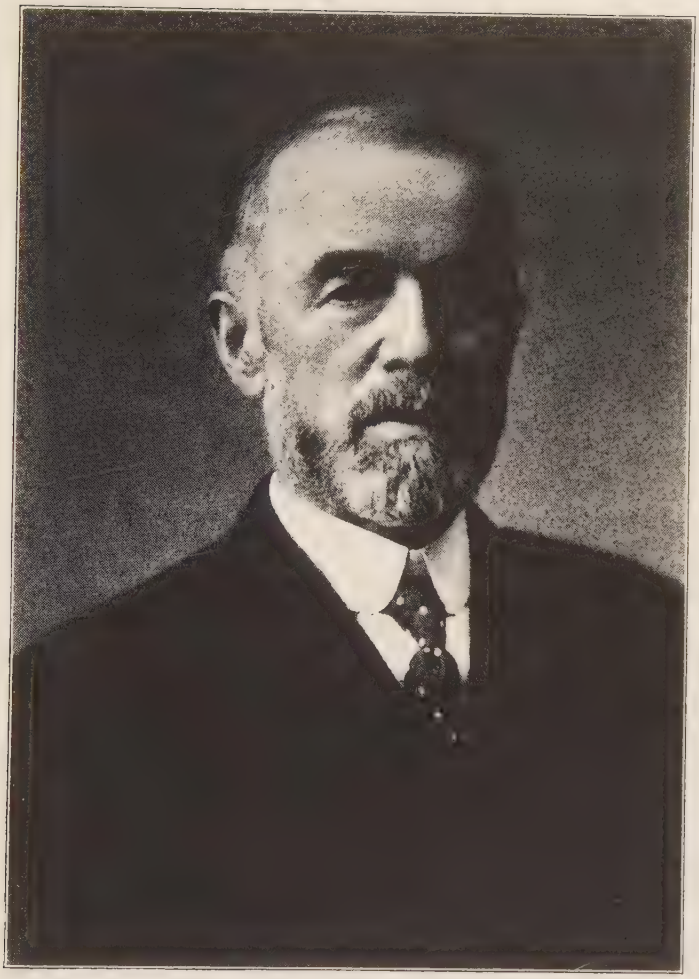
in his professional career he formed a partnership with the Hon. George S. Peters, a connection that was continued for twelve years, during which time the firm gained a place in the foremost ranks in the legal profession in Columbus and Franklin county. The characteristics of his youth—capability, studiousness, and energy—have remained as salient features in the life of Mr. Byrne to the present time, and have been elements in his growing success.

On the 28th of November, 1880, Mr. Byrne was united in marriage to Miss Rose M. Leonard, a daughter of the late Theodore Leonard, at one time a prominent citizen of Franklin county. Mr. Byrne is a most genial, companionable gentleman, and it would be difficult to find one who has more warm friends in Columbus. He has just appreciation of the social amenities of life, and yet never allows outside interests to interfere with his professional duties, his devotion to his clients being proverbial. He has argued many cases and lost but few, recognizing fully the necessity for thorough preparation. His handling of his cause is always full, comprehensive and accurate, and his analysis of the facts clear and exhaustive. He sees without effort the relation and dependence of facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.

WILLIAM M. FISHER.

William M. Fisher, whose business career has been characterized by that steady progress which follows broadening experience and constantly expanding powers, is today one of the foremost commission merchants of Ohio, and has attained his present prominence by close application, earnest purpose, and unswerving business integrity, which are indispensable concomitants of success. His life work forms an important chapter in the history of the capital city, and Franklin county is glad to number him among her native sons. The home farm in what is now Marion township was his birthplace, his natal day being September 10, 1840.

It was during the closing years of the eighteenth century that the Fisher family was founded in Franklin county by his grandfather, Michael Fisher, who was a native of Virginia, where he met and married Miss Sarah Petty, a native of that state. In the year 1798 they removed to Ohio, which had not then become a part of the newly created Union, but constituted a portion of the great Northwest Territory, which was yet a wild and almost uninhabited region. The ratio of Indians to white settlers was that of one hundred to one. The forests stood in their primeval strength and in the green woods could be found many kinds of wild animals, while deer and lesser game could be had in abundance. Michael Fisher erected a little log cabin about four miles from the present site of the Columbus courthouse, purchasing a tract of eight hundred acres along the Scioto river. His family experienced all the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life. There were no luxuries in the little cabin, and many of the comforts known to the older east were denied them by reason of the long distance from Columbus to the coast and the lack of trans-



WILLIAM M. FISHER

portation facilities. They had to depend almost entirely upon what they raised to supply the table, and their garments, too, were in large measure made from home grown materials. With characteristic energy, however, Michael Fisher began the development of a farm, making a clearing in the forest, while in the course of time he transformed the raw land into productive fields. He died upon the old homestead in 1816 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1845. Their children were Christy, who became the wife of W. M. Miller; Joseph; Jacob; Milton; Michael; George; Elizabeth, the wife of William Stewart; Sarah, the wife of William Cramer; and Miranda, the wife of Arthur O'Hara.

Of this family, Jacob Fisher was the father of William M. Fisher. He was born on the old home farm near Columbus, July 2, 1808, and was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, but lived to witness remarkable changes in the county, for he reached the age of seventy-six years and continued his residence here up to the time of his death. In early days he was the captain of the Horse Company for a number of years. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Briggs, who was brought to Ohio in her early girlhood from her native state of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fisher had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom reached adult life: Milton, Edward, Joseph, Michael, Jacob, Sarah Jane, the wife of Abram Schoaf, and William M. Our subject and his brother Jacob are the only ones now living.

In taking up the personal history of William M. Fisher we present to our readers one whose close and active connection with business affairs has contributed in substantial measure to the growth and progress of the city, his history also proving conclusively that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. The advantages of his youth, educational and otherwise, were very few, for at an early age he began work in the fields and assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until twenty-seven years of age. He felt that his energies, however, were circumscribed by the limits of the home place and, thinking to find broader opportunities in commercial lines he became a resident of Columbus, where he secured a clerkship in the grocery store of F. A. Sells. After a short time, however, he joined John Wagonseller in the establishment of a grocery store, which they conducted under the firm style of Fisher & Wagonseller for two years. On the expiration of that period they sold out and Mr. Fisher returned to the farm, devoting his energies to the raising of grain and stock, while at the same time he made extensive shipments of grain over the Hocking Valley Railroad. Again, however, he became identified with commercial interests in Columbus as proprietor of a grocery store, which he conducted for eighteen months. During that period he shipped fruit and produce and later merged his retail business into that of a wholesale fruit and provision house, conducting his enterprise on Fourth street, near Town, until 1882, when the growth of his business demanded larger quarters and he removed to the Gwinn block, which he purchased and now owns, two blocks. The business has been constantly developed along safe and conservative, yet progressive lines, until today the trade has reached an extensive volume. The business has been organized under the name of the William M. Fisher & Sons

Commission Company, Incorporated, of which William M. Fisher is the president. In this connection he bends his energies to administrative direction and executive control, being thoroughly familiar with all the details of an extensive enterprise and showing notable power in coordinating forces and bringing varied interests into a unified whole. Aside from his commission business he is known in financial circles, having for more than a third of a century been one of the directors of the Ohio National Bank. He is also a director of the American Savings Bank, is vice president of the Columbus Board of Trade and president of the Central Market Board of Trade, while at one time he was largely interested in the Dahlonega Gold Mining Company, of Georgia.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Fisher was married November 13, 1862, to Miss Katherine Matheny, of Columbus, a daughter of John Matheny, of Fairfield county, Ohio. She was born in Indiana, but much of her life has been passed in this state. There were three sons and three daughters of this marriage: Mary A., the wife of Charles Thurber, of Columbus; Grant S., deceased; William G., associated with his father in business; Kirk B., deceased; Martha A., the wife of Mark Gifford, of Toledo, Ohio; and Katherine.

Mr. Fisher is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is in hearty sympathy with the beneficent spirit which underlies these organizations. While he has never sought to figure before the public in any life outside of business, he is yet actuated by a spirit of devotion to the general good in all matters of citizenship and has cooperated in many projects which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His business record is such as any man might be proud to possess. He has always regarded a promise made or a pledge given as a sacred obligation, and he enjoys to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of his business colleagues and associates.

WILLIAM J. McCOMB.

In the history of commercial enterprise and business development in Columbus it is imperative that mention be made of William J. McComb for he has contributed in large measure to the substantial growth and progress of the city. He was not favored by fortune at the outset of his career but on the contrary faced the necessity of providing for his own support and learning the lessons of life in the difficult school of experience. Through successive stages of progress he has worked his way upward until he stands today as a representative of important financial interests, having no longer to participate actively in business interests in order to secure the comforts and luxuries of life.

Mr McComb is a native of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, born in 1843. The McCombs were of Scottish lineage and the family was founded in eastern Pennsylvania at an early period in the colonization of the new world. Robert McComb, the father, was born in eastern Pennsylvania and in 1817 arrived in Richland county, Ohio, where for many years he followed merchandising, becoming one of the leading business men of Mansfield. He married Miss Amelia Sherman, connected with one of the most distinguished and hon-

ored families in the state. She was a granddaughter of Taylor and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sherman. The latter was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, June 17, 1769, and died in Mansfield, Ohio, August 2, 1848. Their son, Charles Robert Sherman, was one of the first supreme judges in Ohio, being called to that office in 1823. He was born September 26, 1778, resided for many years in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and died June 24, 1829. He was the father of eleven children, two of whom attained national distinction, including William Tecumseh Sherman, the hero of the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea, and John Sherman, the distinguished statesman, who was the eighth of the family. Their sister, Amelia Sherman, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1816, and in 1832 gave her hand in marriage to Robert McComb, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1797. As stated he became a resident of Mansfield, Ohio, in 1817, and after long and active connection with its commercial interests retired from business life in 1842. His labors along other lines had also constituted elements in the growth and important upbuilding of the state. He became of the prominent railroad builders of Ohio and was a director of the old Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. He had deep sympathy with young men who were struggling to gain a foothold in life, and assisted many of them on the upward climb. His life, therefore, was a benefit to the community at large, and when he passed away in 1865 his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. While he prospered in his undertakings he was ever a man of strictest integrity and commercial honor, his life representing an even balance between enterprise and truth. He had for about three years survived his wife, who passed away in 1862.

William J. McComb pursued his education in the public schools of Mansfield to the age of sixteen years, completing the high-school course in that city. In 1859 he came to Columbus, prompted by an ambition to enjoy the better business opportunities afforded by a larger city than that in which his youth was passed. He secured a position in the employ of J. & T. E. Miller, wholesale dry-goods merchants, predecessors of the present house of Green, Joyce & Company. There he remained until 1864 becoming thoroughly familiar with that line of trade and with the business methods prevailing in commercial circles at that time. Then he entered the quartermaster's department of the Union army at Cincinnati, while later he was transferred to Detroit where he remained until 1866. He then returned to Columbus and again became associated with the wholesale dry-goods trade with the firm of Millers, Green & Joyce. He left them, however, in 1869, to engage in the real-estate business and for many years operated most extensively in the purchase and sale of property. He always dealt in his own property and through his activity in this department of business contributed in large and important measure to the upbuilding and the improvement of the city. He laid out and sold many additions and not only disposed of undeveloped property but transformed many unsightly vacancies into fine residence districts by the erection of attractive homes.

Since 1900 Mr. McComb has practically lived retired although he has important invested interests. It was in that year that J. Lawrence Porter or-

ganized the Fidelity Building Loan & Savings Company, of which he became secretary with Carey Paul, of Delaware, as president. On the death of the latter Mr. McComb succeeded to the presidency in the fall of 1900 and is now at the head of this institution, which has assets of about three hundred thousand dollars. It is one of the conservative companies of middle Ohio showing a steady growth each year. There is an authorized capital of five million dollars, with one million, six hundred thousand dollars in force. Mr. McComb, however, devotes his attention to his personal property and investments, taking no active part in business affairs otherwise.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of William J. McComb and Miss Clara Baldwin, a daughter of the late J. William Baldwin. They have two children: Margaret H., now the wife of Smith M. Comly, of Columbus, and J. Baldwin, who was born in 1873 and is now a practicing physician of this city. Another son, Hoyt Sherman, was born in 1880 and died in 1906, in Mexico. He was a mining engineer with the Mexico Coal & Coke Company and had particularly bright business prospects when he became ill of pneumonia and passed away.

Mr. McComb was at one time a member of the Squirrel Hunters, a military organization, and he is an honorary member of the Columbus Country Club. He is fond of bowling and fishing and these have constituted the principal sources of his recreation. In politics he is republican but not an active worker in the party ranks. His life has been pre-emiently that of a successful business man and an analyzation of his record shows that keen judgment, clear insight and indefatigable industry have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity. He has always had much faith in Columbus and has, therefore, contributed largely to her progress. He embodied all the elements of what in this country we term a "squqare man"—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any emergency. His easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretoken a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious, personal ability, right conception of things and a habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

J. T. CRONEY, M. D.

Dr. J. . Croney, practicing successfully as a physician and surgeon of Columbus, is numbered among Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred at New Carlisle, January 15, 1845. His father, William C. Croney, was a native of Virginia and in early life came to this state, residing at New Carlisle until his death in 1862. He was one of the pioneer residents of that locality and during its formative period was closely associated with its upbuilding. He married Miss Sidney Johnston, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage.

The public schools of his native town afforded Dr. Croney his educational privileges but his opportunities in youth were somewhat limited, owing to the

fact that he lost his father in boyhood and faced the necessity of going to work to aid in the support of the family. They had a small farm and Dr. Croney not only assisted in the cultivation but also worked in various lines that would yield him an honest living and enable him to contribute toward the maintenance of the other members of the family. He remained in his native county until 1869, when desiring to direct his efforts into other lines of business, he began reading medicine with Dr. Thomas, of West Newton, Ohio. Later he attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati and in 1871 removed to Indiana, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1880. In that year he went to Ada, Ohio, where he opened an office and prosecuted his profession until 1899 when he removed to Columbus. Since then he has devoted his energy largely to the treatment and cure of epilepsy in which he has been very successful, patients coming to him from all parts of the United States and Canada. He has directed his studies and investigations along this line and his labors have been attended with excellent results in the cure of a malady which for many years was regarded as hopeless.

In 1871, at West Newton, Dr. Croney was united in marriage to Miss Minette Thomas, a native of Ohio, and to them were born two daughters: Anna Murdella, now Mrs. Balycat; and Maud, now Mrs. McMahon. The wife and mother died in August, 1904, and the following year Dr. Croney married Miss Hannah Weaver. His life record has been one of activity and while the business and professional annals of the country record the lives of many self-made men there is no history which is marked by more enterprising efforts or straightforward business principles than that of Dr. Croney, who largely acquired his early education in the school of adversity and his advanced training in the school of experience. He developed thereby a self-reliant spirit, and an earnest purpose and the years have marked his success sinc he became a member of the medical fraternity.

CHARLES H. CHARITON.

The commercial history of Columbus would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven closely with its mercantile and financial development. The subject of this review, therefore, finds an appropriate place in its history for he is numbered among those men whose force of character, sterling integrity and good sense in the management of complicated affairs, are proving features in the development of the city as well as in their individual prosperity. His personal connection is that of vice president of the Isaac Eberly Company, wholesale grocers, his connection with the house continuing for more than three decades. He was born in Columbus, June 10, 1848, a son of H. H. and Catharine (Johns) Chariton, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The mother came to Columbus when the city was called Franklinton but its proportions and advantages were those of a village. Here she gave her hand in marriage to H. H. Chariton, who was one of the pioneers

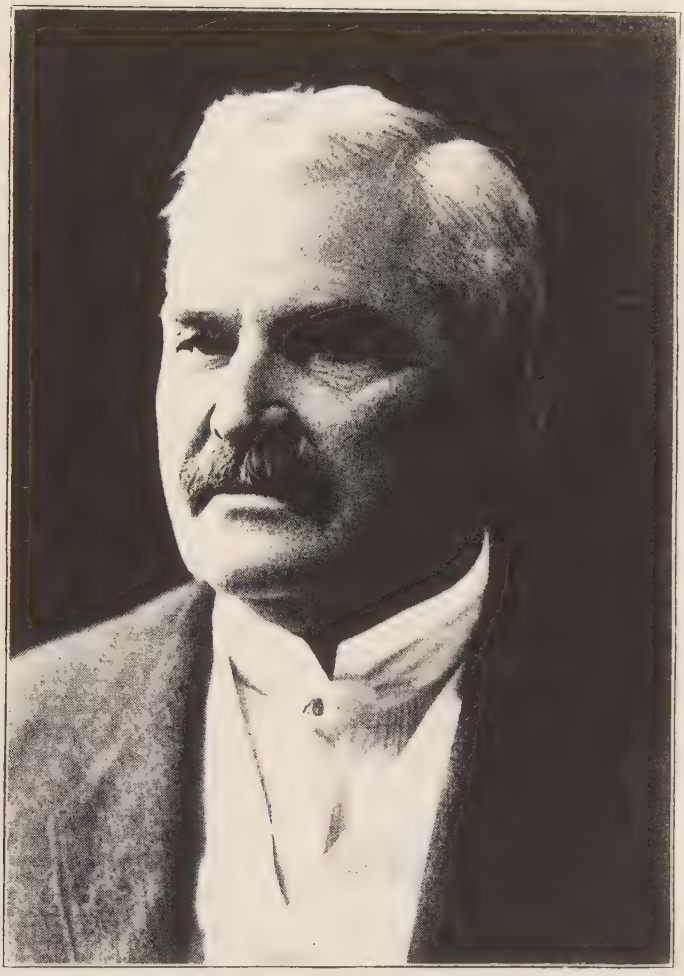
of the city. He became one of the early blacksmiths of the village and lived to witness the growth and development of the little town until it became the capital and one of the important cities of the state. Both he and his wife remained here until called to the home beyond.

Charles H. Chariton was a pupil in the public schools of Columbus to the age of sixteen years when he entered the employ of Butler, Earhart & Beeson, wholesale grocers, in the old Cotton block. He continued with this firm for several years and from a humble position worked his way constantly upward until he became a traveling salesman. Subsequently he engaged with A. Stephens & Sons, conducting a tea, coffee and spice business in Cleveland, continuing with them as traveling salesman for several years. On severing his connection with that firm in 1877 he went upon the road as representative for Isaac Eberly & Company and also became financially interested in the house. After it was merged into a stock company in 1902 and organized under the name of the Isaac Eberly Company he was chosen general manager and so continued until 1908 when he was elected vice president of the concern. This is one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in this section of the state, employing a considerable force of traveling salesmen who cover a number of states. Thus Mr. Chariton has risen from the position of errand boy to that of a member and officer of one of the leading business companies of Ohio and is now in a position of executive administration, the success of the house being attributable in no small degree to his efforts.

In November, 1887, Mr. Chariton was married to Miss Alice Price, of Columbus, a daughter of David Price and they now have one daughter, Helen Price. Mr. and Mrs. Chariton are members of the Plymouth Congregational church and he is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Royal Arcanum, and his life has been in harmony with the beneficent spirit of these orders. His career has not been helped by accident or luck or wealth or family or powerful friends. He is in its broadest sense a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune. His record is a worthy example for young men to pattern after, showing what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life.

FRANK H. MILLER.

Frank H. Miller, for many years a prominent figure in the iron industry of central and southern Ohio and at the time of his death the head of one of the largest cement enterprises of the state, was for a quarter of a century a resident of Columbus and held an enviable position in its business and financial circles. He was born in Jackson, Ohio, May 5, 1844, a son of Dr. O. C. and Mahala (Gillispie) Miller. The father located at Jackson when a young man and there studied medicine and engaged in practice until his



F. H. MILLER

death, attaining a high standing in his chosen profession, a large and lucrative practice and an enviable reputation as a man and a citizen.

Frank H. Miller received his education in the public schools of Jackson and soon after completing the high-school course, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry in response to the call for three months' volunteers. He was taken a prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was soon paroled and shortly after reenlisted in the Sixtieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. Though never injured, he participated in many important engagements and rendered brave and efficient service.

Upon being mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Miller returned to Jackson, where he married and engaged in the mercantile business until 1869. In that year he became interested in the iron business and until the fall of 1877 served as general manager of the Madison furnace, which was owned and operated by his father-in-law, James D. Clare. Mr. Miller then removed to Washington Courthouse and there engaged in the grocery business, being also interested in the machine business at that place. In 1881 he sold out and came to Columbus to again identify with the iron industry, becoming associated with Churchill, Thomas & Fuller, pig-iron merchants, and later with Chamberlain, Turney & Baird. In 1893 he organized the firm of Miller, Wagoner & Feiser, pig-iron commission merchants, of which he was president until 1899, when he severed his connection with that concern to build the plant of the Columbus Iron & Steel Company in South Columbus. In 1898 he had assisted in organizing this company, which owns and operates one of the largest manufacturing plants in this city, and was its vice president and general manager until ill health compelled his retirement. To his able management in the early years of its establishment is largely due the financial success it has since enjoyed. In 1893 he organized and incorporated the Southern Ohio Portland Cement Company, of which he was president and general manager until his death, which occurred October 5, 1905, at the age of sixty-one years.

In his various business enterprises Mr. Miller was recognized by his associates as a man of superior business ability, conservative yet progressive, shrewd, longsighted, unerring in his judgment and possessed of untiring energy and relentless determination. His business methods were always open, unselfish and beyond reproach, his honesty and integrity unquestionable and he enjoyed the fullest confidence of all his colleagues. He was prominent in the business life of Columbus, being at one time vice president of the Board of Trade, and was active in all movements for the expansion of trade and the promotion of the general good of the city. He was a loyal republican and always greatly interested in the work of the party but never sought the reward of office for his fealty. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Broad Street Episcopal church.

On the 11th of September, 1866, at Jackson, Ohio, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Josephine Ross Clare, daughter of James D. and Sarah J. Clare, of that city. Mr. Clare was also engaged in the iron business throughout the greater part of his life, owning and operating Madison furnace in Jackson

county and Bloom furnace in Scioto county. His wife died in 1894, at Portsmouth, Ohio, where they resided, and he was called to his final rest December 21, 1898, while paying a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Miller, at Columbus. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was blessed with six children, four of whom are living and reside in this city: Blanche Clare, the wife of Dennison B. Byers; James Clare, secretary and treasurer of the Columbus Iron & Steel Company, who married Miss Lucy Harding, of Jackson, Ohio; Irene D., the wife of O. D. Howard; and Sarah, at home. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. Miller was devoted to his family, held friendship inviolable and endeavored at all times to show consideration for the rights and privileges of others. Though a man of large stature, commanding appearance and of strong character, kindness, courtesy, generosity and tenderness of heart were his predominating characteristics; and the reverence and devotion with which his name is spoken by his family, friends and business associates is the highest tribute that can be paid to his memory.

CLARENCE E. RICHARDS.

Clarence E. Richards, a leading architect of Columbus, being the senior member of the firm of Richards, McCarthy & Bulford, was born in Jackson, Michigan, on the 22d of February, 1865. His grandparents were John L. and Betsy (Tillottson) Richards, the former born January 4, 1794, while the latter's birth occurred in Massachusetts, December 2, 1797. John L. Richards passed away in Michigan in 1853, while his wife was called to her final rest on the 27th of November, 1838. Ephraim G. Richards, the father of Clarence E. Richards, was born in Genessee county, New York, in 1828, and in 1837 accompanied his father on the removal to Michigan. After attaining his majority he followed contracting in the Wolverine state, but in 1870 went to Kansas and the following year homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres in Butler county, that state, where he made his home until 1889. He now resides with his son, Clarence E. Richards, in Columbus, having reached the venerable age of eighty years. At Battle Creek, Michigan, he wedded Miss Louise M. Shipman, whose birth occurred in Genesee county, New York, in 1836. She was three years of age when brought by her parents to Battle Creek.

Clarence E. Richards attended the country schools of Kansas, the public schools of Eldorado, that state, and the State Normal University. From 1883 until 1886 he was engaged in teaching school in Butler county, Kansas, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1888 he removed to Newark, Ohio, joining his brother, Gary F., an architect of that city. On the expiration of twelve months he went to Cincinnati, taking a position in the office of Edwin Anderson, where he studied architecure for a year. He then returned to Newark, where he remained for four years and in 1892 came to Columbus, accepting the posi-

tion of superintendent of construction with the architectural firm of Yost & Packard, with whom he remained until 1897. At that time he organized the firm of Richards, McCarthy & Bulford, which has since been numbered among the most successful and prominent building concerns of Columbus. Their offices are located in the Ruggery building and their business extends over Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. Some of the structures which stand as monuments to their architectural skill and ability are the buildings for the Institute for Deaf and the Boys' Industrial Reform School at Lancaster, and they have erected many important business blocks, churches, schools, private residences, etc. No higher testimonial could be given than is found in the character of the buildings which they have erected and their business is constantly increasing in volume and importance.

Mr. Richards has been married twice. In 1889, in Kansas, he wedded Miss Mollie E. Whiteside, who passed away in Columbus in 1893 and by whom he had a son, Clarence Earl, born in Newark in 1892. On the 17th of January, 1900, at Indianola, Florida, Mr. Richards was again married, his second union being with Carrie B. Humphreys, a native of Columbus and a daughter of A. S. and Martha (Moores) Humphreys. Her maternal grandfather, Henry Moores, came to Columbus in the '40s, while her father, A. S. Humphreys, a native of England, came here in the '60s. The latter conducted an art store in this city for many years but in 1898 went to Florida, having since made his home upon an extensive orange plantation, which he owns and operates. Unto Clarence E. and Carrie B. (Humphreys) Richards were born two children, namely: Alfred Humphreys, whose birth occurred in Columbus in 1902; and Louise Moores, born in 1904, whose demise occurred in 1906.

Mr. Richards is a devoted member of the Baptist church and also belongs to the Ohio Club, the Columbus Country Club and the old Northwest Genealogical Society. Both he and his wife are well known and highly esteemed throughout the community as people of genuine personal worth and sterling traits of character, having gained the confidence and regard of all with whom they have come in contact.

JAMES O. NISWONGER.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the majority, has not figured to any great extent on the pages of history, but the names of those who have distinguished themselves by the possession of qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them, should not be permitted to perish. The prosperity of any community, town or city, depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore, among the builders of a town are those who stand at the head of the business enterprises. In this connection James O. Niswonger deserves mention, for he is general

manager and one of the directors of the Columbus Dry Goods Company, and his business life has been characterized by the capable conduct of his interests. He was born in Clayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, April 7, 1864, representing one of the oldest families of that locality, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1800. He came to the new world from Holland and was the founder of the family in Ohio. His son, George Niswonger, who was born in 1809, became a very successful farmer and a prominent and influential man. His son, Eli Niswonger, was born on the farm where his father's birth occurred and it was also the birthplace of the subject of this review. He, too, has followed agricultural life and is one of the highly respected and influential residents of his community. He has now reached the age of seventy-two years and his wife also survives. Prior to her marriage she bore the name of Mary Coffman, and is a native of Montgomery county. Both are members of the German Baptist church.

The youthful days of James O. Niswonger were spent in the usual manner of farm lads. He assisted in the work of the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the district schools until twenty years of age, also enjoying the advantages of a commercial course. He afterward went to Arcanum, Darke county, Ohio, where he entered the employ of a cousin who was engaged in the dry-goods business, there remaining for two years. He afterward removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1886, and secured a position with the dry-goods house of Bauer, Forrester & Company, acting as salesman and buyer of cotton goods. He was afterward buyer of woolen goods for the firm of Elder & Johnston and continued in that position until 1899, when he went to New York city where he engaged with James McCreary & Company. During his association with that house he was successively promoted until 1901, becoming manager of the branch store at Brooklyn, which he successfully conducted. In 1902 he was promoted to manager of the Columbus store which was conducted under the name of the Columbus Dry Goods Company, being owned by Mr. Claflin of New York. Here he displayed the same qualities of careful, systematic and successful management until March, 1905, when a disastrous fire occurred, destroying much of the stock. A new firm was then organized, under the name of the Columbus Dry Goods Company, Mr. Niswonger being very active in the organization of the new company, of which E. K. Stewart is president and treasurer, Colonel J. D. Ellison, vice president and director, and T. J. Dundon, secretary, with Mr. Niswonger as manager and director. These officers constitute the executive board. From the organization the business has been very successful, a rapid and substantial increase being shown each month. They handle a complete line of dry goods, draperies and general decorating goods and ladies' and children's furnishings. This is one of the most progressive concerns in Columbus and its development is largely due to the careful system which Mr. Niswonger has inaugurated. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising the right thing at the right time are numbered among his chief characteristics. Justice has ever been shown in his relations to his patrons and his employes and he has been watchful of all of the details of his business and of all of

the indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise.

On the 3d of June, 1902, Mr. Niswonger was married to Miss Florence Gray, of Syracuse, New York, and their children are Alice Mary, born in 1903, and Louise Gray, born in 1905.

Mr. Niswonger is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is connected with the Columbus Board of Trade and is interested in all of the movements of that organization for the improvement and development of the city. He votes with the republican party. His life has at all times been actuated by high and honorable principles and few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Columbus than Mr. Niswonger, who in the years of his residence here has gained recognition as a man of genuine personal worth as well as an enterprising merchant, for he belongs to that class of representative American men who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

WILLIAM ABBOTT SMITH.

William Abbott Smith, secretary of the Smith Agricultural Chemical Company of Columbus, is in this connection associated with one of the important manufacturing enterprises of the city that contributes in substantial measure to the material development and prosperity of Columbus. He was born at Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, May 29, 1867, the third son of Marshall and Elvira Abbie (Thrall) Smith, and pursued his education in the public schools of that place. He made his preliminary step in the business world when nineteen years of age, becoming a clerk in the Farmers Bank of his native town. His faithfulness and ability there recommended him for promotion and after three years he became cashier, in which position he continued for nearly four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Westerville and accepted the cashiership of the Bank of Westerville, where he also remained for four years. While thus identified with financial interests he became connected with his father and three brothers in organizing the Ohio Farmers Fertilizer Company at Columbus in 1895. From the beginning the enterprise proved profitable and was conducted under the original name until 1903, when it was reorganized under the style of the Smith Agricultural Chemical Company. William A. Smith was actively engaged in this business from its inception as secretary and still holds the position. He is now giving his undivided attention to the upbuilding of the business and his labor has been an effective force in its success.

On the 4th of February, 1897, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Weltha Pinney, who was born January 9, 1875, at Pana, Illinois, a daughter of Perry and Clarinda (Beardsley) Pinney and a descendant of an old New England family. Their children are as follows: Marion Elvira, who was born October 13, 1897; Mildred Clarinda, born March 15, 1899; Eleanor

Pinney, who was born June 2, 1900; Dorothy Holmes, April 13, 1902; Virginia Thrall, March 24, 1905; Janet Catherine and Isabell Emma, twins, born October 9, 1908. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Smith is independent in his political views, considering the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliation. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and has attained high rank in Masonry, being a member of the consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. His life has been characterized by unabating industry and energy that never flags and by a close adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics.

WALTER BRAUN.

Walter Braun, who is filling the position of county surveyor for a second term, his reelection being an unmistakable testimonial of his capable services following his first election, was born in Columbus July 1, 1869. His grandmother, in the maternal line, came to this city in 1835, making the journey by way of the canal from Cleveland. The father, Herman Braun, Sr., was a native of Germany and arrived in this city in 1850. For a half of a century he has engaged in the drug business at No. 24 North High street, and become widely known as a successful, prominent and reliable merchant, being a splendid example of the thrifty and energetic German-American citizen. He is still living and at the present time is still active in business. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Hachtel, was a native of Columbus and died in March, 1900.

At the usual age Walter Braun entered the public schools of this city and on leaving the high school continued his education in the Ohio State University, devoting four years to the mastery of the engineering course. During the last year he accomplished two years' work. In 1888 he entered the office of the county surveyor under Josiah Kinnear and acted as assistant county engineer for a year and a half. He was then made deputy county surveyor under John J. Dun, serving under him for two terms and also for two terms under the succeeding surveyor, Henry Maetzel. In 1901 he was elected county surveyor, taking the position in 1902 and serving until 1905. He was reelected for a second term without opposition and though the usual term would expire in September, 1908, he will continue in office until September, 1909, by reason of a legislative extension of the term. His work in this office is principally in the line of bridge construction. He built the Hayden Run bridge over the Scioto river, the Fishinger Mill bridge over the Scioto river, the Taylor bridge over the Big Walnut and Alum creeks in Madison township, the Cleveland avenue viaduct, the Reed avenue viaduct, the Joyce avenue viaduct, the Groveport pike subway, and is now completing the Leonard avenue viaduc. His work in this connection has attracted the

favorable attention of expert engineers and shows that he possesses pronounced ability in the field of his chosen labor.

Mr. Braun was married in Columbus in 1896 to Miss Clara Buchsieb, and they have one daughter, Virginia, born in 1903. Mr. Braun is a member of the Columbus Maennerchor and the Columbus Liederkranz and is a charter member of the Columbus Orchestra, possessing the love of music which is characteristic of his German ancestry. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy and since his election to his present office he has given his undivided attention to the work thereof. He belongs to the Engineers Club and through this association finds inspiration for his labors in the line of his chosen profession. He is fond of fishing and indulges his love of that sport in his leisure hours, but altogether he is a most busy man, neglectful of no duty that devolves upon him in his official relations. The fact that he was nominated for the second term without opposition stands as an incontrovertible evidence of his ability and the unqualified confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

H. C. CREITH.

H. C. Creith, who is at the head of a wholesale lumber enterprise operating extensively in the southern states, maintains his offices in the Columbus Savings & Trust building of this city. He was born at Imlay City, Michigan, November 4, 1871, his parents being John C. and Jennie (Freeman) Creith, natives of Canada and Romeo, Michigan, respectively. The father removed to Michigan when fifeen years of age and still makes his home in that state, being engaged in business as a lumberman.

H. C. Creith acquired his education in the public schools of his native state and after attaining his majority, became connected with the lumber business. In 1895 he took up his abode in Columbus, first becoming traveling salesman for a lumber company. In 1903, however, he established himself in business on his own account and is now at the head of an extensive wholesale lumber enterprise, the operations of which extend throughout the southern states. For the past three years he has maintained his office in the Columbus Savings & Trust building, where he has a fine suite of rooms. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

In 1899 Mr. Creith was united in marriage to Miss Jennie H. Ardis, a native of Evart, Michigan, by whom he has one son, Ardis H., born March 9, 1901. Though not an office seeker, Mr. Creith is actively interested in all measures and movements instituted for the welfare of the city. Fraternally he is connected with Magnolia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Ohio Chapter,

Mount Vernon Commandery, Scioto Consistory and Aladdin Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Columbus Lodge, No. 37, B. P. O. E., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and various other societies. His friends esteem him not only for the success which he has achieved in business life but also for the possession of those sterling traits of character which in every land and clime awaken regard and admiration.

HON. THOMAS E. POWELL.

Hon. Thomas E. Powell was for many years numbered among the most prominent citizens of Delaware, Ohio, and since 1887 has been a resident of Columbus. A lawyer by profession, his success has been such as to win him prestige not only throughout the state but throughout the country, and he has gained almost equal fame in industrial and financial circles. It has been his fortune to represent many of the large corporate interests of the United States in a legal capacity and his professional duties have called him into fully one-half of the states of the Union.

He comes of a distinguished family of Delaware county. The name of his father, Thomas W. Powell, is inseparably linked with the history of Delaware and its institutions, for he was its guiding genius during its constructive period. The Powells are descended from the ancient Britons and both the Powell and Watkins family, from which he is descended through his grandmother, trace their lineage back to ancestors who were in the Saxon invasion of Great Britain in the fifth century. These names are found in the earliest year books and in literature of the Saxons in connection with prominent historical events. Thomas Watkins Powell wedded Elizabeth Gordon, and the family home was on what is now the campus of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware—a dwelling that was subsequently occupied by successive presidents of the university for many years.

It was there that Thomas E. Powell was born February 20, 1842. Reared in the city of his nativity, he supplemented his preliminary education by a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. In the year of his graduation the university conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree and in 1867 the Master of Arts. His college course was interrupted by about nine months' service as a soldier of the Civil war. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and he held the rank of sergeant. He was with his command in West Virginia and at Washington.

In preparation for the practice of law he studied under the directon of his father and in 1866 was admitted to the bar, after which he entered into partnership with W. P. Reid. This connection under the name of Reid & Powell was maintained until the death of the senior partner in 1879. During this time they had erected the Reid & Powell block, a three-story brick building situated on the southwest corner of Sandusky street and Central avenue. Mr. Powell continued his residence in Delaware until 1887, and after the dissolu-

THOMAS E. POWELL

tion of the firm of Reid & Powell he was for some time senior member of the firm of Powell, Gill & Kauffman, his partners being Judge J. F. Gill and Frank Kauffman. The latter subsequently withdrew from the firm, but the organization was maintained as Powell & Gill until 1887. In his practice Mr. Powell largely made a specialty of corporation law and became a recognized authority on questions connected with that field of jurisprudence. He was accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage and in the courts he won many notable verdicts favorable to his clients as the result of his comprehensive understanding of the principles of law, his thorough preparation and his correct application of legal knowledge to the points at issue. While still a resident of Delaware he became closely associated with its upbuilding and development in various lines. In 1867 he assisted in organizing the Deposit Banking Company of the city, which established and controls a very flourishing bank, Mr. Powell remaining as one of its directors until his removal to Columbus. He also laid out one of the largest additions to Delaware about 1868, and about 1873 erected the Powell House, the leading hotel in Delaware. He also assisted in organizing the Delaware Chair Company in 1870 and has since been one of its directors.

On removing to Columbus in 1887, Mr. Powell organized the firm of Powell, Owen, Ricketts & Black. Hon. S. N. Owen was but recently retired from the supreme court bench and was the first to sever his connection with the firm upon withdrawing from active practice eight or ten years later. Upon the elevation of Mr. Black to the probate bench the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Powell has since continued alone in practice. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation in Ohio courts, one of the most notable cases being the Deshler will case, involving more than a half million dollars, in which he represented the plaintiff. The case was before the court for nearly twelve years and for his successful prosecution thereof Mr. Powell received a fee of sixty thousand dollars. As a corporation lawyer he represents some of the most prominent business interests of the country. He has been attorney for the American Sugar Refinery Company of New York, the Standard Oil Company, the Ohio & Western Coal Company, the National Cash Register Company, and many other large corporations in New York and Ohio. During his practice in Columbus his fees from New York have exceeded those from Ohio, although he has tried cases in nearly every county of the state. He has also been called to nearly half of the states in the Union for professional service and has appeared in all of the courts from the common pleas to the United States supreme court and without doubt has tried more cases than any other Ohio lawyer now living. The extent of his practice indicates his ability, his comprehensive knowledge of the law, his forensic force and his rank among the foremost members of the profession. He has always been a close student of the law and undoubtedly one feature of his success is the fact that he has never regarded his knowledge as so accurate that he has failed to look up authorities or make careful preparation of his cause before entering the court room.

In Columbus, as in Delaware, he has contributed to the development of the city in various lines. He laid out a twenty acre tract known as the Powell ad-

dition on North Main street in 1886 and has twenty acres more in that locality, which he also expects to subdivide. He was one of three who purchased and laid out the Bullitt Park Addition in 1889, the largest addition to the city, and in this he is still interested. He has dealt extensively in real estate and is still heavily interested in property. In all business transactions his judgment is sound and reliable and has carried him into very important relations to the public. He is now attorney for nearly all of the wholesale houses of Columbus and his clientele is most prominent.

General Powell laid the foundation for a most attractive home life in his marriage in Columbus on the 16th of January, 1872, to Miss Eliza Thompson, a daughter of Bishop Edward Thompson, the first president of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Six children were born of this union: Edward T., a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University and an attorney at law, who has offices with his father; Maria, the wife of the Rev. Charles W. Watson, D.D., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions of Philadelphia; Cornelia, at home; Raymond, of Tucson, Arizona; Warren T., who was graduated from the Ohio State University in 1907 and afterward spent a year in Japan as teacher of English in the University of Tokio; and Harold, a member of the State University of the class of 1909.

Mr. Powell is a member of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he has been a liberal contributor. His political allegiance was given to the republican party until 1872, since which time he has figured as one of the most prominent representatives of democracy in Ohio, while his opinions have not been without weight in the national councils of the party. He served as presidential elector from his district in 1872 and two years later was the party's nominee for congress. Although the district is strongly republican he ran ahead of his ticket and in his home county had the honor of being the first democrat who ever carried the county in a congressional race. In 1873 he was the democratic nominee for attorney general of Ohio and in 1878 was presidential elector at large from the state. In 1887 he was nominated for governor of Ohio against Senator Foraker and was delegate at large to the Chicago convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency and also placed Governor Hoadley in nomination. He possesses natural oratorical power and is master of the art of rhetoric. Moreover, in his addresses he always makes strong appeal to the better judgment and reason of man and his ability as a speaker has many times enabled him to sway vast audiences, while never has he failed to leave the impress of his thought upon the minds of his hearers. His oratorical ability has led him to be frequently called upon to place names before nominative conventions. He has also made many addresses before conventions of other character than political, including the State Bankers' Association and the Indiana Bankers' Association. He has been an occasional contributor to various periodicals, especially the bankers' magazines of New York and Chicago and at present is engaged in the revision of the work of his father on Appellate Proceedings, which is out in print. He also expects to revise and put out a new edition to his father's Ancient Britons, now also out in print. He presented the name of Allen G. Thurman in the St. Louis convention in 1888 and of General Thomas Ewing,

gubernatorial candidate in 1878 and in 1885 also nominated Durbin Warren for governor. His fraternal relations are with Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., of Delaware.

There are few men whose activities have covered so broad a scope and who have attained to such eminent success and prominence in so many lines. Thoroughness has been one of his most marked characteristics and has been manifest in his mastery of every subject to which he has given his attention whether in the field of jurisprudence, the development of real estate or in the control of industrial and financial interests. His name wields a wide influence and during the years of his manhood he has done much to mold public thought and opinion. His ability brings him not only into business prominence but also into close relations of companionship and friendship with many of the distinguished people of the country.

ROBERT EMMET SHELDON, JR.

Robert Emmet Sheldon, Jr., is the secretary of the Sheldon Dry Goods Company. A Yale graduate, his liberal educational advantages well qualify him for responsibilities in the business world, and as the years have passed he has made good use of his talents and opportunities. He was born in Columbus, April 12, 1883, and is a son of Robert and Mary E. (Butler) Sheldon. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Columbus and in 1900 he was graduated from the high school. He then matriculated in Yale University from which he was graduated with the bachelor of philosophy degree in 1904.

Mr. Sheldon then returned to his native city and became a factor in the conduct of the business, which is recognized as one of the city's leading commercial enterprises. In January, 1905, he was elected secretary of the Sheldon Dry Goods Company and thus passed on to a position of executive control, since which time he has bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. His has been an active career and while he has promoted individual success he has also furthered a business enterprise which is contributing to the expansion and material development of his city.

On the 10th of May, 1906, Mr. Sheldon was married to Miss Ruth Margaret Church, a daughter of Samuel Harden Church, the author and student, who is now secretary of the Carnegie Institute. Mr. Sheldon is prominent in club and social circles. He belongs to the Chi Phi fraternity, to the Yale Alumni Association of central Ohio and to the New York Yale Club, thus maintaining close relations with the alumni who claim the same alma mater as does Mr. Sheldon. In this city he is connected with the Columbus Club and the Arlington Country Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Columbus Republican Glee Club, thus taking active part in campaign work. He loyally supports the political principles in which he believes and his position on any

momentous question is never an equivocal one. He is a young man of firm purpose, of recognized capability and of commendable ambition and the various interests with which he has been associated have benefited by the stimulus of his energy and cooperation.

HON. EBENEZER W. POE.

Hon. Ebenezer W. Poe, occupying a prominent place in the public life of Ohio for many years, was honored as a citizen whose fidelity to the public welfare was above question, while his citizenship showed a wide grasp of the questions of vital importance to the commonwealth. His life record began in Findlay, Ohio, November 11, 1846, and was terminated by death June 19, 1898. In the paternal line he was descended from Virginia ancestry and in the maternal line he was connected with the Vance family, which furnished Ohio with one of its early governors. His parents were George L. and Jane (Wilson) Poe, farming people of Hancock county. He spent his boyhood days on the home-farm where he early became familiar with the duties and labors of agricultural life. He was still in his teens when his patriotic spirit responded to his country's call and he enlisted as a volunteer in the war of the rebellion. At the front he proved his loyalty by his unquestioning performance of the duties that developed upon him and when hostilities has ceased and he returned home he continued his education in the Findlay high school. After putting aside his text-books he became connected with the dry-goods trade and his mercantile and commercial activity continued in that line until 1881, when he was called from private to public life, and served for two terms as auditor of Wood county. He thoroughly systematized the work of the office and was so prompt, faithful and accurate in the discharge of its duties that in 1887 he was elected auditor of state and received public endorsement of his capable administration of the office by being reelected for a second term. He also received strong endorsement as candidate for governor, before the republican state convention in 1895, and was always recognized as a leading representative of the party in Ohio. His political work was of an effective character and was in consistent harmony with the ideas of patriotic American citizenship. On his retirement from the position of sate auditor in January, 1886, Mr. Poe gave his entire time to the local interests of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, first being a member of the firm of Fuller & Poe, and later of the firm of Poe & Mosier, being the senior partner of the firm and its chief executive head. He bent his energies to constructive work and administrative direction and his capable control was manifest in the excellent results which attended his efforts. The firm had the finest offices of any agency in the state and the attractive appearance thereof was an indication of the prosperity attending the business.

On October 8, 1868, Mr. Poe was married in Hancock county, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Thomas, a native of that county, and unto them were born

four children: Laura, he wife of H. E. Simons, of Chicago; Charles W., who has been for some time employed in the state auditor's office, and who married Grace Fielding and has one son, John F.; Harry, died at the age of seven years; and Ethel at home.

Mr. Poe was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a number of secret societies based upon the principles of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his life was at all times in keeping with its benevolent spirit. He held membership in the Broad Street Methodist church and was interested in all that pertained to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community. His position in republican circles came in recognition of his ability for leadership. From early manhood he regarded it the duty, as well as the privilege of every American citizen, to keep himself informed on the questions of the day and he always studied thoroughly those issues which were of vital import to the state and nation. He was able to present his side of the case in the strong, clear light of common sense and logical reasoning, and over his record as advocate of republican principles and as an incumbent in public office there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. When he passed away in 1898 Columbus and the state mourned the loss of one of its honored and valued citizens. Mrs. Poe still makes her home in this city, where she has an extensive circle of friends.

ROBERT E. KEYS.

Robert E. Keys, devoting his energies to the work of tilling the soil and also rendering acceptable official service in the office of trustee of Sharon township, where he now resides, was born in Worthington, Ohio, February 14, 1869, his parents being Jabez and Mary J. (McCann) Keys. The father was born in the town of Waddsdon, Buckinghamshire, England, and when a young man came to America, crossing the Atlantic in 1833, accompanying his parents on this voyage from Liverpool to New York. After a few weeks spent on Statten Island, New York, they went to Sacket Harbor in the Empire state and then the family came to Columbus. Throughout his entire life Jabez Keys followed the occupation of farming and was also for a time engaged in the grocery business in Worthington. He died in this county at the age of fifty-two years, when his son Robert was but five years of age. His wife was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and died at Worthington, February 22, 1901, at the age of seventy-six years. There were four children by this marriage: Thomas, Hattie and Annie, all now deceased; and Robert E., of this review. The father was married twice and had four children by his first marriage, namely: Janette and William, who have passed away; William, the second of the name, living in Sharon township, Ohio; and Mrs. Jane Ann Ault, of this township.

Robert E. Keys was only a year old when his parents removed to the farm two and a half miles north of Worthingfon and it has since been his

place of residence. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he was set to work in the fields and as the years have passed he has made substantial progress in the business world. He gave his father the benefit of his assistance up to the time of his marriage and then began farming on his own account. He is today the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres of rich and arable land devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The place presents a most attractive appearance in its well tilled fields, fences kept in good repair and substantial buildings. In 1900 he erected a large and fine farm residence which is one of the attractive country homes of the locality. Everything about the place indicates the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner whose labors are effective and resultant factors in winning success.

It was in November, 1883, that Mr. Keys was united in marriage to Miss Christie Washburn, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and was a daughter of William and Emeline Washburn. They lost their first born child in infancy but have a daughter and son, Alta and Orville, with them on the old homestead.

In his political views Mr. Keys is an earnest republican, interested in the work of the party and active in its support. In the fall of 1907 he was elected a trustee of Sharon township and is now serving in that capacity. He belongs to New England Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Worthington, and his life is in harmony with the beneficent spirit of the craft, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness.

EDSOLL KENDALL HIBBS.

Edsoll Kendall Hibbs, a successful building contractor of Columbus, was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, December 19, 1875. His grandfather, Samuel Hibbs, also a native of this state, passed away in Portsmouth when eighty years of age. H. W. Hibbs, the father of our subject, was born October 15, 1852, and is a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Virginia Kendall, is a daughter of George and Levina Kendall, who were descended from old Virginia families and became pioneer settlers of southern Ohio.

Edsoll Kendall Hibbs was educated in the graded and high schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, and gained his first experience along the line of his chosen vocation by three years' connection with a contracting firm of that city. He was then engaged for a similar period in railway bridge building, while in 1901 he came to Columbus and for a year and a half was with the firm of Nichols & Carr. Subsequently he entered the building and contracting business on his own account and has been remarkably successful in this venture. Among the many important structures which stand as monuments to his architectural skill and ability are the Franklin brewery, the Iroquois apartments, the Girls' dormitory of the Ohio State University, the residence of T. J. Morgan at Wellston—one of the finest in southern Ohio, the Arcade at New-

E. K. HIBBS

ark, Ohio, and the high school at Grogan, this state. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange and of the North Side Board of Trade and is widely recognized as one of the prosperous, popular and worthy representatives of his profession, occupying a handsome suite of offices in the Columbus Savings & Trust building.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Hibbs chose Miss Kathern Ginby, a daughter of Thomas Ginby, who is a well known citizen of Columbus. They occupy a commodious and attractive residence at No. 517 West Fifth avenue. In his political views Mr. Hibbs is a stanch republican, while his fraternal relations are with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men of America. His life has been preeminently that of a business man who is concentrating his time and energies upon his private affairs in the acquirement of a gratifying measure of success, which he well merits.

HERVEY W. WHITAKER, M. D.

While Dr. Whitaker is well known in Columbus as a successful physician he is known in the scientific world as an ethnologist although his studies have been prosecuted for his own interest and not for pecuniary profit. He was born in Montgomery county, near Clarksville, Tennessee, August 15, 1857. He comes of a family of English lineage, established in America in the early colonial days when representatives of the name settled in Maryland. His grandfather, George Washington Whitaker, was personally acquainted with every president from Washington to Grant, passing away during the administration of the hero of Appomattox, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His wife was of Welsh lineage, her father having settled in North Carolina, while both families removed at an early date to Montgomery county, Tennessee.

Dr. Hervey M. Whitaker, father of Dr. Whitaker, was a native of Kentucky and in early life studied medicine, which he practiced for many years in Montgomery county, Tennessee, becoming one of the most prominent physicians of that section of the state. He made a professional visit only twenty-four hours prior to his demise, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Williams, was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and died in 1905. They were the parents of three daughters and two sons, the brother of Dr. Whitaker being a resident of Nashville.

Reared in the state of his nativity Dr. Whitaker supplemented his preliminary education by study in the University of Tennessee and with broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he entered the Starling Medical College in 1879 and was graduated in 1881, his studies being directed in a large measure by Dr. Loving, a noted physician of that period. He has since taken post-graduate work in Philadelphia, and considerable hospital experience has added to his knowledge and capability. In July, 1881, he was

appointed assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and during one of his several cruises he spent much time among the islands of the southern Pacific. While there Dr. Whitaker became much interested in the subject of ethnology and his researches and investigations along that line led to his making a special trip to Easter Island for the Smithsonian Institute. He also made several cruises to Europe and his extensive travel has brought him an intimate and interesting knowledge of various countries concerning which he has studied broadly acquainting himself with the history of the ancient as well as the modern peoples.

In 1890 Dr. Whitaker located in Columbus, where he has since given his attention largely to the general practice of medicine. He belongs to the Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He has attained high rank in Masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite while with the nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has also crossed the desert. Literature furnishes his chief source of recreation and a few minutes' conversation with Dr. Whitaker indicates the breadth of his reading and his scholarly attainments. Study and travel have made him the most interesting companion and his researches have covered various fields of scientific investigation. He has contributed to various literary journals but is at present engaged in the practice of his profession and is also acting as associate professor of the practice of medicine.

NOAH CHERRY.

Noah Cherry, the well known proprietor of the Cherry Hotel at Canal Winchester, was born on the 15th of June, 1857. His father, Andrew Cherry, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, May 13, 1820, was married on the 18th of April, 1839, to Miss Sarah Miller, who was born in Adelphi, Ohio, September 9, 1817. At the time of his marriage, being then only nineteen years of age, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Ross county, Ohio, and with resolute spirit and a determination to succeed, the young couple established their home in the undeveloped and unsettled region. Andrew Cherry cleared his one hundred and sixty acre tract unaided and in due course of time was rewarded by annual harvests of golden grain. He also erected his first log cabin and made his home on the place until 1863, when he disposed of the property and in 1873 purchased what was known as the Job Zeigler farm, comprising one hundred and sixty-six acres in Fairfield county. There he resided until 1899, when he retired from the active work of the fields and took up his abode in Waterloo. In his farming operations he met with a gratifying and well merited measure of success and was widely recognized as a model exponent of agricultural interests. He won many prizes for the excellent quality of his corn and wheat and also raised high grade cattle, hogs and horses, always having a fine specimen of the noble steed for sale. His demise, which occurred in 1903, was the occasion

of deep and widespread regret. In politics he was a sturdy democrat, while his religious belief was indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, in the faith of which he reared his family. For more than a quarter of a century he had survived his wife, who was called to her final rest in 1877. Mr. Miller, the father of Mrs. Cherry, was also numbered among the pioneer settlers and was noted as a successful hunter and trapper of the early days. His wife, a typical pioneer woman, was an adept in the art of spinning and weaving and made various garments for the members of the household. The record of the children of Andrew and Sarah (Miller) Cherry is as follows: George, born January 31, 1842; Mrs. Margaret Dixon, whose birth occurred September 15, 1844; Mrs. Catherine Miller, who was born February 13, 1848; Mrs. Ann Gley, born October 11, 1849; Mrs. Mary Knepper, born May 14, 1851; Mrs. Harriet Sailor, born October 15, 1854; Noah, of this review; and Alfred, who was born October 10, 1860.

At the early age of ten years Noah Cherry assisted in the operation of the home farm, performing as much work as a man, and up to the time he was twenty-one years of age he gave his father the benefit of his services, receiving no recompense save his board and clothes. He was married at the age of twenty years, eleven and a half months but remained with his father until he had fully attained his majority, when he rented a tract of land and sowed it to wheat, from the sale of which he received his first cash capital. Purchasing a team and farm implements, he rented a piece of land for two years and on the expiration of that period disposed of his entire possessions and removed to Shelby county, Illinois. He there rented some property and bought a complete line of farm implements but at the end of eighteen months his wife was taken ill and he was compelled to return to Ohio, where he operated his father's farm for six years. Subsequently he bought a farm of eighty acres but after residing thereon for three years he sold the property and in 1893 purchased the Cherry Hotel at Canal Winchester, which he has since owned. It is a model hostlery and Mr. Cherry also conducts a fine livery stable in connection therewith. Save for the assistance of his estimable wife, he has gained his success entirely through his own unremitting labor and unflagging diligence. Though but eighteen years of age at the time of her marriage, Mrs. Cherry at once proved herself a capable and efficient helpmate. A number of men were employed on the construction of a railroad in the vicinity of her home and she took upon herself the task of boarding nineteen of them for four weeks. They fitted up an outbuilding for lodging purposes and she provided their meals and did all other necessary work. She now manages the Cherry Hotel—a line of activity for which she is rarely adapted, being a cheerful and untiring worker and one who finds pleasure in providing for the comfort of her guests. Mr. Cherry gives his attention principally to the livery business and the buying and selling of horses and is the owner of a very fine German coach horse which was imported direct from Germany.

On the 19th of May, 1878, Mr. Cherry was united in marriage to Miss Hannah M. Washburn, whose birth occurred August 27, 1860. Her father, William Washburn, who was a ship builder by occupation, passed away when

she was but three years of age. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Nellie I., whose birth occurred at Canal Winchester, January 21, 1879, became the wife of Otis Haynes on the 14th of October, 1896. She now has two children, namely: Fay M., born July 10, 1902; and Carmen Evelyn, born December 15, 1906. Ralph A. Cherry was born in Shelby county, Illinois, April 14, 1882, and on the 19th of September, 1900, wedded Miss Rachel R. Woolshire, by whom he has two children: Francis O'Neal, born April 30, 1902; and Bernice E., born January 16, 1907. Henry Frank Cherry is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, his birth there occurring on the 29th of January, 1894. Both Mr. and Mrs. Noah Cherry have a host of friends and acquaintances throughout the community and are widely recognized as substantial upright and respected people.

CHARLES E. BELCHER.

Charles E. Belcher, teaching school at the age of sixteen years, has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, his life being marked by an orderly progression that has brought him professional prominence. He is now recognized as one of the strong and successful members of the Columbus bar and as one of the active working members of the administrating party in Ohio. A native of Lawrence county, this state, he was born February 4, 1870, and is a son of Dr. John W. and Mary (Stuart) Belcher. The father was a native of Kentucky but of Virginia parentage and of Revolutionary stock. The great-grandfather, George Belcher, served with General Green through the Carolinas and was wounded by a gunshot at Guilford Courthouse. He was afterward made a colonel of the colonial troops of Virginia and thus aided in the cause of independence during the Revolutionary war. The same patriotism and military spirit was manifested by the father when, during the Civil war, he joined the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. On one occasion, while on the march, he became ill. He had previously studied medicine and being unfit for field service, he was placed in a hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio, as steward. When the war was ended he gave his attention to the practice of medicine in Lawrence and Gallia counties, devoting thirty years to that work, after graduating from the Miami University at Cincinnati. For some years now he has lived retired, enjoying a well earned rest in the evening of life. His wife was of Scotch-Irish lineage and also came of a family represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war. For many years she was engaged in school teaching, being recognized as a lady of superior intellectual attainment. She, too, survives, Dr. and Mrs. Belcher being now residents of Montana.

Charles E. Belcher attended the public and select schools of his native county and pursued a scientific course in the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. He engaged in teaching for ten years, beginning at the age of sixteen, and in the schoolroom he displayed much ability in imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In the meantime he

took up the study of law and was admitted to bar in June, 1895. In March of the following year he began practice in Ironton, Ohio, where he remained for ten years, and not only succeeded in winning a large and distinctively representative clientage there but also became recognized as one of the prominent representatives of democracy in that part of the state. He was nominated for congress in the ninth district but was defeated and in 1900 for presidential elector on the democratic ticket but like the remainder of the ticket met defeat at that time. He continued in practice in Ironton until January, 1906, when he came to Columbus and is now a member of the well known firm of Marriott, Belcher & Connor. He has already become well known as an able lawyer ere his removal to the city and has always enjoyed a good practice here.

On the 8th of March, 1896, Mr. Belcher was married to Miss Lexie V. Gates of Gallia county, Ohio, and they have two children, Charles H. and Bessie M. The family attend the Indianola Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Belcher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Franklin County Bar Association and has the good will and friendship of many of the leading members of the legal profession here. He is manifesting in his practice a thorough grasp of the law with his ability to accurately apply its principles, and his clear, precise diction and logical deductions are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate.

HENRY MAETZEL.

Henry Maetzel, who is capably filling the office of chief city engineer and is also connected in a consulting capacity with Henry Maetzel & Company, architects of Columbus, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of August, 1866. The father, George H. Maetzel, a native of Germany, crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1856, locating in Providence, Rhode Island, where he engaged in architectural and engineering work. During the time of the Civil war he was engineer of the United States arsenal at Providence, Rhode Island, and when hostilities had ceased he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, there accepting a position with the Pittsburg Locomotive Works. Subsequently he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railway in the civil engineering department and was prominently connected with the construction of the company's shops at Dennison, Ohio. In 1868 he came to Columbus and was with the railway for one year, after which he engaged in business as an architect, thus continuing with gratifying success until his demise in 1892. His wife, also a native of the fatherland, landed in Baltimore after completing the ocean voyage and was a passenger on the last train that went from Baltimore to Pittsburg before the bridges were burned at Harper's Ferry. She was married to Mr. Maetzel in 1865 and still survives him, having now attained the age of sixty-four years.

Henry Maetzel obtained his preliminary education in the graded and high schools and in 1885 entered the Ohio State University, where he re-

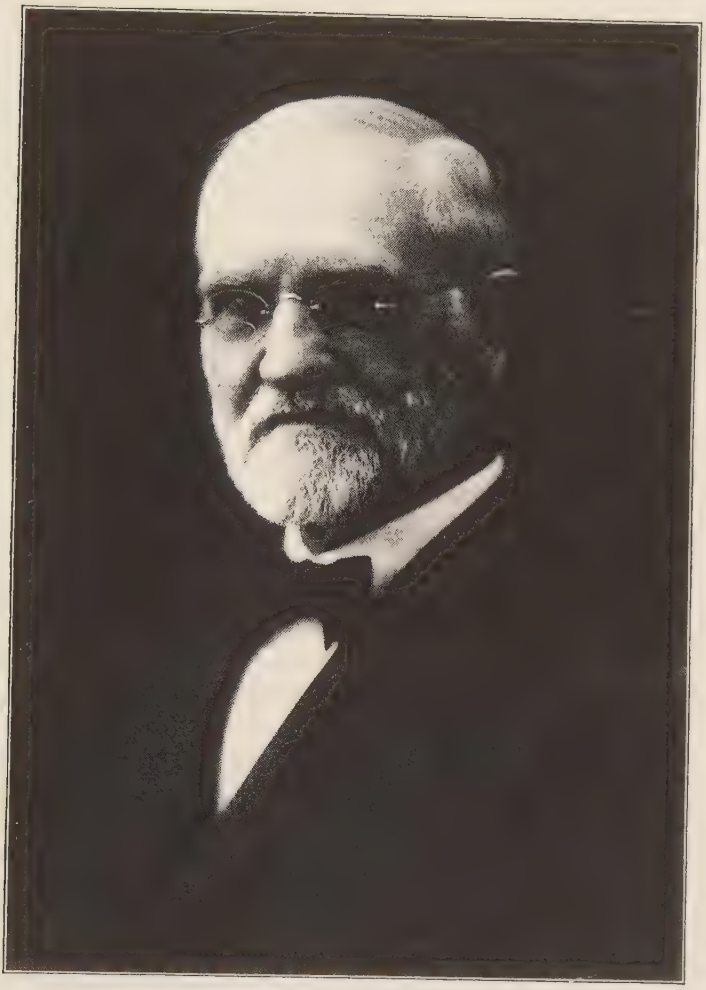
mained for two years. He then entered the employ of his father and subsequently accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railway in the motive power department, being thus engaged until 1889. In that year he went to Germany and took up the study of general engineering in a school at Mittweida, Saxony, finishing the three years' course in 1892. On returning to the United States he entered the service of the Columbus Bridge Company, with which he remained as draftsman for a year and a half and then became assistant city engineer under Josiah Kinnear, being placed in charge of the High and Front street viaduct work. He resigned the latter position in 1895 in order to become a candidate for the office of surveyor of Franklin county and, being elected, assumed the duties of the new position in January, 1896. By reelection he remained in the office of surveyor until September, 1902, his service thus covering a period of six years and eight months. He then established himself in business as an architect and consulting engineer and was then successfully engaged until March, 1906, when he was appointed by the public service board as chief engineer of Columbus. During his county administration he erected nearly all the important bridges of Franklin county and introduced the system of permanent bridge floors which has since been generally adopted. He is widely recognized as a most successful and prominent representative of his profession and is a valued member of the Columbus Society of Architects, the Columbus Board of Trade and the Olentangy Club.

On the 5th of December, 1901, Mr. Maetzel was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Ellis, a daughter of A. J. Ellis, a retired engineer of the Pennsylvania Railway. Mrs. Maetzel has a brother, O. K. Ellis, who is superintendent of the Franklin county infirmary. Unto our subject and his wife has been born one daughter, Lillian, now four years of age.

Mr. Maetzel is a devoted member of the Independent Protestant church, has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and belongs to the Columbus Collectors Club and the American Philatelic Society. He resides in an attractive home at No. 165 Deshler avenue, and for his present position in business, financial and social circles he deserves much credit, having advanced through his own labors and genuine worth.

JAMES TIMMS.

One of the most successful of the self-made men of this community is James Timms, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 23, 1836. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Emery) Timms, were natives of Virginia, but in 1837 they came to Ohio, locating in Malta, Morgan county. At the time of his parents moving to Ohio, James Timms was not a year old. He acquired his education in the schools of Morgan county and on leaving school learned the pattern-maker's trade, which proved congenial to him, as he at that age showed evidence of his inventive genius.



JAMES TIMMS

On December 31, 1857, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Timms married Miss Mahala Ann Havener, and after a happy married life of nearly a quarter of a century, they were in 1882 separated by death. Mr. Timms was loyal in his devotion to his country during the Civil war, for he was a member of the Ohio National Guard, who went to meet Morgan of the southern army, and later saw active service as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteers.

While living in Malta he designed an adjustable car truck, which was designed to run either on the narrow or standard gauge railroad. About this time Sextus Scott and other gentlemen interested themselves in his patent so in 1880 Mr. Timms moved to Columbus, and through their energy there was organized a company which resulted in the building of the Capital City Car Works. While the works were under construction the company built a car at the Gill Car Works, which was fully tested out on the narrow and standard gauge roads, which were in operation at that time. The works were fully equipped to build cars of the standard dimensions and was working in very good order when one of the largest stockholders forced the company into the hands of a receiver and the property was sold to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Timms then, being out of employment, went to work at his trade.

Through the influence of E. B. Wall, superintendent of motive power on the Pan Handle Railroad, Mr. Timms was induced to try his hand on a car coupler, which he did, and invented what is known as the Timms car coupler. That was his first invention in that line of what is known as the vertical plane type. He induced Orland Smith, R. M. Rownd, S. P. Peabody and W. F. Goodspeed to take hold of the device, which they did and formed a company known as The Timms Car Coupler Company. W. F. Goodspeed at the time was interested in the Buckeye Malleable Iron Company, a small works, employing about seventy-five men, who made a few couplers which were placed in service, and it was not long before the two companies consolidated, calling the company the Buckeye Malleable Iron & Coupler Company. Within a very short time Mr. Timms invented the Buckeye coupler, which proved to be a very satisfactory car coupler. The business soon increased, and the company enlarged the works until it covered three and one-half acres of land and turned out about five hundred and fifty couplers and other castings per day. Turning out so many couplers, it became necessary to devise means to anneal the couplers some other way than in pots, so Mr. Timms invented an annealing furnace which did away with the pot system and which saved the company ninety cents on each and every complete coupler made. The furnace had a capacity of holding eighty-five to ninety tons of castings at each heat; about seven hundred men were employed at the works. The next coupler Mr. Timms brought out, was the Major, which was largely manufactured at the new steel plant, and which they are now making exclusively. During the year 1901 the coupler business grew to such an extent that it was necessary to build a new plant, which resulted in the Buckeye Steel Castings Company, with a working force of twelve hundred men and one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. Mr. Timms feels very proud that he

is the father of a business that has brought hundreds of thousands of dollars into the city.

For more than five years he has not been connected with that company, but finding that a retired life was contrary to his nature, he associated himself with Z. L. White, R. M. Rownd, Foster Copeland and others in the Buckeye Fertilizer Company of Buffalo, New York. In 1905, he journeyed to Europe on business and pleasure, and on his return he and his son designed an entirely new coupler called the Excel, which is by far the best coupler ever produced and which is being manufactured on a royalty basis by the Scullin-Gallagher Iron and Steel Company of St. Louis, Missouri, one of the largest plants in the southwest, employing two thousand two hundred men and capable of melting four hundred fifty to five hundred tons per day. Mr. Timms has taken out a great many patents, all of which pertain to railroad equipment, and is still working out new devices.

His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church on East Broad street, and through his generosity its erection was begun. He is a very useful man, because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, his thoughts not being self-centered, but are given to the ministering of life's problems and the fulfillment of the duties as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relation to the city, state and country.

Mr. Timms is the father of three children, a son, James O., who lives on a splendid farm of two hundred twenty-eight acres, twenty miles north of Columbus; and two daughters, Mrs. Hattie M. Maugans, who lives in her home on Monroe avenue; and Mrs. Charles S. M. Krumm, who owns the home on Bryden road, and with whom her father lives.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

William Alexander Taylor was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 25, 1837. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Owens) Taylor, natives of Loudoun county and Fauquier county, Virginia, respectively. They came to Ohio in 1817 and located on the farm on which they lived the rest of their lives, reaching the ages of eighty and ninety-one years respectively. Thomas Taylor and Joshua Owens, the grandfathers of William A. Taylor, were soldiers and officers in the Virginia Line in the war of the Revolution and both were present at the surrender of Yorktown. The respective Taylor-Owens families are traced back to John Taylor, a dissenting preacher of Gloucestershire, England, 1616, and the Owens of Wales, 1642. The aunt of Mary (Owens) Taylor was a sister of General Simon Kenton. The seven sons and five daughters of Thomas Taylor, Jr., all reached years of maturity, William A. Taylor of this review being the eleventh in order of birth. The father, Thomas Taylor, Jr., with four brothers, served in the war of 1812. Five of his sons, including our subject, enlisted in the Civil war, two being killed in action and a third dying from injuries received. The husband of one of his daughters

(Catherine Babbitt, of Indianapolis, Indiana), five sons of the older daughters and three husbands of granddaughters were likewise soldiers, two being killed in action and three severely wounded. In all, there were fourteen representatives of the family in the war, with as many more from the families of the brothers of Thomas Taylor, Jr.

William A. Taylor began his education in the public schools of Perry county, engaged in teaching to some extent and finished his education in a forty-odd year course in the leading colleges of journalism in New Lexington, Zanesville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Columbus, New York and Philadelphia. Pending and during this course he wrote a number of books, both prose and poetry, including The Peril of the Republic; American President and Contemporaneous Rulers; Primary Tariff Lessons; Ohio Hundred Year Book; Ohio Statesmen and Annals of Progress; Roses and Rue; The Next Morning Philosopher; Ohio in Congress 1803-1903; Intermere, in which practical aerial navigation and true social reform are forecast, described and accounted for; The Evolution of the Statesman, etc.

On the 10th of November, 1870, Mr. Taylor married Miss Janet Allen Tarrier, of Zanesville, Ohio. A son, Aubrey Clarence Taylor, who was born to them in Allegheny City, January 28, 1875, passed away at Zanesville, November 26, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor reside at 617 Franklin avenue, Columbus. He was first president of the Ohio Sons of the American Revolution, served six times as vice president, was for twelve years on the board of management and has been secretary since 1903. He has been a delegate to the national congress eight times, and is a member of McCoy Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

I. E. WILDERMUTH.

I. E. Wildermuth is a practical and progressive farmer of Madison township and a representative of one of the old and prominent pioneer families of this section of Franklin county. William Wildermuth, the father of our subject was a son of Daniel and Catharine Wildermuth, and located on the farm where his son I. E. now resides, at an early day. He owned three hundred and twenty acres of well improved land and in 1854 erected a fine brick residence, which is still standing and is in excellent condition. He came of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock and was a man of domestic tastes, his greatest interest centering in his home and family. He was largely a self-educated man and a broad reader. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Lutheran church, of which he served as elder and trustee and was a liberal contributor in support of the church and did much in his locality for the uplifting of humanity. He made farming his life work and passed away at the age of seventy-six years, honored and respected by all, for in his daily life he was genial and affable and adhered to the strictest principles in his dealings and actions with his fellowmen. His wife was a valued helpmate, sharing with him in life's joys and sorrows, its adversity and

prosperity and thus their home life was ideal. She lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years.

I. E. Wildermuth, whose name introduces this review, was born on the farm which is now his home, January 12, 1859, and acquired his education in the common schools. He was reared to the duties of the home farm, assisting his father during the period of his boyhood and youth and when starting out upon an independent business venture he chose the occupation to which he had been reared. He now owns and operates the old homestead farm, comprising one hundred acres, situated in Madison township. This is a well improved property, supplied with good outbuildings and a brick residence. He is engaged in raising wheat, corn and oats and raises stock to some extent, each branch of his work bringing him a gratifying financial income.

Mr. Wildermuth was married in 1844 to Miss Olive J. Keeler, who was born March 15, 1856. Their union has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: Vernon L., who was born August 15, 1885; Amy R., born March 1, 1889; and Clarence K., born January 24, 1892. All the children are graduates of the Groveport high school and Vernon and Amy are now students in the Ohio State University, the former giving his attention to etymology. On the 12th of March, 1895, the wife and mother was called from this life and on the 9th of March, 1899, Mr. Wildermuth was again married, his union being with Mary E. Hendren.

Mr. Wildermuth gives his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. He is a successful man—the result of his own energy, thrift and enterprise and no man is more highly esteemed in the community than is Mr. Wildermuth.

FOSTER COPELAND.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries Foster Copeland is prominent. Banking institutions are the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade and the bank that follows a safe, conservative business policy does more to establish public confidence in times of widespread financial depression than anything else. Such a course has the City National Bank of Columbus followed under the able management of its president, Foster Copeland, who since 1882 has figured in business circles in this city. His labors have ever been the result of well defined plans and purpose, prompted always by the laudable ambition to attain something higher and better. Born in Evansville, Indiana, on the 9th of March, 1858, he is a son of Guild Copeland of Baltimore, Maryland. The Copelands were of English lineage, the family coming to America early in the seventeenth century. One of the name married a daughter of John and Priscilla Alden. Five ancestors of Foster Copeland were soldiers of the patriot army in the

Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather was the founder of the family in Ohio, settling at Zanesville in 1828, and taking an active part in the affairs of the city as its first mayor and as the promoter of many interests that contributed to its upbuilding. He served as a member of the state legislature for a number of terms, leaving the impress of his individuality upon constructive work done in the general assembly. He served as a soldier of the war of 1812 and commanded the Maryland militia at the time of LaFayette's visit to America. Guild Copeland became a banker, owning a private banking institution at Evansville, Indiana. Later he removed to New York city where he engaged in the same business, being widely recognized as a successful banker, his name being an honored one on commercial paper. His death occurred in 1893. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Foster, was a native of Evansville, Indiana, and died in February, 1905. Her brother, Hon. John W. Foster, was secretary of state as a member of the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison and is still living in Washington, D. C.

Foster Copeland spent the first years of his life in Evansville, Indiana, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Cincinnati where they lived for two years during which period he attended the public schools. The family then became residents of Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1882 and during that period continued his education in the juvenile high school and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was afterward a student in a boarding school at Amherst, Massachusetts, and returned to New York to enter the employ of his father in the banking business, being thus engaged between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four years. His father, however, lost his fortune through the repudiation of the state bonds and Foster Copeland, facing the necessity of making a new start in business life, came to Columbus in February, 1882. Here he accepted a position as bookkeeper on a salary of seven dollars per week and in 1884 was promoted to traveling salesman for the same house—J. H. Godman & Company, whom he represented on the road for five years or until 1889. At that time the business was incorporated as the H. C. Godman Company and Mr. Copeland was elected treasurer, continuing in that position until 1907. In the meantime he had become connected with various other commercial and financial concerns for his business enterprise and ability were recognized as forceful elements leading to success. In 1898 he was president of the City Deposit Bank and on the 4th of July, 1906, this became the City National Bank, Mr. Copeland retaining the presidency. He is also the president of the Storner-Copeland Company, president of the Columbus Forge & Iron Company and of numerous other concerns. Intricate business problems seem to him matters of easy solution and he readily finds the best methods of managing affairs which baffle others.

On the 26th of January, 1893, Mr. Copeland was marrier to Miss Martha O. Thomas, of Columbus and their children are: Alfred Thomas, Eleanor Foster, Martha Hogue and Foster, Jr. He is largely interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and has been a most active and helpful worker in the society, serving as its president for ten years. He is also a consistent

member of the Broad Street Presbyterian church in which he is serving as elder. In manner he is courteous and pleasant, winning friends by his genial disposition and honorable character which command the respect of all. He is public spirited in an eminent degree and through more than a quarter of a century has given his support to whatever is calculated to promote the welfare of Columbus. In all of the relations of life whether as a banker, an official in business concerns, a promoter of religious of work or as a private citizen he has always been faithful and true and in his life, eventful and varied as it has been, no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evildoing darkens his honored pathway.

MICHAEL JOSEPH HANLY.

Where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim accomplished inertia and inactivity follow but where ambition serves "to prick the sides of intent" labor eventually reaches its objective point. Among the business men of Columbus who are constantly pushing ahead and winning results by determination and perseverance is numbered Michael Joseph Hanly, manager of the General Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia. A native son of Ohio he was born in the city of Delaware, August 9, 1859, and is of Irish lineage. His parents, Daniel and Anna (Lonergan) Hanly, were both natives of Tipperary, Ireland, and the father, coming to America in 1848, settled in Delaware, Ohio, where he conducted business as a landscape gardener. He died in the year 1870 and was long survived by his wife who passed away in 1904.

Michael Joseph Hanly was educated in the parochial schools of Delaware, Ohio, to the age of eleven years. He afterward attended a business college and night school and from the age of fifteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources, first earning his living as an employe in the Delaware Chair Factory. He afterward secured a position in a dry-goods store and at night attended the business college in order to better qualify for the responsibilities and cares of a business career. He continued in the dry-goods establishment of S. P. Shur from 1874 until 1890 and worked his way upward through successive promotions until, during the last three years of his connection with the house, he was partner in the business.

Seeking a still broader field of labor Mr. Hanly came to Columbus in 1890 and took charge of a department for the firm of Lawrence, Butler & Benham, dealers in carpets, but after six months he returned to Delaware where he was again engaged in the dry-goods business until 1892. In that year he turned his attention to the insurance business in connection with E. W. Poe, then auditor of the state and manager of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. His association with Mr. Poe continued for about eight years or until the death of his partner in 1900. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Hanly turned his attention to accident insurance and his principal business today is in that department. He has written more personal busi-

ness for the New England Mutual Accident Association of Boston and for the company than any other man. In 1896 he was made general adjuster for the New England Mutual Accident Association of Boston and, company was succeeded by the General Accident Company of Philadelphia in 1899 at which time Mr. Hanly opened an office in Columbus and is now resident manager at this point. Since he took charge of the business here it has shown a remarkable growth. There is perhaps no one who has more intimate knowledge of insurance in its various branches than has Mr. Hanly and in conducting the interests of the company here he has displayed an initiative spirit which has brought new business and made his agency one of the extensive interests of the kind in Ohio. Aside from his other interests Mr. Hanly is a director in the Mumm-Romer Advertising Agency and of the O'Connor Furniture Company. He is likewise secretary, treasurer and director of the Columbus Mining Company and of the Scioto Mining Company, both in Nevada. His investments have been judiciously placed and are bringing to him a good financial return annually.

In 1883 Mr. Hanly was married to Miss Lydia Hutchins, of Delaware, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Lydia, who is now a senior in the Ohio State University. As a stalwart republican Mr. Hanly is well known and in 1899 was elected to the city council of Delaware on that ticket. His election was indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him for his ward had a normal democratic majority. While he has always been interested in politics and the success of his party he has never sought nor desired office and in 1888 refused the nomination for state senator. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, belonging to Columbus Council, No. 400. He has a most enviable reputation as a good story teller and this quality renders him a favorite in social circles. He is also an ardent enthusiast on outdoor sports but they are always with him a side issue, his attention being chiefly given to his private business affairs and to the aid which he can render his city in support of many progressive public measures. He is now a member of the Board of Trade and received its badge of honor in 1908. He has taken an active and helpful part in many measures for the public good and what he has accomplished attests his unselfish and public-spirited patriotism.

A. M. STEINFELD, M. D.

Dr. A. M. Steinfield, who in his practice has made a specialty of orthopedic surgery, in which department he has gained much more than local distinction because his wide study and research have brought him pronounced ability, well deserves mention among the leading representatives of the fraternity in Columbus. He was born in Zanseville, Ohio, in 1873. His father, Michael Steinfeld, a native of Germany, settled in western Pennsylvania when thirteen years of age having crossed the Atlantic with his father, Alexander Steinfeld. At a later date the family home was established in Wheeling, West Virginia, and in the year 1855 Michael Steinfeld came to

Ohio settling at Zanesville, where he lived for twenty years, or until 1875, when he came to Columbus. Here he opened a drug store and has been connected with the mercantile interests of the city since that time, conducting now a successful business as a pharmacist. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Caroline Schoenfield, is also a native of Germany.

Dr. Steinfeld, brought to Columbus when only two years of age, is indebted to the public-school system for his early educational privileges. He continued his studies in the State University and later entered the Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1897. He at once opened an office and continued in general practice in the capital city until 1905, when he went abroad spending one year in Vienna, Munich and Berlin pursuing his studies under the direction of some of the most eminent old world physicians and surgeons. He made a specialty of orthopedic surgery and since his return has confined his practice to that department of the medical science. He has also been a lecturer on orthopedic surgery in Starling-Ohio Medical College and is orthopedic surgeon of St. Francis Hospital. He is stimulated to further study in professional lines through his membership in the Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Association. He is justly counted with the rising young representatives of the profession and has already attained a place of prominence that many an older physician might well envy.

ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS.

Zephaniah Williams, deceased, was prominently identified with the development of the coal industry in the Hocking valley and through this method of utilizing the material resources of the state he contributed in large measure to its industrial activity and commercial prosperity. A native of Ohio, he was born in Minersville, Meigs county, November 1, 1850. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abel Williams, were born in Wales but the family has been represented in this state for more than half a century. The father died when the son was very small and he was reared by his widowed mother who was very anxious for him to obtain a good education and gave him every possible opportunity in that direction. He entered the public schools of his native town and afterward continued his studies in Ewington and Lebanon, Ohio, in the latter place pursuing a course in mining and civil engineering.

When twenty-four years of age Mr. Williams became an active factor in the development of the mining resources of the state and devoted his remaining days to that business. He was recognized as an authority on the mining of coal and the location of coal mines. He made such a close and thorough study of the work that his judgment was seldom if ever at fault concerning the value of coal properties, and he located and opened a great many mines in Jackson county and Hocking valley. He superintended the business for many different companies, was connected for some time as president with the Sommers Coal Company and later joined Alfred Brenholts in organizing the

ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS

Imperial Coal Company, in which he was general manager and an equal partner, their association continuing for over twenty years. Mr. Williams gave his entire attention to this business and in 1900 he removed to Columbus, from which point he controlled his operations in the coal fields. He was very careful and accurate in his management of his affairs and his watchfulness and energy brought him richly merited success. At length he became ill and for two weeks was confined to his bed at home. On the 7th of September, 1905, he was taken to Mount Carmel Hospital to undergo an operation and passed away the following day, being buried from his home on the 10th of September, the interment being made in Green Lawn cemetery.

On the 21st of October, 1879, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Leah Lewis, a native of Meigs county, Ohio, who since her husband's death has continued to occupy the fine home which he erected for them at No. 75 Miami avenue. Mr. Williams was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from the age of twenty-one years, attained high rank in Masonry and was connected with the Mystic Shrine. In politics he was a republican but was not an active politician in the sense of office-seeking. His life was an honorable and upright one. He was opposed to wrong and injustice in any form and to all bad habits. He never used intoxicants or tobacco, never kept late hours, and believed in the old maxim: "Early to bed and early to rise." He was a man of marked diligence and unfaltering business activity whose spirit of determination enabled him to accomplish whatever he undertook. His work was a feature in the substantial development of the community and he deserved classification with the representative citizens of Columbus. His acquaintance, however, was not confined to this city or to any locality, for he was widely known throughout Ohio and even beyond the borders of the state, and he exemplified in his life the salient characteristics of a devoted husband, a reliable, progressive business man and a public-spirited and loyal citizen.

CHARLES G. SCHENCK, JR.

Charles G. Schenck, Jr., cashier of the Lincoln Savings Bank Company, Mount Vernon avenue, in Columbus, is a young man of notable business prowess and skill. He has outdistanced in the business race many who started out ahead of him and yet there has not been a single esoteric phase in his career, for along the lines of industry, perseverance and capability he has gained his promotion. He was born in Piqua, Ohio, October 5, 1883, and has been a resident of Columbus since 1885 in which year his father, Charles G. Schenck, Sr., removed to this city. His education was attained in the public schools and passing through consecutive grades he eventually became a high-school student. He afterward accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Market Exchange Bank where he continued for three years, during which time he gained comprehensive and practical knowledge of the banking business. In April, 1905, he succeeded W. W. Gard as cashier of

the Lincoln Savings Bank Company of Mount Vernon avenue, an institution which was organized December 30, 1904, as a depository for savings, the bank being capitalized for fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Schenck has done much to advance the interests and success of this institution and proves a popular cashier because he is uniformly courteous and obliging to the patrons of the bank.

On the 12th of November, 1908, Mr. Schenck was united in marriage with Miss Marie Siebert Mueller of Columbus. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 476.

LUTHER P. STEPHENS.

Newspaper training is an excellent preparation for success in other business lines. He who does reportorial or editorial work must be constantly alert and watchful, utilizing every opportunity, and thus with native powers and talents fully aroused, the individual is competent to recognize and improve advantages in other direcions. Such was the training of Luther P. Stephens, who, having retired from the field of journalism, has since 1898 been greatly interested in the development of suburban railway lines. In this connection he has contributed in substantial measure to the growth of the city, while from his labors he, too, has derived substantial benefits.

Of Virginian birth, the place of his nativity was Stephens City, which was founded by the family early in the last century. His father, Calvin M. B. Stephens, was there born and dwelt for many years, his death there occurring in 1862. He was a warm personal friend of General "Stonewall" Jackson but was physically incapacitated, so could not follow his friend and chief into battle. He married Rebecca J. Pelter, of Virginia, and the old home still stands near Stephens City.

As there was little prospect for the boy's advancement in that locality, Luther P. Stephens came to Columbus in 1868, accompanied by his mother and brother George. Here he learned the printer's trade in all of its practical phases and was numbered among the half score of practical printers who founded the Columbia Evening Dispatch. During his journalistic experience he at different times acted as reporter, city editor, correspondent and editor in chief. Following the establishment of the Dispatch, Mr. Stephens set type at the case and also acted as assistant foreman but later entered the business department and in addition to managing the financial interests and laboring to increase the scope of business, he also acted as reporter, city editor, editorial writer and head of the staff of special correspondents for the gathering of the news of great events. For a period of four years he was general manager of the Press Post and was one of the few thoroughly capable correspondents who went out from Columbus, his services being much in demand at political conventions and other great public assemblages. He was both fair and accurate in his work and among the more recent of his labors in this connection was the work done at the republican national convention of Phila-

delphia, when President McKinley received his second nomination, and at the democratic convention at Kansas City the same year. His labors brought him wide acquaintance among distinguished men of the state and nation and the ability of his service was followed by financial progress that enabled him in the course of years to turn his attention in other directions.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Stephens became interested in suburban railway lines. He organized and aided in building the Columbus, New Albany & Johnstown Railroad and was elected secretary and general manager of the company, which position he still fills. The road was built in 1901 and constitutes one of the trade arteries of the city. He is also the president of the Columbus, Urbana & Western Railroad Company and second vice president of the Columbus Savings & Trust Company.

In 1878 Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Mary J. Rowland, a daughter of Thomas Rowland, one of the old settlers of this city, and they have one daughter, Bertha, a student at Wellesley College. Fraternally Mr. Stephens is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For forty-one years a resident of the capital, he is most widely known here and through his labors, which have been serviceable in promoting municipal progress and development as well as individual success, he is now accorded classification with the representative residents of Columbus.

FRANK E. WILDERMUTH.

Frank E. Wildermuth, who follows farming on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Madison township, is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of this section of Franklin county. He is the youngest in a family of nine children born of the father's second marriage, his parents being William and Ruth (Allgire) Wildermuth, the former born in 1809 and the latter in 1820, while their marriage occurred August 11, 1839. The children are Phiette, Mary E., Rebecca Ann, Martin L., Eldora E., Isaac E., Milton D., Jessie L. and Frank E. The father, William Wildermuth, settled on the farm where his son, Isaac E., now resides, in 1854, and carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life, his death occurring when he was seventy-six years of age. More extended mention of him is made in connection with the sketch of I. E. Wildermuth, the brother of our subject.

Frank E. Wildermuth was born May 26, 1866, and was educated in the common schools. He was reared to the pursuits of farm labor, assisting in the work of the homestead property from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. He has made farming his life work and now operates one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, located in Madison township. He is methodical and accurate as to the details of his work and his labors are resulting in gratifying success.

Mr. Wildermuth chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Cora E. Smith, their marriage being celebrated October 27, 1887.

She was born June 18, 1866, and by her marriage has become the mother of four sons and three daughters namely: Clyde E., who was born June 18, 1888; Bert A., who was born May 14, 1890; Russell H., January 12, 1892; Daisy Ruth, born December 3, 1897; Mary J., May 10, 1899; Alice Rebecca, November 27, 1905; and Lester E,. born March 11, 1908. The two elder sons are graduates of the Groveport high school and are now engaged in teaching, while Russel H., the third son, will graduate from the high school in the class of 1909, and Mr. Wildermuth expects to afford to the other children equal educational advantages.

Mr. Wildermuth is a democrat in his political views and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. He has never been active in public life but has served as a member of the school board. He takes great pride in his home and family and is ever solicitous of their happiness and welfare. The people of Franklin county look upon him as an exemplary man and proud to call him their own.

GEORGE SANFORD SCHROCK.

On the farm on which he now lives in Sharon township, in a little log cabin, George Sanford Schrock was born, his natal day being August 16, 1865. His parents were William and Julia (Armstrong) Schrock. At an early period in the development of this county the family was established here. William Schrock was born in Blendon township, September 6, 1837, on a farm a mile south of Westerville, where his father, George W. Schrock, had settled on coming to Ohio. He was one of a family of seven sons and five daughters. Reared amid the environments of pioneer life, he shared with the family in the hardships incident of frontier experience and from his youth assisted in the labors of the home farm. All through his life he carried on general agricultural pursuits and became the owner of eighty-eight acres of good land, which he placed under the plow and improved after the modern methods of farming. His political allgeiance was given to the republican party and he stanchly supported its principles, although he never sought nor desired office. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist church at Westerville. He married Julia Armstrong, who born in Renesselaer county, New York, March 4, 1840, and now resides with her son, George S. She was brought to Ohio when four years of age by her parents, Sanford and Louise (Kemp) Armstrong, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. After residing for a few years on a farm here they went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where their remaining days were passed. On Attaining womanhood their daughter gave her hand in marriage to William Schrock and unto them were born three children: George Sanford; Nettie L., the wife of E. W. Samuel, of Sharon township; and W. Ray, at home.

George S. Schrock was reared upon the old homestead farm where he has always lived. He attended the common schools until he mastered the

branches of learning therein taught and afterward became a student in Otterbein University where, he spent two years. Owing to his father's death he did not complete his college course but returned and took charge of the old homestead farm, being the eldest child. He has since increased the acreage of the place until it is now a valuable property of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, which he devotes to general farming and sock-raising. He also makes dairying a special feature of his work and raises shorthorn cattle. He now has good buildings upon the place and well kept fences, while the carefully tilled fields indicate his supervision and thorough, systematic work. He is diligent and persevering and now has one of the good farm properties in this part of the county.

On the 26th of February, 1891, Mr. Schrock was married to Miss Anna M. Samuel, who was born near Hilliards, Franklin county, February 14, 1868, a daughter of William and Jane (Thomas) Samuel. The father is now deceased, while the mother resides near Westerville. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schrock have been born seven children: Fred S., Julia, Clarence W., Donald H., Frank E., Eunice L. and Robert Thomas.

Mr. Schrock exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is now serving for the second term as township trustee. He was first elected in 1904, receiving the largest vote ever given a township official—a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He is a member of Blendon Grange, No. 708, at Westerville, Westerville Lodge, No. 243, K. P.; and Blendon Lodge, No. 339, A. F. & A. M. He has many friends in these organizations and is well and favorably known in his part of the county, being thoroughly respected for his genuine worth and his freedom from all ostentation or display. He belongs to the progressive type of agriculturists who are accomplishing substantial results and displaying the same spirit of enterprise which is manifest in commercial and industrial circles in the city.

CHARLES J. PRETZMAN.

Charles J. Pretzman, a member of the Columbus bar, was born in Springfield, this state, on the 4th of August, 1867. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in the Wittenberg College of his native city and in order to acquire more advanced education he went abroad in 1886 and attended the universities in Goettingens, Berlin and Paris. Travel abroad is also the means of liberal education and after about eighteen months spent in Europe Mr. Pretzman returned to Columbus, Ohio, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of Powell, Ricketts & Black, well known attorneys of this city. He was admitted to the bar in 1899 and began practice in Columbus where he has since remained. He is accorded a good clientage and his practice is constantly increasing in volume and importance. In 1897, 1898 and 1899 he was assistant director of law under Judge Selwyn N. Owen and is now attorney for the Builders and Traders' Exchange. He

is also connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district and is devotedly attached to his profession. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument and manifests a self-possession and a deliberation which indicates no straining after effect; on the contrary there is a precision and clearness in his argument which speaks a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which close reasoning has become habitual.

In 1892 Mr. Pretzman was married to Miss Clara McGuier, of Columbus and they have two sons: Allen and Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Pretzman are faithful members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Pretzman belongs to the Ohio Club and to the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite. Along more specifically professional lines he is connected with the Franklin County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

HON. JOHN C. BROWN.

Hon. John C. Brown, whose unimpeachable record as state treasurer entitles him to mention as one of Ohio's honored dead, figured for many years in public life and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He regarded a public office as a public trust and in the discharge of his duties manifested a loyal spirit of American patriotism, combined with the most businesslike and sysematic dispatch of the work that was entrusted to him in his official capacity.

Mr. Brown was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born in 1844. His father, George Brown, was one of the early residents of that county, where he owned and cultivated a tract of land, devoting his entire life to farming. He married Isabel Cunningham and under the parental roof John C. Brown was trained to those habits of life which work for honorable, upright manhood. He had no special pecuniary or educational advantages, attending only the common schools. In 1862 he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Ffty-second Ohio Infantry, with which he saw active duty at the front. He participated in a number of hotly contested battles, in which he proved his valor and unfaltering allegiance to the Union. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek in 1864 he lost his right leg and was thus incapacitated for further field duty. He watched with interest, however, the progress of the war to its close, when victory perched upon the northern banners and the preservation of the Union became an assured fact.

Returning to the north, Mr. Brown entered upon a life of usefulness and activity and in public office made an unassailable record. In 1867 he was elected treasurer of Jefferson county and filled the position so acceptably that he was reelected for a second term. At the close of that time he retired but after an interval of four years was again elected, and in 1875 was chosen for the fourth term. The most businesslike dispatch characterized his administration of the office and his creditable record led to his selection for the

JOHN C. BROWN

nomination for state treasurer in 1883. He ran far ahead of his ticket and in fact the other candidates of the republican party were defeated in that year. Again in 1885 he was chosen, also in 1887 and in 1889, and in almost every instance he received the highest vote of any candidate on the ticket. Few state treasurers in the entire country can parallel this record for length of service or for unquestioned fidelity to duty. The opposition as well as his own party acknowledged his worth, ability and unquestioned loyalty, and his record stands as an example which if followed would place the political history of the country above the attacks which are too often justly made upon it.

In 1885 Mr. Brown was married in Jefferson county to Miss Malona Glover, a daughter of Josiah Glover, a farmer of that locality, and they became parents of two children, Mary F. and John G., both of whom are at home with their mother.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the First Methodist Episcopal church and his life was in consistent harmony therewith. Entirely free from ostentation or display there was never about him the least shadow of mock modesty. He believed it was the duty of every individual to use his talents to the best advantage and in most capable manner in whatever situation of life he found himself and this is what Mr. Brown did. He was worthy the respect and unqualified confidence everywhere accorded him, and when he passed away the news of his demise was received with a feeling of deepest sorrow and regret on the part of many men eminent in state and national affairs as well as by his fellow townsmen.

WILLIAM J. TRESSELT.

In many lines of business time must test the value of the service rendered, but in the work to which William J. Tresselt devotes his attention the value and attractiveness are at once evident. He who wins success therein must possess not only broad knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie his work but a practical understanding of building operations as well, together with an originality that enables him to bring forward new and attractive ideas in building lines. Possessing all of the requisite qualities of a successful architect, William J. Tresselt has gradually worked his way upward until his position is a prominent one.

He was born January 2, 1873, in the city where he still resides. His father, Ferdinand Tresselt was a native of Germany, born on the 15th of May, 1827. The favorable reports which he heard concerning America and her opportunities led him to seek a home in the new world and he crossed the Atlantic and located in Columbus, where he followed the trade of a mason, which he had learned in his native country. For a long period he was thus identified with building operations but retired about 1885 to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dorothea Link, was also of German parentage and passed away in 1906 at the age of seventy-three years.

William J. Tresselt was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he entered as apprentice in the office of Joseph Dauben, an architect, with whom he remained for six years, becoming an expert in that line of activity. He then embarked in business on his own account and after three years alone entered the firm of Maetzel & Company in 1892 as its junior member, now Maetzel, Tresselt & Bassett. In this connection they have made the plans for and superintended the erection of a large number of residences, also the Home brewery and the plant of the Crystal Ice Company. They have rebuilt nearly all of the Columbus breweries, also erected the Central National Bank building and a large warehouse in New Yory city. The plant of the Kinnear Manufacturing Company and other local manufacturing plants also stand as monuments of their enterprise and business skill, and Mr. Tresselt is recognized today as one of the prominent architects of the city, having made constant progress in his profession as his experience and study have promoted his skill and efficiency. He is an honorary member of the Builders Exchange and a member of the Columbus Society of Architects.

On the 29th of October, 1892, Mr. Tresselt was married to Miss Emma Catherine Kientz, a daughter of John and Sarah Kientz of this city. They have one son, Arthur Herman, four years of age, who is the light and life of their home. They have many warm friends in this city.

Mr. Tresselt belongs to the Bismark Club and to the German Independent Protestant church. He is allied with no political organization, casting his ballot for the man whom he thinks best qualified for office. He is interested in all athletic sports, is particularly fond of bowling and fishing, owns a fine library and is an accomplished musician. His friends find him a most entertaining and congenial companion and in business circles he is regarded as one of the leading young men of the profession who is gradually winning a prominent place among the architects of the city.

HORACE JEFFERSON MAYNARD.

The years have chronicled the business progress and have made register of the commercial activity and enterprise of Horace Jefferson Maynard, the president of the Maynard Coal Company, today operating extensively in the rich coal fields of Ohio, steadily increasing its business in the number of mines owned and the extent of shipments made. Mr Maynard who is associated with his brother in this enterprise, has manifested in its control the qualities of indomitable energy and unflagging perserverance. He was born at Republic, Ohio, in 1848, and comes of English lineage. His grandfather, Stephen Maynard, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early period in the eighteenth century, casting in his lot among the pioneer settlers of Franklin county. His son, Jefferson P. Maynard, was born near Worthington in this county, and became a plow and rake manufacturer. Early in his business career, however, he conducted mercantile interests at Galena,

Delaware county, Ohio, and subsequently established a plow manufacturing enterprise, conducting the business with gratifying success until 1886. His gratifying financial achievement enabled him then to put aside business cares, and removing to Columbus he lived retired in the enjoyment of well-earned rest until his death which occurred in 1898. The republican party received from him stalwart support, and his fellow townsmen, with appreciation of his worth, fidelity and ability, frequently called him to local offices. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree and he won honor and respect as an official as well as a business man. He married Fidelia Thrall, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, related to the famous Thrall family of that locality. She survived her husband for a few years and passed away in 1902.

Horace Jefferson Maynard was a public-school pupil in Galena, Ohio, and after putting aside his text-books he came to Columbus in 1864 and accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of Osborn & Kershaw, at a salary of twenty dollars per month. He slept on the counter during the early days of his connection with the store, but gradually he advanced as the firm recognized his ability and worth. For six years he remained, being promoted from time to time with proportionately increasing salary, until he was receiving one thousand dollars per year, this being a very large remuneration for such work in those days. He afterward returned to Galena, Ohio, where he purchased an interest in a general store, becoming junior partner of the firm of Hoover & Maynard.

Mr. Maynard now felt that his business justified his establishing a home of his own, and in 1872 he wedded Miss Margaret P. Patterson, of Columbus, and they have one daughter, Florence, now the wife of J. E. Bulen of this city. Mr. Maynard continued to conduct his mercantile interests until 1874 when he sold out and returned to the capital. Here he engaged in the grocery business as a member of the firm of Maynard Brothers at the corner of Rich and Fourth streets for four years, and from there moved to 115 South High street and continued until 1884. Their store became a popular enterprise of this character and was accorded a liberal and gratifying patronage. But as he gained success H. J. Maynard sought out other and more important fields, turning his attention to the wholesale commission business in which he continued under the firm style of Maynard Brothers until 1887. In that year they became connected with the coal trade as operators, purchasing a mine in Muskingum county, Ohio. Their business has developed along substantial lines, and to meet the demands of their patrons they have from time to time added other mines and purchased coal lands. In July, 1907, the business was incorporated under the firm name of Maynard Coal Company and they are now doing a strictly wholesale business as miners and shippers. Their largest mine is located on the Ohio river in Meigs county, employment being there given to two hundred men. They also own mines in Perry and Muskingum counties and are conducting an extensive business, while their sales are made throughout Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota and Ohio. Mr. Maynard likewise has many and varied interests. He has been one of the extensive investors in real estate and he and his brother now own forty-five

residences in Columbus which return to them a gratifying rental. He has done considerable speculative building, erecting dwellings which he leases to tenants, and is the owner of much valuable real estate, both improved and unimproved. He and his brother likewise have a two hundred acre farm on Olentangy and wherever he puts forth his efforts the result is one of stimulation and enterprise that brings success. In all of his business career he has displayed judgment that is rarely, if ever, at fault, having early learned to differentiate between that which is important and that which counts for little real value upon his business operations. He is modestly inclined but a man at once thoroughly progressive in business, never regarding any position as a final one, but rather viewing it as a step upward, enabling him to climb to still higher levels. He is quick, positive, exacting and comprehensive of every detail of affairs that come within the scope of his action, and as a business man he has talent for leading, which is one of the highest attributes of men—a necessity in the business world in these days of close competition.

But while business interests have made a demand upon his time and energies, calling forth his latent powers and talents, until he is today one of the most forceful factors in business life, Mr. Maynard is nevertheless a man of broad sympathy, of generous spirit, of high principles, who meets all men on an equal footing in his courtesy and shows no distinction between the man, highest or lowest, in the scale of human effort. He measures the individual not by his wealth but by worth, and on many occasions he utilizes his opportunities for doing good for those with whom he comes in contact. Many have benefited by his liberality and he is now serving as a trustee of the Protestant Hospital, is one of the directors of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal church. He travels broadly and finds interest in viewing the scenes of modern, historical or scenic interests. In former years he had little leisure, but as he has prospered he now finds that he has opportunity for the cultivation of those graces of character for which all mankind have appreciation and which add so much to the sum total of human happiness.

A. G. HELMICK, M. D.

Dr. A. G. Helmick, chief physician of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, was born in Pickaway county, this state, October 2, 1879. His father, S. C. Helmick, is a native of Zanesville, and a practicing physician who has followed his profession in Pickaway county for many years. The family has numbered many followers of this calling for Dr. S. C. Helmick had six uncles, five of whom were physicians, while many of their sons also became medical practitioners. One of the number, Dr. Luke Helmick was the first physician of Franklinton. Many of the name became prominent as medical practitioners, including Dr. Joseph Helmick of Harrisburg, who was a

man of great repute. Environment and an inherited tendency probably had something to do with shaping the career of him whose name indorses this record. His mother, Margaret (Chenoweth) Helmick, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, a daughter of Elijah Chenoweth, a well-known resident of this locality. The family is of German and Scotch descent.

Dr. A. G. Helmick pursued his education in the schools of Commercial Point, Ohio, being graduated from the high school there, after which he took up the study of medicine in the Starling Medical College completing the course with the class of 1902. For one year he was house surgeon at Mount Carmel Hospital, after which he was appointed on the staff of the Ohio State Hospital for epileptics continuing in that position for three years. He was next appointed night physician at the penitentiary, and while thus serving also engaged in the general practice of medicine. On the 9th of July, 1908, he was appointed chief physician of the penitentiary and is occupying the position at the present time, having become well qualified for the onerous duties that devolve upon him by previous extended hospital work.

Dr. Helmick is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa, a medical fraternity. He is also on the staff of the Starling-Ohio Medical Dispensary, in charge of the department of gynecology. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a young man of ability, who is making steady progress in professional circles while his high worth of character commends him to the confidence, friendship and regard of all with whom he has been thrown in contact.

CHARLES FOSTER JOHNSON.

Charles Foster Johnson, engaged in the practice of law and in the real-estate business of Columbus, Ohio, demonstrates in his life record the possibilities for successful accomplishment to him who recognizes the fact that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. He has ever utilized the passing moments to the best advantage and has gradually worked his way upward until now he is one of the prominent representatives of financial interests in the capital city. Mr. Johnson is a native of New Albany, Franklin county. He was born October 14, 1879, on the day on which Charles Foster was elected governor and was named in his honor. His parents were William H. and Mary R. Johnson. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Johnson, who had three sons: George W., Charles W. and William H. The youngest learned and followed the shoemaker's trade, but interrupted his business interests by active service in the Civil war as a defender of the Union cause. He wedded Mary R. Hall, a daughter of Andrew Hall and a sister of Andrew B. and Lavonia Hall. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William H. Johnson were born ten children: Blynn, who died at the age of six months: Willis G., now deceased, who was married and had two children, Chester P. and Helen: Laura, who has one son, Everett; George

D.; Herman H., who has one daughter, Louise; Belle L.; Charles F., of this review; Minnett E.; Mary C.; and Andrew B.

Charles Foster Johnson completed his public-school education in the high school of Ithaca, New York, and afterward attended the Ohio State University, being graduated from the law department in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. For two years he was trust official with the State Savings Bank & Trust Company of Columbus but is now engaged in the general practice of law and in the real-estate business, making a specialty of development of allotments. He has made steady progress in the various branches of his business and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished as he has depended entirely upon his own resources from the age of seventeen years. At that time he left home and later provided the funds necessary for his professional education. He became a permanent resident of Columbus in 1899 and since that time has made steady progress in his chosen field of labor. Ambition and enterprise have led him on and on until he occupies a position among the men of affluence and the substantial citizens of the capital.

On the 16th of June, 1904, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary Jane Pinney, a daughter of Perry Pinney, of Westerville, Ohio, and they have one child, Mary Katharyn, two and one-half years of age. Mr. Johnson has always given his political allegiance to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has taken the chapter and council degrees. The demands of a growing business, however, leave him little opportunity for participation in public affairs and yet his influence is always given on the side of municipal advancement and general improvement.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. KNAUSS.

Colonel William H. Knauss is a well known and highly esteemed resident of Columbus, a zealous patriot, and a veteran of the Civil war, a successful business man and a public-spirited and philanthropic citizen. It is doubtful if there exists in the United States an individual who is more loyal in his devotion to the flag, and surely there is none whose sympathies are broader as manifest in his activity for the one-time neglected Confederate dead at Camp Chase. His efforts in that connection have enshrined him in the hearts of the southern people, as is attested by the many testimonials and tokens of appreciation which he has received from them. Because of his wide and favorable acquaintance, the life record of Colonel Knauss is deserving of more than passing mention in this volume. He is a native of Rosscomon, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and son of Captain Thomas W. Knauss, a descendant of one of the old families of that locality. The ancestry is traced back to Ludwig Knauss, who came from Germany in 1728 and settled in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in what is now the city of Emaus, while on

WILLIAM H. KNAUSS

his farm he built the first Moravian church in that section. His descendants are still numerous in that locality.

John M. Knauss, the grandfather of Colonel William H. Knauss, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years his widow was granted a pension in recognition of the military aid which he had rendered. His son, Captain Thomas W. Knauss, was captain of the local militia when the Mexican war broke out, and held his rank and saw active service during the war. His son and namesake, the only brother of Colonel Knauss, enlisted in Company G of the Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry at the time of the Civil war, did active duty and is now a resident of Columbus.

Colonel Knauss was born March 10, 1839, and was but a small boy when his parents died. For a time he made his home in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, with a maternal uncle, who resided on a mountain farm. His educational advantages were of necessity quite limited. At the age of twelve years he left his uncle's home and from that time has made his own way in the world, working for some years in the lumber camps of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he went to Newark, New Jersey, where he learned the clothing business, and continued there until he enlisted for service in the Civil war, save for the winter of 1857-8, when he was a partner in a stave business on the Savannah river. Colonel Knauss answered President's Lincoln's call for troops by recruiting a company, and as the state quota was filled, he enlisted in Company G, Second New Jersey Infantry. His regiment was asssigned to the First Brigade under the command of Phil Kearney, First Division, Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He proved a brave and valiant soldier, and was in every action in which his regiment was engaged from Bull Run until he was shot at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863, a piece of shell striking him on the left cheek below the eye, glancing down and lodging below the collar bone. He was carried from the field, and for several days it was supposed he was dying. After many months of patient, but at times intense suffering, he returned to his regiment and was offered a commission in another regiment to be received on the field, but because of his physical condition he was unable to go again to the front. He has never ceased to feel the effects of the injury. With his regiment he was mustered out at Newark, his term of service lacking but two weeks of being three years.

When his military experience was over Colonel Knauss took up the manufacture of clothing at Newark, but his health remaining impaired, he later sought outdoor occupation and in 1867 turned his attention to the real-estate business, also contracting work on a large scale. In 1868-69 he held an important contract in connection with the building of the first street railway in Kansas City, Missouri. Later for several years he was engaged in mining and furnace building contract work in Utah and Colorado, and was quite successful. He then transferred his field of operation to New York and New Jersey, and in the early '70s became associated with a Mr. Fox under the firm name of Fox & Knauss. They took the contract to dig the Cape Cod canal, which undertaking, however, was never completed. For a number of years various ventures and enterprises in contracting lines claimed the attention of

Colonel Knauss, and in 1892 he became connected with some important contract work in Columbus, including the laying out, grading and paving of Fifth avenue and the extensive improvements made by the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. However, he did not become a resident of the city until 1895. Subsequently he gave up the contracting business and with his son-in-law, John T. Gamble, formed a partnership for the conduct of a real-estate business under the firm name of Knauss & Gamble, with offices in the Wheeler block.

In 1863 Colonel Knauss was married in New Jersey to Miss Margaret M. Lamb, a daughter of James Lamb, of Newark, and unto them were born four children, of whom the oldest, Benjamin, died in infancy. Helen L., the second, died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1895, a few days before the time set for her wedding. A beautiful memorial window has been placed to her memory in the home of the parents. Lizzie M. became the wife of John T. Gamble, at that time general passenger agent for the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Company, but now a member of the firm of Knauss & Gamble. Her death occurred in May, 1908. Martha J., the only surviving daughter of the family, is the wife of O. W. Pletcher, of the firm of Pletcher, Brown & Company.

In politics Colonel Knauss is a stanch republican. He belongs to the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and is past chancellor of Joseph Dowdall Lodge, K. P. He is also the past commander of J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and is past national commander of the Union Veteran Legion. This organization is a most commendable one, as is indicated by the circular sent out from its national headquarters, and which reads: "The Union Veteran Legion—besides the preservation of friendly relations among those who fought for the safety of the American Union—has a mission to perform in the cultivation of true devotion to American government and its institutions. A noble work may be accomplished in teaching the rising generation the principples of our government and instilling in the minds of children a love of country and the flag. Nowhere can this be accomplished with better results than in our public schools. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants from foreign shores arrive in this fair land of freedom annually, whose children attend our public schools, and it is of the utmost importance that they as well as American born youths be carefully instructed in our form of government and the duties of American citizens. The perpetuation of our government depends upon the proper assimilation of these foreign born children into the great body of Americanism. Your national commander would therefore recommend that each encampment detail some suitable person to address the children of the schools in your locality—weekly or as often as consent can be obtained from directors or boards of education—on our form of government and the duties of its citizens. No more important matter outside of the regular routine of duties could be taken up, and no other could give as beneficial results in perpetuating the Union and the principles for which we fought."

During the Spanish-American war Colonel Knauss was offered a place on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee, but declined. This act of General Lee

was a most popular one in the south because of the kind feeling the southern people entertained for Colonel Knauss, owing to his efforts in having the graves of the Confederate dead on Camp Chase and Johnson's Island cared for. For a number of years he paid from his own pocket for the care of the Confederate soldiers' graves north of Mason and Dixon's line, and also paid for the services held over them. He was the first and only Union veteran of the United States to provide a monument for the Confederate dead, the boulder and memorial arch which is to be seen at Camp Chase. To attempt to give an account of the adverse criticism directed to Colonel Knauss for his interest in the Camp Chase prison dead would require too much space here, but nevertheless he has lived to see even the most bitter criticism changed to praise. He is also the author of an interesting volume entitled "The Story of Camp Chase," which was published in 1906. During the Spanish-American war he was the moving spirit in getting the hospital train started from Columbus to the camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to bring home the Ohio soldiers who were ill. A short time later when the transport discharged a number of ill Ohio soldiers at Newport News, Virginia, brought from Porto Rico, Colonel Knauss bore the entire expense of transporting these soldiers to Ohio save for one contribution which he received to aid him in the work. In 1907 he furnished every schoolhouse in Franklin county a picture of Abraham Lincoln, framed, and containing on the margin a copy of the famous Gettysburg address, these pictures being distributed by the Women's Auxiliary of the Union Veteran League. His patriotism is ever shown by the fact that for many years he has always made it a practice to carry the American flag somewhere on his person, nor is he seen in public without a flower in the lapel of his coat. Patriotism is perhaps the keynote of his character and philanthropy is also a strongly pronounced trait. His veneration for the flag and all for which it stands constitutes an example that may well be followed, and undoubtedly he has sown the seeds of patriotism at different times in fruitful lives.

JAMES NELSON.

James Nelson is today one of the best known real-estate men of Columbus, and his present position is in marked contrast to the conditions of his early life when he worked for the education that he could not have obtained otherwise, his labors being compensated by a most meager salary. He knew, however, that achievement depended largely upon the individual, and he never faltered in his purpose of eventually winning a competence through well-directed and persistent labor. He has been a resident of Columbus since 1870, removing to this city from Etna, Ohio, where his birth occurred August 20, 1848, his parents being James and Hannah (Rose) Nelson, both of whom were natives of this state. The father devoted the earlier years of his manhood to farming, while later he turned his attention to merchandising. He removed from Etna during the early boyhood of our sub-

ject, but James Nelson of this review remained in order to continue his education there, and, to assist in providing for his own support, he worked at the toll gate during the school seasons for a dollar per month, and in the summer vacation was employed in the harvest fields at twenty-five cents per day. In this way he managed to meet his expense while pursuing his education, and then resolutely took up the task of winning success in the business world. He was a young man of twenty-two years when he came to Columbus, and in his intervening years he has largely given his attention to real-estate business. He purchased the Dr. Jones tract of land in the northeast corner of Franklin park, extending from Main street to Fair avenue and consisting of fifty acres. This he afterward platted as the James Nelson division, and it has since been built upon, being converted into a fine residence district He also built the property known as the Zetler Hotel and added four stories to it with stores on the first floor and offices above, this building being located at Main and Fourth streets. Mr. Nelson was also identified with mercantile interests, being engaged in the hardware business on Fourth and Main streets for a number of years. He secured a liberal patronage and was successful in that work, gaining a good trade, so that his annual sales reached a large figure. Later, however, he sold his store in order to give his undivided attention to his real-estate business. His operations in this direction have been an important element in the growth, improvement and adornment of the city. He bought his first home on East Town street where he still lives. As a real-estate dealer and speculative builder he has so directed his efforts that he has gained success and at the same time the city has been a beneficiary of his well-directed labors. He has noted this tendency toward growth in certain directions, has anticipated the needs in real-estate lines and met them by the development of property interests. His present financial position is in marked contrast to his position in boyhood when he was working in the harvest fields at twenty-five cents a day.

Mr. Nelson was married in Granville, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Evans, and unto them have been born three children: Charlie L., a merchant in Chicago; Carrie D., wife of Judge Samuel L. Black of Columbus; and Estella M., the wife of Judge Marcus G. Evans of this city. Mr. Nelson has recently completed two bungalows on Big Walnut Creek for his two daughters, where they will spend the summer seasons, the grounds and surroundings of these homes being ideal for a summer residence. In 1888 Mr. Nelson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who in that year was called to her final rest. In his political views Mr. Nelson has long been a stalwart republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party and doing all in his power to further its growth. He has twice served as a member of the city council and has ever exercised his official prerorgatives in support of measures for the public good. He is a Master Mason and his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. In addition to his other business interests he is a director of the Market Exchange Bank, and his name has long been an honored one on commercial paper. The brilliancy of a man's genius asserts its force in the mastery of his work—the completeness of his undertaking, and judged by this standard Mr. Nelson is a man of forceful character whose

history has been a potential part of the real-estate development of Columbus. His is a rare combination of character through which is interwoven business sagacity, strong mental force, and all the diversified qualities that make up the aggressive business man.

EDWARD E. FISHER.

Edward E. Fisher is president and treasurer of the Edward E. Fisher Company, conducting an extensive business as undertakers and funeral directors. His birth occurred in Woodbridge, New Jersey, October 26, 1869, his parents being Edward and Emma G. (Thomson) Fisher. The father's birth occurred in Hamilton township, Franklin county, August 19, 1832, while the mother was born January 1, 1842. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and went to the front, serving as captain of Company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It was after this that he was married, the wedding being celebrated in 1869. Four children were born unto them: Edward E., Mrs. Gertrude E. Price, Robert T. and Margaret T. The father started out in life empty-handed, possessing no capital with which to give him advantage at the outset of his career, but he worked diligently and persistently and saved his earnings. He was employed at different times in stores and later upon farms and in 1870 he began business on his own account as a funeral director and embalmer, establishing the enterprise which is now carried on by his son. The father continued in business until his death, and for the last two years of his life his son Edward was interested with him. The death of Edward Fisher, Sr., occurred October 29, 1893, and the city mourned the loss of one whom it had come to know and respect as a public-spirited man and a loyal friend.

In taking up the personal history of Edward E. Fisher of this review, we present to our readers the record of one who is widely and favorably known in this city, for, though he was born in the east, he was only six months old when brought by his parents to Columbus, where he has since made his home. At the usual age he entered the public schools and continued his studies until he was graduated from the public school. He afterward joined his father in business in 1891 and upon the father's death the business was carried on in the name of E. E. Fisher & Company, and in 1903 it was incorporated under the name of the Edward E. Fisher Company, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars. Mr. Fisher was elected president and treasurer of the company and still acts in those capacities. This is one of the largest business houses of the kind in the city, receiving a liberal patronage from among the best people of Columbus. The company owns the building which it occupies and each year has witnessed an increase in the business since Edward E. Fisher assumed the management, a fact which indicates his excellent business ability, keen discrimination and careful control. It was this company that purchased and introduced the first ambulance

into the city of Columbus in 1894, and it was eighteen months afterward before the city woke up and put another one in operation here.

On the 5th of October, 1893, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Effie E. Weir. He is a republican in his political views and though never seeking nor desiring office for himself is always interested in the welfare and success of the party. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, and he is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations, belonging to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. In the last-named he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is most loyal to the teachings of the craft, which are based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. Mr. Fisher has a wide acquaintance in Columbus, and the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days indicates that his has been a well-spent and honorable life.

WILLIAM H. RINEHART.

The great majority of men do not enter business life amid favorable opportunities. It is the rule of the world that an individual must work for the advantages which he obtains, but in the exercise of his own powers and talents he gains strength, experience and skill that carry him forward to larger undertakings. Such has been the record of William H. Rinehart, now connected with Post Brothers, carriage builders, of Columbus. Promotion has come to him as the merited reward of earnest and efficient labor and he is now in a business connection of considerable responsibility and importance. He was born August 12, 1863, in Sandyville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His father, George Rinehart, born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, in 1825, came to America in 1842 when a young man of seventeen years. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made his way at once to Ohio, settling at Waynesburg, where he engaged in blacksmithing. Later he turned his attention to the manufacture of carriages and subsequently removed to Louisville, Ohio, where he remained until called to his final rest, his death occurring in 1906 when he was eighty-one years of age. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Rinehart, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was of German parentage. She came to Ohio by the overland route with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Heckaman, who were early settlers of Tuscarawas county. Here she passed away, her death occurring in 1871 when she was fifty-three years of age.

William H. Rinehart was educated in the common schools and high schools of Louisville, Ohio. He entered upon his business career as an apprentice in his father's factory when seventeen years of age. There he learned the trade of a carriage decorator and remained in his father's establishment until 1903 when he came to Columbus and has since been identified with the carriage builders interests of Post Brothers. His efficient work-

manship and thorough understanding of the business have secured him a place of considerable responsibility in industrial circles and he is gradually working his way upward, his business ability bringing him a desirable remuneration and giving promise of still larger success in the future.

On the 1st of January, 1899, William H. Rinehart was married to Miss Flora Pero, a daughter of Joseph Pero of Louisville, Ohio. Her father and mother were both natives of France, and the former who came to America in 1816, died in 1876. Her mother is still living at the age of sixty-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart have been born three sons and three daughters: Catharine, a graduate of the Columbus High School; Margaret, who is also a high-school graduate and displays much musical talent; Eunice, a pupil in the grammar school; Malcolm; Millard; and Marion. The family circle still remains unbroken by the hand of death and the children are all yet under the parental roof. Mr. Rinehart is devoted to his family and finds his greatest happiness in ministering to the welfare of his wife and children. They reside at No. 490 Wyandotte avenue.

In his political views Mr. Rinehart is an earnest republican, keeping well informed on all of the questions and issues of the day as every true American citizen should do. He is fond of literature, has been a great reader and is an accomplished musician. He was for many years choir director of the Reformed church of Louisville, Ohio, and was also a member of the famous Grand Army band of Canton, Ohio, traveling extensively with that organization. His love of music has been an inspiration toward the cultivation of musical taste in others and has been a feature in the pleasures of his own home.

HARLEY SAGE VALENTINE.

The real-estate business is one that has had a comparatively recent origin as the result of the constantly developing business conditions. In former years if an individual wished to purchase property he made it a point to seek the owner and between them they agreed upon the terms of the sale. In this improved age of town building and development the real-estate dealer is a most important factor and is perhaps contributing in a larger degree than any other class of citizens to the substantial improvement and adornment of the district which he represents. It is to this line of business that Harley Sage Valentine is turning his efforts, being widely known as a real-estate and loan agent. His birth occurred in Pike Run, Vinton county, Ohio, February 18, 1879, he being the seventh child of a family of eleven children. His father, William H. Valentine, was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and did an extensive contracting business in building pikes, levees, etc. He is still living, but his wife passed away January 11, 1888. She bore the maiden name of Lydia Rollins and was a native of Athens, Ohio.

Following the death of his mother, H. S. Valentine left home, being but eight years of age. He was very young to be thrown upon his own resources

but he early learned to be self-reliant and independent and to make the most of his opportunities. Going to Madison county, Ohio, he there spent most of the time of his youthful years. He afterward came to Columbus and has been identified with its business interests from the age of sixteen years. For some time he carried on general merchandising on Mount Vernon avenue, trading for stocks of defunct stores. Mr. Valentine made a success of this work and continued in that line until he established a wall paper business on Mount Vernon avenue. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of St. Louis in 1904, he leased property and conducted a hotel in that city. He also furnished and leased properties for the purpose of sale, and remained in the metropolis of Missouri until the latter part of the year 1904, when he returned to Columbus and engaged in his present business in which he has won gratifying success. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and placed many loans, and no one is more intimate with the property that is upon the market nor can quote with more authority the price which is asked for it. He has secured a liberal clientage and is carrying on a gratifying business in both lines. He is now the president of the Favorite Building & Loan Association. He possesses marked perseverance and, furthermore, a seemingly inexhaustible fund of energy, and ever carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Valentine was married on October 29, 1903, to Miss Minnie B. Hikes, a native of Columbus, and a daughter of John Hikes. The father came from Pennsylvania at an early day and engaged in contracting, and was well known in that line of business. He died in 1905.

Mr. Valentine has been very active in politics being well known as an organizer in democratic ranks and a stalwart supporter of democratic principles. He likewise is much interested in temperance and religious work and is a member and one of the trustees of the Evangelical church. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is in hearty sympathy with every movement that tends to uplift humanity and place higher standards before mankind.

D. N. KINSMAN, M.D.

Dr. D. N. Kinsman has been honored with the presidency of the State Medical Society, which fact attests his high standing in professional circles. At the age of seventy-five years he is still engaged in practice, and has made notable progress in his professional work, keeping ever in touch with the advancement that has, within his memory, largely revolutionized the methods of medical and surgical practice. The place of Dr. Kinsman's nativity is Heath, Massachusetts, his birth having there occurred on the 3d of May, 1834. His parents were Bliss and Betsey (Temple) Kinsman, both representatives of old New England families connected with the colonization of that section of the country almost from the period of its earliest settlement. In the year 1634 the Kinsman family came from England, and in 1636 the Temples, making settlement at Salem. Robert Kinsman, one of the ancestors of Dr.

DR. D. N. KINSMAN

Kinsman, did valuable service in protecting the frontier against Indian invasion, and was equally aggressive in his opposition to the bread tax instituted by Governor Andrews, as he considered this an unnecessary and unjust policy on the part of the executive. Because of his opposition he was imprisoned, but the record of his Indian service soon won him release and gained for him high honors. The township of Kinsman, in Trumbull county, Ohio, was the gift of the government to this family for public services. Bliss Kinsman, born in Heath, Massachusetts, May 1, 1801, maintained his residence there throughout his entire life covering the intervening period to the 16th of July, 1874, when he was called to his final rest.

At the usual age Dr. Kinsman began his education in New England, benefiting by the excellent public-school system of Massachusetts. He also received instruction in the Deerfield Academy, of that state, and furthermore spent his youth in a home the atmosphere of which inculcated intellectual development and culture. In his youth he enjoyed the friendship of John G. Holland, the New England poet, author and magazine editor, who, however, was several years the Doctor's senior. Dr. Kinsman had great appreciation for the literary merits of his friend, and relates with interest stories of the humorous manner in which he portrayed in rhyme the foibles and unique traits of local characters during the early days when he was beginning to attract the notice of the literary world.

Dr. Kinsman left New England in 1856, and has since been a resident of Ohio. For seven years he engaged in teaching school in Circleville, and his labors in that direction furnished him the means that enabled him to meet the expenses of a college course in preparation for the practice of medicine. Determined upon that calling as a life work, he was graduated from the Ohio Medical College with the class of 1863, and opened an office in Circleville, where he remained until 1866, when he went to Lancaster. He was for seven years a member of the medical fraternity of that city and in 1873 came to Columbus, where he has since continued, having for thirty-five years been connected with the medical fraternity here. Now, in the evening of life, he still follows his chosen calling in response to the requests of many who have long been his patrons. For eight years he was chief-of-staff of the Protestant Hospital, and served as health officer of Columbus from 1893 to 1897.

Dr. Kinsman was married in 1851 to Miss Isabel Stevens, a native of Ohio, who died in 1893. Unto this marriage were born three daughters and a son. Dr. Kinsman has long been prominent in Masonry, taking the degrees of the blue lodge in Circleville in 1857. He has been the presiding officer in lodge, council and commandery, and for twenty-five years was master of Enoch Lodge of Perfection. He has been a member of the supreme council of the Scottish Rite since 1885 and has received the thirty-third degree—an honor which is only accorded in recognition of merit, of faithful, efficient service in Masonry, and of unfaltering exemplification of the principles of the craft. His political allegiance has long been given to the republican party, and he served as live stock commissioner for several years, also held the office of health officer, in which position he commanded the respect of the

entire community by the faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties. He was president of the Columbus Medical Society in 1882 and of the first Columbus Academy of Medicine, while additional professional honor came to him in his election to the presidency of the State Medical Society. For thirty-four years he was a teacher in the Starling Medical College and in the Ohio State University, and as practitioner, educator, and citizen he holds high rank in the regard of his fellow townsmen and for his associates in professional lines. His entire life work has been marked by orderly progression, prompted by his interest in the scientific phase of his work and by his broad humanitarianism that has been manifest in his helpful and hopeful spirit.

LUCIAN LIVINGSTON.

Lucian Livingston, a prosperous agriculturist of Marion township, is a native son of this county, his birth having occurred on the farm where he still resides, on the 4th of May, 1856. His great-grandfather, who was a Nova Scotian refugee, advocated the cause of the colonists at the time of the Revolution and consequently his property was confiscated. As a recompense the American government gave him six hundred and forty acres of land in Ohio, the Franklin County Infirmary being now located upon one hundred acres of the tract. Edward C. Livingston, the grandfather of our subject, whose birth occurred May 23, 1783, left Johnstown, New York, in 1806 and took up his abode on a farm in Franklin county, Ohio. He erected the first frame house in this county, it being constructed of black walnut. Both his son, Robert N. Livingston, and grandson, Lucian Livingston, were born in that dwelling but in the '70s it was destroyed by fire, being at that time still in a good state of preservation and occupied by a tenant. The destruction of the pioneer residence, which was greatly lamented on account of its historic associations, occurred during the absence of the occupants and was occasioned by the old wood fireplace. Edward C. Livingston was a well educated man for his day and served for several years as judge of the common pleas court in Franklinton, now Columbus, at the same time making his home upon his farm. His demise, which occurred on the 13th of November, 1843, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. In 1806 he had wedded Miss Martha Nelson, who was born May 11, 1785, and by whom he had eight children.

Robert Nelson Livingston, the father of Lucian Livingston, was born February 17, 1825, and completed his education at Marion University. Throughout his active business career he was connected with agricultural pursuits, spending his entire life on the farm on which his father had located in 1806 and which is now owned and occupied by his son Lucian The deed to the property was signed by Thomas Jefferson. In his political views Robert N. Livingston was a stalwart democrat and served in various positions of public trust and responsibility, including those of school director, township clerk and trustee. He was widely recognized as a substantial,

upright citizen and one whose judgement could be relied upon in all matters of general interest. He joined the Presbyterian church at the time Dr. James Hoge, who remained its pastor for more than fifty years, became the first minister of the congregation. On the 10th of May, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Adgate Knowles, whose birth occurred in the state of Vermont, February 8, 1825. Unto them were born four children, two of whom are now living, namely: Lucian, of this review; and Margaret Crosby, whose natal day was June 13, 1860.

Lucian Livingston obtained his education in the public schools of Columbus, and like his ancestors, has devoted his time and attention to the pursuits of the farm, in which he has gained a gratifying and well merited measure of success. The property on which he resides has now been in possession of the family for more than a century and there stands on the place the old smokehouse of hewn timber which was erected by his grandfather. It is boarded with black walnut and the nails used in its construction were made by hand at the blacksmith shop. As a mute reminder of pioneer days and experiences it is highly prized by Mr. Livingston and he takes excellent care thereof.

On the 18th of September, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Livingston and Miss Mary E. Kerns and by this union there is one son, Lucian Logan, born November 3, 1901, who is now a student in the public schools of Columbus.

A stanch democrat in his political views, Mr. Livingston takes an active and helpful interest in public affairs and has served as township clerk for three terms and also as clerk of the school board. He is a worthy and honored representative of a family that has been actively and successfully connected with the agricultural interests of this county for more than a hundred years and has gained a host of warm freinds throughout the community in which his entire life has been passed.

STERLING B. TAYLOR, M.D.

Aside from his profession, Dr. S. B. Taylor is well known in his relation to public interests, having served as a member on the city council for several years. He has exercised his official prerogatives in support of many measures of progress and reform, and that he is devoted to the general good is indicated by his frequent election to office.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, the doctor was born May 6, 1869, a son of Waller and Pattie (Barner) Taylor, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The Taylor family is an old one of that state, and it was in the period of its frontier history that the Barner family were there established, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Taylor having early made his home there. He was the owner of several steamboats on the Mississippi river, and was one of the pioneers in that line of business in the country. Waller Taylor removed from the south to Evansville, Indiana, where for many years he car-

ried on business as a shoe merchant, his death occurring in 1904. He survived his wife for more than a third of a century, for she passed away in the 12th of May, 1869.

Dr. Taylor pursued his education in the common schools of Kentucky and Indiana and in Bethel College. He afterward studied medicine and was graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1890, while in 1893 he completed a course in the New York Polyclinic. He then commenced practice in Columbus, making a specialty of surgical work and since 1891 he has lectured on anatomy in the Starling and the Starling-Ohio Medical Colleges. At the present time he is lecturer on rectal diseases in the latter and is rectal surgeon for the St. Francis and Grant Hospitals. In surgical work he has attained more than local prominence, his ability being such that his opinion is largely regarded as authority in the line of his specialization.

Dr. Taylor is now surgeon for the Ohio National Guard and is well known in political circles as a stalwart advocate of republican principles. On the 4th of May, 1893, he became a member of the city council, twice served as its president pro tem and rendered signal aid in municipal affairs by his advocacy to many measures the value of which time has proven. He recently resigned as councilman at large owing to his election to the position of superintendent of health. He displays a progressive spirit in his work in behalf of the city's interests, never countenancing the useless expenditure of money but at the same time endorsing those interests which tend to work for the city's substantial upbuilding and which constitute matters of civic virtue and civic pride.

On the 23d of October, 1908, Dr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Mayme Pickett, of Bellaire, Ohio.

R. FRANK ALSPACH.

R. Frank Alspach, local manager and general agent for the state of Ohio of the Birdsell Manufacturing Company, was born at Thornville, Perry county, Ohio, April 21, 1856. His father, Jeremiah Alspach, was also a native of Perry county and a son of one of its earliest pioneer settlers. R. Frank Alspach was educated in the common and high schools of his native place and was also a student at Jacksontown, Ohio. He remained with his father on the home farm until 1885, when he became engaged in the hardware and implement business at Upper Sandusky, continuing in that line of activity for five years. During the succeeding two years he was employed as traveling salesman for the Huber Manufacturing Company, and subsequently was connected with Nichols & Shepperd of Battle Creek, Michigan, as their representative at Columbus and also as traveling salesman. In 1904 he was appointed by the Birdsell Manufacturing Company as their local manager and general agent for the entire state, having under his management over two hundred branch agencies throughout Ohio, with offices at No. 410 North High street. He is one of the best known and highly esteemed representatives in his line.

and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. The Birdsell Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Indiana, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of clover hullers and farm vehicles, being one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Alspach was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Pontius, a daughter of Adam Pontius, a well known hardware merchants of Upper Sandusky, who is also prominent in political affairs and for a number of years served as sheriff of Wyandot county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Alspach have been born three children. Lula Evelyn, a graduate of the Upper Sandusky high school. For several years she has been an instructor in the Ohio State School for the Deaf in Columbus. Gladys E. is the wife of H. G. Shawaker, secretary of the Buckeye Saddlery Company of Columbus. Fred C., who passed away at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, December 7, 1901, when seventeen years of age, was a member of the sophomore class in the high school and one of the city's most popular and promising young man. He was an exceptional student, an accomplished violinist and a mutual favorite with his schoolmates and companions. He was energetic and painstaking and displayed all the prime elements of a successful and useful career. A lover of athletic sports, he was one of the most phenomenal boy shots in the country, having won numerous medals when but twelve years of age. At the time of his demise memorial exercises were held by all the schools of the city and a highly eulogistic summary of his life was made in an address by Professor F. E. Brooke.

Where national questions and issues are involved Mr. Alspach gives his political allegiance to the democracy but at local elections casts an independent ballot. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, and he also belongs to the National Union, the United Commercial Travelers and the Commercial Travelers of Utica. He resides at No. 857 Oak street and is widely recognized as one of the representative and progressive business men and citizens of Columbus.

EMIL WALTER HOSTER.

Emil Walter Hoster, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Hoster Realty Company, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th of September, 1884, his father being George J. Hoster. He obtained his education in this city, being graduated from the high school in 1902, while subsequently he attended private schools for a time. In 1905 he entered upon the duties of his present position as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Hoster Realty Company, having since been numbered among the prosperous and progressive citizens and business men of this city. He likewise has other investments here and the name of Hoster is well and favorably known in business circles throughout Columbus.

On the 1st of January, 1906, Mr. Hoster was united in marriage to Miss Helen Hall, a daughter of Albert and Jennie Hall, who reside at No. 1155

Fair avenue in Columbus. Mrs. Hoster is a member of the Art Association, is active in the work of the Diet Kitchen and very popular in society. She is an expert horsewoman and motorist and is a lady of refinement and culture.

Mr. Hoster belongs to St. Paul's Episcopal church and his name is likewise on the membership rolls of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Arlington Country Club, the Columbus Automobile Club and the Columbus Riding Club. He is fond of motoring, golf, baseball and horses and has won many trophies by reason of his skill as an equestrian. Both he and his wife have traveled abroad extensively. They are lovers of literature and have a fine library in their home at No. 80 North Twenty-second street, which is one of the most handsome residences in East Columbus. The young couple are prominent and popular socially and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

F. M. RANCK.

F. M. Ranck, who by the consensus of public opinion deserves classification with the energetic and progressive business men of Westerville, owns and conducts a drug store there, is also an insurance agent and justice of the peace. One of Ohio's native sons, he was born at Kingston, Ross county, May 8, 1853, and is a son of Peter and Eliza (Jones) Ranck. The father's birth occurred near New Holland in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, while the mother was born in Vinton county, Ohio. In 1858 they removed with their family to Delaware county, settling near Westerville, where both died. They led the life of quiet, farming people, meriting the good will and trust of those who knew them by reason of their many sterling traits of character. Their family numbered five sons and a daughter.

F. M. Ranck was only five years of age when he accompanied his parents to the farm in Delaware county and there the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. After obtaining a public-school education he worked in the fields until twenty-eight years of age and then on the 17th of April, 1881, removed to Westerville, where he has since lived. He carried on general farming until 1880, after which he took up carpentering, serving a three years' apprenticeship at the trade with his brother. After his removal to Westerville he worked for a short time at the Everall tile works and then became janitor of the Otterbein University, where he remained from the 1st of June, 1881, until 1888. In the latter year he was appointed assistant postmaster under William Rowe and so served for six months or until Grover Cleveland was defeated for the presidency. He next entered the real-estate and insurance business and also became agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, being thus engaged until July 1, 1893. At that date he became superintendent of the courthouse of Franklin county, where he remained for a year and a half. He then reentered the real-estate and insurance field and also carried on an abstract business until February, 1896, when he was appointed postmaster during President Cleveland's second term. He served

F. M. RANCK.

in that position in most acceptable manner for four years and one month, capably administering the affairs of the office, after which he retired and again opened a real-estate and insurance agency and abstract office. In this he has gradually built up good clientage and in 1900 he further extended the scope of his activity by establishing his present drug store. He has secured a liberal patronage in this connection and is now numbered among the substantial residents of the town.

While promoting his individual interests Mr. Ranck has also been active in support of many progressive public measures and has labored untiringly and effectively for the general welfare. He has been called to several local offices, serving for two terms as clerk of the town and for four terms as a member of the council. He is now filling the office of justice of peace and was chief of the board of county deputy supervisors of elections from 1891 until 1896. He has always been a democrat, giving stalwart support to the party and is a member of the Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln League. He is also a member and treasurer of the Franklin County Democratic Club, and from 1884 to 1889 was a member of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio National Guard, being on active duty during the memorable riots at Cincinnati in March and April, 1884.

On the 30th of December, 1875, Mr. Ranck was married to Miss Rosetta L. Van Auken, a native of Delaware county and a daughter of L. J. and Mary Van Auken. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ranck are: Eva E., the wife of Erastus G. Lloyd, of Westerville; Mary E., the wife of H. R. Jones, of Westerville; Lewis E., who is transfer clerk in the Union station at Columbus; Inez C.; F. M., who is married and is now manager of the Citizens' Telephone Company; Emery J.; H. E.; and Joseph H. The five youngest children were born in Westerville. Both E. G. Lloyd and H. R. Jones are practicing attorneys.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Ranck is connected with both the blue lodge and chapter of Masons at Westerville, also belongs to Rainbow Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Sioux Tribe of Red Men and Westerville Lodge, No. 273, K. P. He is likewise connected with the American Insurance Union and is a supporter of the United Brethren church. He has made his home in Westerville for twenty-eight years and is well known here, his substantial qualities as a business man and citizen commending him to the good will and favorable regard of all who know him.

FRANK WINDERS, M. D.

Dr. Frank Winders, though still a young man, has already gained a most enviable reputation as a progressive, prosperous and popular physician of Columbus. He is a native of Findlay, Ohio, his birth having there occurred on the 25th of March, 1871. His grandfather, John Winders, who was a native of Maryland, took up his abode in Ohio in 1830. The father, David T. Winders, born in Fairfield county in 1848, was a prominent dry-goods merchant

at Findlay and twice served as mayor of that city. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Schwartz, is a daughter of Henry Schwartz, a well known business man of Findlay.

Dr. Frank Winders acquired his preliminary education in his native city, being graduated from the high school there in 1886. During the following three years he pursued a classical course in Findlay College and thus with an excellent literary education to serve as the superstructure of his professional knowledge, he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1895. In 1896 he located for the practice of his profession in Columbus, having since been numbered among the most prominent representatives of the medical fraternity here. He was appointed secretary of the state board of registration and examination by Governor Bushnell, which position he held until his resignation in 1904. He is now serving as professor of therapeutics at the Starling-Ohio Medical College, visiting physician at St. Francis Hospital and pathologist of St. Anthony's Hospital. For three years he was editor of the Ohio State Medical Journal and for a similar period has acted as medical referee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, his labors in these various connections having won him wide recognition and high commendation. He is moreover a valued member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Columbus Pathological Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, of which he was secretary for five years, and the American Medical Association. 1907 and 1908 he went abroad for post-graduate work, attending clinics and hospitals at Berlin, Vienna and London, and specializing on internal medicine.

On the 15th of May, 1896, Dr. Winders was joined in wedlock to Miss May Hull, a daughter of J. G. and Mary J. (Monette) Hull, of Findlay, the father being a prominent banker of that city. Unto this union has been born a daughter, Dorothy, now ten years of age. Mrs. Winders, who is a lady of refinement and culture, is a member of the Columbus Art Association. Dr. Winders belongs to the Phi Alpha Sigma, a medical college fraternity, to the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. He is an enthusiastic automobilist and his social nature finds expression through his membership in the Ohio Club and the Columbus Country Club.

MAURICE SUPPLE CONNORS.

Maurice Supple Connors, with necessity as the spur of effort in early youth, has gradually worked his way upward, the worth of his labor constituting the basis of his advancement until he has reached the responsible position of general superintendent of the Hocking Valley Railway. He was born in Toronto, Canada, June 7, 1858, a son of Michael and Catharine (Supple) Connors, both of whom are now deceased. The mother was a niece of Justin Supple of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, a leading barrister of his day. At the usual age Maurice S. Connors entered the public schools in his home neighborhood but when a youth of thirteen found it necessary to give up school and

take up some line of business. His hopes, ambitions and longings during his youth and early manhood were neither morose in character nor impractically romantic but were plain propositions looking to the support not of himself alone, but also to the assistance that he might render in meeting the household and general expenses of the family. While his start in life was a humble one, his advance has been sure and certain, for it has been based upon unrelaxing effort. Recognizing his opportunities, he has bent every energy toward the accomplishment of his purpose and has thus won success. He has held various positions in railway affairs, with which he has been connected since early manhood, and the fidelity and capability with which he has met and discharged every duty that has devolved upon him has brought him successive promotions until his present position as general superintendent of the Hocking Valley Railway is one of the greatest importance. He is a director and vice president of the Ohio State Savings & Loan Association, and also a director in the Central National Bank, having become a member of the board when the bank was organized in December, 1908.

On the 22d of June, 1881, Mr. Connors was married to Miss Mary E. Kane, of Kane, Pennsylvania, and their children are John, Agatha, Eileen, Gertrude, Mildred and Martha. The eldest son was married in October, 1907, to Miss Hortense E. Fitton. He was graduated from Purdue University of Indiana in 1905 with the degree of mechanical engineer and is now western sales agent for the Ralston Steel Car Company with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Connors is a member of Columbus Council of the Knights of Columbus, which he joined on its organization in 1900 and he is a member of St. Joseph's Cathedral. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national issues are involved, while at local elections he casts an independent ballot. Outside of office hours his time is largely taken up with the interests of family and home life without active connection with society interests to any appreciable extent. While the exigencies of the situation curtailed his schooling in early life, he has always been a student of men and events and has come to be a broad-minded man who believes in the rights of every individual, demanding what is his own due and as cheerfully according the same to others. His connection with railroad interests has brought him more or less closely in contact with laboring men and that the spirit of justice has ever been manifest in his relations is indicated in the fact that he has ever had their good will. With such men in control of affairs the questions of capital and labor would be forever at rest.

LOUIS PHILIP HOSTER.

Louis Philip Hoster, general superintendent and purchasing agent of the Hoster Columbus Associated Breweries, was born in this city on the 14th of November, 1877, his father being George J. Hoster. He acquired his preliminary education in the Columbus public and preparatory schools and subsequently spent two years at Williams College. At the outbreak of the Span-

ish-American war in 1898 he enlisted in the First Ohio Artillery and served until the close of hostilities. In 1899 he entered the United States Brewers' Academy at New York, spending the succeeding two years in that institution. On returning to Columbus he became brewmaster and later superintendent of the Hoster plant and when that concern was merged into the Associated Breweries he was made general superintendent and purchasing agent of the latter. He possesses the strong force of character and unfaltering determination which enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, utilizing at the same time business methods which neither seek nor require disguise.

On the 5th of June, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hoster and Miss Grace Helman, of Columbus. They reside in a handsome and attractive residence at No. 253 Woodlawn avenue. Mr. Hoster is a member of the Board of Trade, the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Arlington Country Club and the Chi Psi fraternity. He is a worthy representative of one of the wealthiest and best known families of Columbus and, being a genial, courteous and cultured gentleman, is prominent and popular in the social circles in which he moves. He finds rest and recreation in athletic sports and is likewise a lover of music and literature, possessing an excellent library.

ALFRED L. JOHNSON, M.D.

Dr. Alfred L. Johnson, of Worthington, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, the extent of his patronage being indicative of the ability which he displays in his professional services, was born July 18, 1866, in the city which is yet his place of residence. He is a son of Dr. Orville Johnson, for many years one of the most honored and respected residents of Worthington. The father was a native of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, born December 4, 1822. It is not definitely known in what year he arrived in Ohio but in 1843 he was residing in Maumee City, now South Toledo, where he published the Maumee River Times. It was during his residence there that he formed the acquaintance of Mrs. M. R. Waite, the wife of Judge Waite, afterward chief justice of the United States supreme court, and Dr. Johnson always said that it was due to her influence that he became a member of the Episcopal church. She was peculiarly adapted to influence young men and used this power toward ennobling and enriching their lives by all that was high and worthy. In 1844 Dr. Johnson resumed his education as a member of the freshman class at Kenyon College, where he pursued his studies for a little more than two years. In the meantime he had become acquainted with the printer's trade and through following that pursuit by setting type upon the Gambier Observer, he partially paid the expenses of his college course. Early in his work as a compositor he manifested concentrated attention and marked heed to the minute details, and the same qualities characterized his entire life. In 1847 he removed from Gambier to Columbus and secured

a position as compositor on the Ohio State Journal. He also became connected with the publication of the Lutheran Standard, Dr. Johnson being at that time a member of the Lutheran church. Meanwhile he was pursuing his studies in Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1852. During his college days he became a member of the Episcopal church and from that time until the close of his life was one of its most faithful communicants, active in various lines of the church work.

For a year following his graduation Dr. Orville Johnson engaged in the practice of medicine in Columbus in company with Dr. B. F. Johnson but in 1853 removed to Worthington, where he opened an office. For a brief period he was in partnership with Dr. Andrus and was then alone until he was joined by his son, Dr. Alfred Johnson of this review. In his professional career he was thoughtful, studious, painstaking and persistent and as a result of these qualities met success in his chosen profession. He was one of five physicians who founded the Central Ohio Medical Association, and that he enjoyed in full measure the confidence of his brother physicians in that association was evidenced by his frequent election to the position of secretary—the workng officer of such societies, the one upon whose ability, carefulness and faithfulness the success of the meetings largely depends. He also acted as its president for one year and was a member of the County and International Association of Physicians. He kept in touch with the current literature of the profession and at all times was interested in whatever tended to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life.

In community affairs he was deeply interested and Worthington owes much to his progressive efforts and influence. From 1858 until the time of his death he filled the office of village clerk. He was a worker in everything that he believed was for the upbuilding of the community, whether religious, moral, educational or political. For years he was clerk of the board of education of the Worthington school district and for many years he was a trustee of St. John's church and was also senior warden of the parish. Upon the organization of the Anti-Saloon League of Worthington he was made its treasurer and collector and remained one of its most active workers. In fact, he was always a worker in every organization with which he was connected and was, moreover, a student and diligent man in his profession.

On the 17th of June, 1856, Dr. Orville Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Armstrong, and the family circle, which in the course of years included six children, remained unbroken until the death of Mrs. Johnson in 1893. He was always most devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, counting his greatest happiness to minister to their interests. His sons and daughters were: Edward C., who is now connected with mining interests at Salmon City, Idaho, where he has remained for seventeen years; Mary E., who is the widow of Herbert C. Wing and resides with her brother Alfred; Charles U., of Wisconsin; Anna, who is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and is now supervisor of music in the schools of Sidney, Ohio; and Lucy, who is a bookkeeper at Newark in the branch office of the Chicago firm of Sears, Roebuck & Company. To his family Dr. Johnson left

the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His professional interests, his public service and his social relations brought him into close contact with the life of the community and for forty-three years he went in and out among the people of Worthington practicing his profession and at all times was known as "a good man." This is the expression of the consensus of public opinion regarding him, so that his life was an inspiration and his memory is a benediction.

At the usual age Dr. Alfred L. Johnson became a pupil in the public schools and in the course of time completed the high-school course. He afterward took a preliminary course at the State University and in 1891 matriculated in Starling Medical College, where he spent two years, while in 1895 he was graduated from the Ohio Medical University. In 1893 he began assisting his father in active practice in Worthington and has since been connected with the profession in this city, doing good work here by reason of his intimate knowledge of the principles of medicine and his ready adaptability of this knowledge to the needs of his patients. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus and of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Society. He has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to New England Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has become a thirty-second degree consistory Mason. Well known here, his personal worth as well as his professional skill commend him to the good will and patronage of his fellow citizens, among whom he has always resided.

JOHN JAMESON FERSON.

The world has little use for the misanthrope. It is only the man whose purposes are honorable, whose actions are straightforward and whose life in all respects conforms to high ideals that is remembered long years after he has passed away, his memory remaining as a blessed benediction to all who knew him while he was yet an active factor in life's activities. Almost three decades have come and gone since John Jameson Ferson passed away and yet his name is spoken of by those who knew him in terms of honor and respect and the city acknowledges her indebtedness to him for his cooperation in many movements relative to the public good. His birth occurred in Orange, Delaware county, Ohio, March 6, 1826, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 7th of January, 1879, when he passed away in Columbus. His father, Samuel Ferson, died June 13, 1885, at his home in Delaware county at the age of ninety. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Phoebe Jameson, died May 11, 1869, at the age of sixty-seven years. Their children were: Mary, the wife of Frank Strong; William, deceased; John Jameson, of this review; Daniel L.; Rachael, who died in early life; Clara, the wife of Milo Patterson; Ellen, who passed away in girlhood; Jeannette, the wife of John J. Post; James; and Sarah, whose death occurred in early womanhood.

In the public schools of Delaware county John J. Ferson began his education, which he completed in Central College, one of the leading academies

JOHN J. FERSON

of central Ohio. In 1844, at the age of eighteen years, he came to Columbus, seeking the broader business opportunities furnished in the capital city, for he felt that labor was somewhat circumscribed by the narrow environs and advantages of a rural community. Here he entered the service of Joseph Ridgway, then engaged in the general foundry business at the corner of Broad street and State avenue. He soon made himself master of all the details of the business and his service became so valuable to Mr. Ridgway that he was practically given charge of the entire business and at the death of Mr. Ridgway the settlement of his extensive estate was left to Mr. Ferson. At different times Mr. Ferson also became connected with manufacturing interests and other business enterprises and in 1860 entered into partnership under the firm name of Denig & Ferson for the manufacture of children's carriages. His business interests were always of a nature that contributed to general progress as well as to individual prosperity and aside from his commercial and industrial concerns he was rated as a citizen of value whose efforts were effective and far-reaching in behalf of the city's advancement and upbuilding.

On the 19th of January, 1854, Mr. Ferson was united in marriage to Miss Caroline M. Mather, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Mills) Mather. Mrs. Ferson, a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of New England, was born in Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut, May 20, 1829, and was fourteen years of age at the time of her father's death. She and her mother afterward removed to Columbus with three other children of the family and she completed her education in the schools of this city. By her marriage she became the mother of three children but all died in infancy. A most ideal married relation existed between Mr. and Mrs. Ferson, whose love and confidence increased as the years passed by. He was a man of deep religious convictions and early in life had united with the Presbyterian church, which represented the faith of his parents. Following his removal to Columbus he placed his membership in the Second Presbyterian church of this city in 1845 and during much of his subsequent life was on official and always an active worker in the church. He served as a trustee from 1864 to 1868 and from the latter year until his death was one of its ruling elders. He was also for twenty years, from 1859 until 1879, superintendent of the Sunday school. He realized how necessary and valuable is Christian instruction as a preparation for the young in character building and he did everything in his power to instill into the minds of those who attended the school lessons which should be of value in life in making honorable men and women. Some one who knew him well said of him: "Perhaps few men have lived and died in Columbus so widely known as Mr. Ferson. He was too modest to court public notice but the place he filled in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen was one which the most ambitious might well envy. He possessed great business integrity combined with safe and wise administration of all interests entrusted to his care. He was a most benevolent man, of kindly spirit and ready charity. His life was an illustration of the words of the Apostle James that 'pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is to visit the widows and orphans in their affliction

and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.'" Few men have recognized so fully the obligations of wealth, but as Mr. Ferson prospered he gave generously of his means to those in need and moreover he gave of himself, in his spirit and helpfulness, in his encouraging words and in his friendly sympathy. His life was indeed one of beauty and righteousness and his memory is cherished in the hearts of all who knew him and came under his influence. Mrs. Ferson, who always shared his interest in the church and other good work with which he was connected, still survives him and lives at the family residence on East Town street.

JOHN H. J. UPHAM, M. D.

John H. J. Upham, M.D., whose keen mentality, force of character, and marked enterprise in his profession has gained for him a place in the foremost ranks of the medical fraternity in Columbus, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, August 12, 1871. His father, Rev. N. L. Upham, was a native of New Hampshire and has devoted his life to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, being connected with various pastorates in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He is now retired, having passed the age of seventy years, and spends much of his time in travel. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Janeway, and was a native of Philadelphia, died in 1904 at the age of sixty-six years. Dr. Upham pursued his course in the public schools until he became a high-school student in Philadelphia and later attending a preparatory school, afterward matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania and as an under-graduate received a certificate for work done in biology in 1891. He was graduated in medicine in 1894 and also spent two years as an interne in Johns Hopkins Hospital whereby he added to his theoretical knowledge broad and valuable experience such as comes through hospital practice. In 1896 he arrived in Columbus, where he has been in practice continuously since. He has also done considerable work in educational lines, was clinical assistant in medicine in the Starling Medical College from 1897 until 1899, and lecturer in pathology during the same period. In the latter year he went abroad and further pursued his studies in Prague and Berlin, broadening his knowledge and promoting his ability through instruction received from some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world. From 1900 until 1902 he was connected with the Ohio Medical University as professor of clinical surgery, and in Starling Medical College became associate professor of medicine and in 1908 was made professor of medicine in the Starling-Ohio Medical College. His standing in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he was chosen secretary of the State Medical Association, and in 1907-08 was editor of the Ohio State Medical Journal. He has also been a member of the Humboldt Verein and has lectured there annually for the past three years. His membership in professional lines is with the Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In 1897 Dr. Upham was married to Miss Alice Lee, a daughter of Samuel Lee, of Columbus, and a sister of Henry Taylor Lee, a distinguished lawyer of this city. In his fraternal relations Dr. Upham is connected with Humboldt Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of scholarly attainments and broad general culture who has traveled extensively. He is moreover known as fluent writer and instructive lecturer, who is clear in his exposition and forceful in presenting any point which he wishes to impress upon his hearers. He has made steady progress in his profession and his standing in medical circles is a most commendable and enviable one.

ALEXIS KEELER.

Alexis Keeler, who was inspector of United States customs at Columbus, was numbered among the veterans of the Civil war and was also a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, the Keelers having been represented in Cincinnati when it was a frontier town. There the subject of this review was born, June 8, 1834. His father, Benjamin Keeler, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1799. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a well known contractor, being closely identified with early building operations in Cincinnati, many of the leading buildings in that city in an early day standing as a monument of his skill and industry. He was also one of the most prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church there and he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1888 in Liberty, Indiana. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Marjorie Carlin, was born in Cincinnati in 1803 and was also a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of the state. Her death occurred in 1855.

Alexis Keeler was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, pursuing his studies to the age of seventeen or eighteen years. He then learned carpentering with his father and followed the trade continuously until 1857, when he became a collector of water rents in his native city and was thus employed until after the outbreak of the Civil war. When the country became involved in warfare he espoused the cause of the Union and joined the boys in blue of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant. He served in the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington and was mustered out in the fall of 1864. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the insurance business until 1870.

In that year Mr. Keeler removed to Columbus and was elected sergeant at arms in the general assembly, being chosen for that office by acclamation for two terms. He then became state agent of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, which he represented until 1873, when he was elected a member of the first metropolitan police force of Columbus. He brought into use the first uniforms of the city and the first regular drill in the department and such was the efficiency of the police force during his connection therewith that there were only two burglaries in an entire year. When Mr. Keeler retired from his

position as chief of police he became traveling salesman for the Drummond Tobacco Company, which he represented upon the road until 1896, securing a liberal patronage for the house and building up a business which made his services very valuable to the company. He next became inspector under Elmer Miller, surveyor of customs and so continued until his death, January 27, 1909. Much of his life was spent in official service and every duty reposed in him was faithfully performed. He remained in the railway mail service from 1881 until 1886 and was superintendent of the transfer of mails in the Union depot at Columbus. In all that period he only made five errors.

In 1857 Mr. Keeler was married in Cincinnati to Miss Alvina Steelman, who died in 1898, leaving a son, Edwin A. Keeler, who is well known in insurance circles. In 1901 Mr. Keeler was again married, his second union being with Lizzie Perry, a daughter of Major Alban Perry. Mr. Keeler was a member of the United Commercial Travelers and of the Grand Army of the Republic and in all of his life displayed the same loyalty to his country which he manifested when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields. Over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil, his public service being at all times capable and commendable.

EARL W. EUANS, M.D

Dr. Earl W. Euans, physician and surgeon of Columbus, was born in Urbana, Ohio, on the 15th of January, 1871. His father, John W. Euans, was likewise a native of Urbana and represented an old family of this state, his father, Samuel Euans having come from Virginia while his mother was from New Jersey. John W. Euans devoted the years of his early manhood to farming and afterward became a traveling salesman who won popularity over the route on which he traveled. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and responded to his country's call. He served during the war in the Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiments. For some time he held the rank of first lieutenant but faithful and meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him promotion to that of captain and he was thus honorably discharged. His death occurred January 28, 1908, and he is still survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter Euans, a native of Urbana.

Dr. Euans of this review acquired his education in the schools of New York city, whither he had gone when a boy of twelve years. He sold papers on the streets of that city and did other work which he could secure that would aid in supporting himself. Ever energetic and industrious he started out in the business world when fifteen years of age in the office of a Wall street banking house and there his fidelity and capability won him promotion until he was made assistant cashier when only eighteen years of age. Later he was appointed New York representative of an European house and occupied that responsible position for five years but thinking to find the practice of medicine a more congenial pursuit than participation in the business affairs of the metrop-

olis he came to Columbus and took up the study of medicine, being graduated from the Ohio Medical University in 1897. He then was interne in the Protestant Hospital for one year after which he began general practice and has been quite successful. If a minister is reserved and distant we think it is because he is engaged in the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if a lawyer is brusque and crabbed, we consider it a mark of genius; but the public demands that a physician shall be always genial and cheerful, and in this respect Dr. Euans is certainly well qualified, for he possesses a cordial disposition and an optimistic nature. Moreover he has made close study of the science of medicine and has gained comprehensive knowledge of his profession, while his careful analyses and sound judgment are manifest in his careful application of its principles to the special needs of his patients.

1902 Dr. Euans was married to Miss Cora T. Davis, a daughter of David Davis, a well known coal operator of Coshocton. Dr. Euans is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa, a Greek letter fraternity, but otherwise has no membership interests outside of strictly professional lines. He is a stockholder of the Grant Hospital, is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was also one of the organizers of the Northside Medical Society, of which he is treasurer, and he is a member of the Northside Chamber of Commerce.

LEWIS HENRY SCHWARTZ.

Lewis Henry Schwartz, a well known farmer of Madison township, was born on the 30th of November, 1868. The father, Peter E. Schwartz, whose birth occurred in the province of Darmstadt, Germany, July 18, 1826, accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States in 1837, being at that time a lad of eleven years. After an ocean voyage of fifty-eight days the family landed in New York, traveled by canal to Cleveland and from there to Columbus by the same means of transportation, the whole journey requiring three months and fourteen days. After a short stay in Franklinton the parents bought a farm five miles south of Columbus, which Peter E. Schwartz assisted in clearing. Throughout his active business career the latter engaged in agricultural pursuits and was well known and highly esteemed as one of the worthy and honored pioneer residents of the county. He was a trustee of the Lutheran Cemetery Association at Obetz Junction for more than thirty-five years, and was active in all the business enterprises in his community. For seventy years he was a faithful member of St. Paul's Lutheran church at High and Mound streets. His demise occurred at his old home southeast of Columbus on the 15th of June, 1908, when in the eighty-second year of his age.

In 1852 Peter E. Schwartz had wedded Miss Elizabeth Koebel, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom two sons died in childhood. The surviving members of the family are as follows: Jacob, Michael, Samuel, George and Joseph, all residents of Columbus or vicinity; L. H., of this review; Mrs. Wil-

liam Wean, of Columbus; Mrs. Augustus Hensch, of St. Marys; Mrs. William Klamforth, of Groveport; Mrs. Hoefer, of Toledo; and Mrs. F. S. Runyon, who likewise makes her home in Columbus.

L. H. Schwartz obtained a district-school education and always remained under the parental roof, assisting and caring for his father and mother in their declining years. On the 16th of Decembr, 1896, Mr. Schwartz was united in marriage to Miss Tillie C. Marshall, who was born August 8, 1868. The record of their children is as follows: Dale E., born March 3, 1898; Lewis Glenn, August 3, 1900; Ray Emanuel, November 11, 1902; Anneta May, November 23, 1904; Martha Elizabeth, November 17, 1906; and Flora Rebecca, who was born October 10, 1908.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Schwartz has given his political allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is serving as one of its deacons. His entire life has been passed in this county, and his fellow townsmen know that his career has been characterized by fidelity to duty and by honor in all his relations with his fellowmen.

ROBERT A. MAGLY.

Robert A. Magly, general manager of the Bessie Ferro-Silicon Company of Columbus, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th of March, 1876. The father, Peter J. Magly, whose birth occurred in Germany, August 3, 1851, was but an infant when brought to the United States by his parents, the family home being established at Cincinnati, Ohio. There he was reared and educated and in 1878 came to Columbus as chief clerk of the pension department. He was prominent in local politics, serving as deputy director of public improvements and secretary of the board of elections. At the present time he is engaged in the fire insurance business and is a director of the Teutonia Building & Loan Association. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Melinda Helmbock, is a daughter of Adam Helmbock, who was of German descent.

Robert A. Magly acquired his preliminary education in this city, being graduated from the Central high school with the class of 1893. The year 1897 witnessed his graduation from the Ohio State University, in which institution he had taken special courses in chemistry and metallurgy. Subsequently he accepted a position in the office of the Miller-Wagoner-Fieser & Company of Columbus, there remaining until April, 1898. At that time he went into camp with his regiment, the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving at Camp Alger, Virginia, until mustered out of service at the conclusion of the Spanish-American war. Returning to Columbus, he resumed his former position and in January, 1899, was sent to New Straitsville as chemist of the Bessie furnace. Later he once more returned to the Columbus office, the firm name having been changed to Fieser & Bentley, where he remained until 1905, when the partnership was dissolved, owing to the

R. A. MAGLY

expiration of leases. Subsequently the Bessie Ferro-Silicon Company was promoted for the operation of the Bessie furnace and Mr. Magly was made the general manager of the concern. During his administration he has been successful in practically eliminating labor troubles at the works and has done much to better the condition of his employes. He has, moreover, made some remarkable records on quick blast furnace repairs, having accomplished in two weeks that which had formerly taken from one to two months. His success in winning the good will and hearty cooperation of his men has been the most striking feature of his management of the company's affairs.

On the 17th of May, 1898, Mr. Magly was united in marriage to Miss Nellie G. Wood, a daughter of Luther S. and Melissa Wood, the former having been one of the prominent business men of Columbus. Unto our subject and his wife has been born one son, Robert W., now nine years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Magly is a Mason, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian Science church, of which he was president in 1908. He is likewise local representative of the state publication committee of Christian Science. Interested in all manly outdoor sports, he was prominent in athletics during his college career, made an enviable record on the baseball team and served as captain in the Ohio State University Battalion. He resides in a commodious and attractive home at No. 1664 South High street and is widely recognized as one of the substantial and public-spirited citizens of Columbus.

EPHRAIM W. SEEDS.

Ephraim W. Seeds, manager of the Seeds Grain & Hay Company, is one of the enterprising and energetic representatives of commercial interests in Columbus, doing with all his might what his hand finds to do. He was born August 13, 1849, in Pickaway county, Ohio, about twelve miles southwest of the capital city. His father, Cyrus Seeds, was born in Pickaway county in 1826 and became a pioneer farmer of that locality. He was the son of William Seeds, a native of Belfast, Ireland, who in early life came to America, settling first in western Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Ohio, arriving in this state about 1800, before Ohio was admitted to the Union. He found the district largely unclaimed and unsettled by white men, but the Indians still roamed through the forests and pitched their tents by the side of the streams that would afford them fishing, while the wild game of the forests also supplied their meals. After coming to Ohio, William Seeds killed many bears and deer, thus replenishing his own larder from time to time. He bore all the hardships and privations of pioneer life as he carried on the work of developing a farm and providing for his family in the frontier region. His father-in-law, James Seeds (his wife was of the same name and a distant relative) was an Irish conscript soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving for about one year in the English army, then deserting to the patriot forces, he served to the close of the war, when he settled in the forests of western Pennsylvania in company

with a number of young men who had been forced into the English service at the same time and followed him into the American army. In the maternal line, Ephraim W. Seeds also comes from an ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather, Humphrey Beckett, having been a member of the patriot army in the struggle for independence. He spent the latter years of his life in Franklin county, and died and was buried in Dublin, Ohio. His son, Wiley H. Beckett, was a pioneer farmer of this state who came from Pennsylvania. He was the father of Isabel Beckett, who became the wife of Cyrus Seeds and the mother of our subject.

In the district schools Ephraim W. Seeds began his education and afterward continued his studies in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He entered the milling business at the age of twenty-two years, in connection with the firm of C. & J. W. Seeds & Company, with whom he remained a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he went to Liberty, Indiana, where he engaged in the milling and grain business for seven years. On the expiration of that period he came to Columbus, in 1880, and became a member of the firm of Seeds & Scott. In 1892 the business was reorganized under the name of the Seeds Grain Company, and in 1906 was incorporated as the Seeds Grain & Hay Company, of which Mr. Seeds of this review is manager. He is thus giving his efforts to the work of construction and administrative directions in business lines, building up an enterprise of large and profitable proportions which constitutes a valuable feature in the business activity of the city, as well as a remunerative source of income to the owners. Gradually the business has outdistanced any similar enterprise in Columbus, being today the most important of this character in the city.

On the 28th of October, 1874, Mr. Seeds was united in mariage to Miss Frances C. Beaver, of Liberty, Indiana, a daughter of Dr. David and Elizabeth Beaver. Unto them have been born two sons, Karl B., who is a graduate of Columbus high school and pursued a special course in the Ohio State University; and Edgar W., who had similar educational privileges. Both are now connected with the Seeds Grain & Hay Company.

Mr. Seeds is a member of the Board of Trade and has been identified with its various movements for the upbuilding of Columbus and the promotion of its business enterprises. He is also a member of the Ohio Club and of the First Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. They are both deeply interested in the church work connected with its various activities, and Mr. Seeds was instrumental in securing the present site and erecting the house of worship owned by the First Methodist church. He was for many years one of the church trustees and has always been a liberal contributor to its support. Always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his fellowmen, he became one of the founders of the Ohio Medical University and acted on its board of trustees for fifteen years, while for ten years he was its treasurer. He was also one of the founders of the Protestant Hospital and is still a member of its board of trustees. Mrs. Seeds has always shared in the beneficent work of her husband, being secretary of the Ohio Conference Organization of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. She has been a delegate to the national conventions for many years, and also one of the national assistant secretaries,

is active in the work of the Deaconess Home and is a member of the Protestant Hospital board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Seeds enjoy the highest respect and good will of all who know them, because their lives are not self-centered, nor have they ever measured the world by the inch rule of self. Broad minded, with a ready recognition of their obligation to others, they have done helpful work in advancing the public progress in moral and beneficial lines, and Mr. Seeds has proven in his busines career that success and an honorable name may be gained simultaneously.

DANIEL H. SOWERS.

Daniel H. Sowers, whose practical intelligence in his profession, as well as in the daily affairs of life, combined with his genial qualities and high order of mentality, have won him the respect and high regard of older members of the bar, as well as those more nearly allied to him in years and length of experience, has practiced in Columbus since 1891. His birth occurred in Champaign county, Ohio, October 14, 1867, his parents being Samuel K. and Eunice E. (Blose) Sowers, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was of Virginia parentage. His paternal ancestors were among the first German settlers of this country and Christopher Sauer, for so the name was then spelled, published the first German Bible in the United States, it being brought from the press at Morristown, Pennsylvania.

Samuel K. Sowers devoted his life to the occupation of farming, and Daniel H. Sowers was therefore reared in a rural environment, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors of the home farm, while in the district schools he acquired his preliminary education. Ambitious to enjoy further educational opportunities, he afterward entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1889. He followed the acquirement of his more specifically literary education by the study of law in the office and under the direction of Colonel T. E. Powell, of Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1891. The same year he began practice in the capital city, where he has since remained, and as the years have passed has gained a substantial position as a lawyer of considerable breadth of learning, of force in argument and of unfaltering loyalty to the interests of his clients. He has been connected with much important litigation, and while it is universally recognized that advancement at the bar is slow, he has nevertheless been accorded a liberal clientage and one which has brought substantial return.

Mr. Sowers is a member of the Ohio State and Franklin County Bar Associaitions, and is not unknown in public service outside the strict path of his profession. In 1900 he was honored with the presidency of the Columbus Board of Trade and in the same year, through appointment of Governor Nash, he became a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, and through reappointment by Governor Harris is still serving in that capacity. He was also president of the board of public safety during the

administration of Mayor Robert H. Jeffrey, and in all of these connections he has rendered faithful service in furnishing the interests which he has represented. While the practice of law is his real life work, he is not averse to entering upon business enterprises at the proper time and under proper conditions; is now a director of the National Bank of Commerce and has other connections.

On the 7th of June, 1898, Mr. Sowers was married to Miss Elizabeth Deshler, a daughter of William G. Deshler, one of the pioneer bankers of this city. They have one son, David. Mr. Sowers is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and is never unmindful of his duties in relation to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. He is a valued and popular member of the Columbus Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Columbus Gun Club, the Arlington Country Club and the Columbus Automobile Club, and belongs also to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, while in Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree in Mount Vernon Commandery. These associations indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation. During the eighteen years of his residence in Columbus he has made steady advance in public regard, as he has given proof of his worth as an individual and citizen, while his professional ability is carrying him into important public relations.

FRANK S. RAREY, M. D.

Dr. Frank S. Rarey, from his boyhood days cherishing the ambition to become a member of the medical fraternity, has been engaged in practice in Columbus since 1892, and the record which he has made shows that his choice of profession was a wise one. Native talent and training seemed to well adapt him for his chosen calling, and he has gained recognition as one of the most able physicians of the capital city.

Dr. Rarey is numbered among the native sons of Franklin county, his birth having occurred here on the 19th of March, 1855. He represents one of the oldest families of this section of the state, his father, Leopold Rarey, and his grandfather, Charles Rarey, having both been natives of the county where the great-grandparents of Dr. Rarey settled in pioneer times. Few homes had been established in this section of the state when they took up their abode in Madison township. They were farming people of German descent, and they bore an active and helpful part in extending the frontier and adding to this hitherto undeveloped region the evidence of modern civilization. Leopold Rarey, like other members of the family, followed the occupation of farming up to the time of his death, which occured in 1864. He was long survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Stage and was a native of Pennsylvania. She lived to a venerable age, passing away in 1902. John S. Rarey, an uncle of Dr. Rarey, attained very wide fame as a horse trainer. A green, country boy, born in Franklin county, he yet seemed to have almost superhuman control over horses. Going to England he there gained great fame by training Lord Dorchester's horse Cruiser, which had killed many men and was

looked upon as absolutely dangerous and untamable. Lord Dorchester afterward presented him with Cruiser and he brought him back to Franklin county, where he was well taken care of until his death. There has been, perhaps, no more successful trainer of horses in all the world than was John Rarey.

Dr. Rarey pursued his education in the Groveport schools and in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, after which he entered upon his business career in connection with the drug trade in Groveport. He likewise devoted some time to teaching school prior to 1881, when he was appointed a clerk of the Ohio penitentiary, and thus served until 1890. He had early determined, however, to become a member of the medical profession, and had read and studied along those lines from his boyhood days. When his industry and careful expenditure had made it possible for him to prepare for his chosen vocation, he entered the Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1892. In that year he opened an office on East Main street, where he has since remained. He has been very successful, this being due not only to his careful and thorough preparation, but also to his keen interest in his work from the scientific standpoint and in the spirit of humanitarianism which guides him in all that he does. He never hurriedly discards the old and time-tried methods of practice, the value of which has been proven, and yet he is also quick to adopt any new remedial agency which his judgment sanctions as worthy in general practice. His office is well equipped with modern appliances and his reading and research are continued year by year, so that he keeps abreast with the progress being continually made by the medical fraternity. He belongs to the Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the National Medical Association.

In 1878 Dr. Rarey was married to Miss Frances Scofield, a native of Delaware, Ohio, and a daughter of Henry Scofield. They have two sons, Ralph and Donald, and they also lost one son in infancy. Dr. Rarey became a member of the Groveport lodge of Masons, and is a member of the Columbus lodge of Elks and the Columbus Club. He is always affable and courteous, and is a welcome visitor to those circles of society where intelligence is regarded as a necessary attribute to agreeableness. He stands as a progressive man, holding to high ideals in his profession and accomplishing what he undertakes.

CHARLES P. BAUMAN.

Charles P. Bauman, vice president and general manager of the Winchester Milling Company, at Canal Winchester, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1859. His parents, Charles F. and Johanna Bauman, who were natives of Germany, crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up their abode in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1855. The father, who was a butcher by trade, followed that business until 1861, and from that time until 1888 was proprietor of a hotel. His demise occurred in 1892, when he had passed the

eighty-second milestone on life's journey, while his wife survived him until 1906, being seventy-six years of age at the time of her death.

Charles P. Bauman was graduated from the grammar schools of Lancaster in 1873, and after putting aside his text-books worked as a hotel clerk for his father for two years. In August, 1875, he secured a clerkship in the grocery establishment of A. Bauman in Lancaster, Ohio, and on the 1st of January, 1876, became traveling salesman for the house, continuing in that capacity until August, 1880. At that time he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was engaged as a grocery clerk for one year and for a similar period served as assistant cashier of the Hawkeye Insurance Company. In 1882 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and accepted a position as agent for the Standard Oil Company at Fort Dodge, that state. Subsequently he was transferred to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and was made traveling auditor, which position he acceptably filled until his return east in 1884 to again become a traveling salesman for A. Bauman, of Lancaster, Ohio. In 1890 the business of A. Bauman was incorporated as the A. Bauman Grocery & Baking Company, and C. P. Bauman served as the vice president and manager of the concern until July, 1896, when he sold out and purchased an interest in the Winchester Milling Company of Canal Winchester, Ohio. The company owns an elevator of fifty thousand bushels capacity, and operates a mill with a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels daily. In his position as vice president and general manager, Mr. Bauman has contributed in no small degree to the success of the business, for he is a man of keen discrimination, sound judgment and excellent executive ability.

On the 19th of June, 1895, at McArthur, Ohio, Mr. Bauman was united in marriage to Miss Pauline R. Rannells, a daughter of Dr. D. V. and Mrs. L. M. Rannells. They have one son, Paul R., now ten years of age.

In his political views Mr. Bauman is independent, and is now serving as a member of the village council. Fraternally he is connected with the Freemasons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Commercial Travelers, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. His interests are those of a public-spirited citizen and progressive business man who puts forth effective effort in behalf of public progress and at the same time gives due consideration to a constantly growing business, with the result that his trade and his profits are annually increasing.

HARRY GEIR RIDGWAY.

The spirit of enterprise which suffers no defeat and recognizes no bar to progress finds exemplification in the life record of Harry Geir Ridgway, the president of the Ridgway Company, wholesale dealers in mechanical and electrical machinery and supplies. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1872. His father, Charles Ridgway, was a native of England and came to America in 1850. He was a pattern maker by trade and along those lines engaged in manufacturing, conducting his business in Pittsburg, Penn-

HARRY G. RIDGWAY

sylvania, where he continued as an active factor in industrial circles until his death which occurred in 1875. The only interruption to his business career came when he served as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. He was known as a substantial citizen faithful to the trust reposed in him and the qualities of an upright, honorable manhood were his. He was descended from an old Welsh family from the north of Wales in which country his father was a noted minister. Mrs. Catherine (Geir) Ridgway, the mother of our subject was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and died in the year 1894. She was of German lineage and her father was a wholesale grocer and property owner of Pittsburg, well known in business circles there. To the public school system of Pittsburg, Harry Geir Ridgway is indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. He pursued his studies there to the age of twelve years when he started out in life on his own account and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He was first connected with the Union Switch & Signal Company, now a part of the Westinghouse Company's holdings. It was from this beginning that the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company sprung. Mr. Ridgway was first employed as an office boy and was promoted rapidly so that at the time he severed his connection with the business he was a member of the organization forces of the Westinghouse interests. Upon him devolve the duty of establishing and directing systems wherever new offices and plants were opened. It was a position of much responsibility as well as one demanding superior ability and that he gave continued satisfaction throughout his various promotions is indicated by the fact that he remained with the business until 1905. He had for four years previous been located at Manchester, England, in supervision of the interests of the company at that point. As the years passed his ability was broadening through his continued and varied experiences and his sojourn in Europe was especially beneficial to him as he had to introduce American methods of manufacture and organization there and it taught him how to best get in touch with the trade. It required much hard work, patience and study but all of the business problems which confronted him he successfully solved. In 1905 he came direct to Columbus and organized the Ridgway Company of which he became president and general manager. Since its inception the business has enjoyed a phenomenal growth. They sell to the wholesale trade all kinds of mechanical and electrical machinery and supplies and to some extent carry an emergency stock but most of the supply is obtained direct from the factory. This company represents the Western Electric Company, the Ames Iron Works of Oswego, New York, and numerous other concerns. The business has reached a large figure and in its control Mr. Ridgway has demonstrated the fact that his constantly expanding powers have brought him to a point where he deserves classification with the substantial business men of the capital city. In addition to his connection with the Ridgway Company he is the president and general manager of the New Process Metal Company of Columbus, manufacturing all kinds of bearing metals. He also has other interests in eastern cities and has won a position in commercial and industrial circles which many a man of twice his years might well envy.

On the 4th of July, 1900, Mr. Ridgway was married to Miss Ida Snyder of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Palatine Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Manchester, England, and is interested in athletic sports and all manly outdoor exercise. Mr. Ridgway likewise has a creditable military record. In early manhood he became a member of the Pennsylvania State Naval Reserves and was made an ensign, but resigned that position to join the regular army, enlisting in the Seventeenth United States Infantry as a private. He took part in the Spanish-American war in 1898 and saw considerable active service while thus defeating American interests. He has traveled quite broadly for his business connections in Europe took him not only to England but also to France, Germany and St. Petersburg. He has gained the knowledge, experience and culture which only travel can bring and reminiscences of his journeys enrich his conversation and make him a most entertaining companion. While he does not neglect the social interests of life, however, his attention is chiefly given to his business affairs, and his unfaltering application, unabating industry and enterprise that never flags have been the qualities which have gained for him the gratifying measure of success that is today his.

CHARLES A. COOPERRIDER, M. D.

Charles A. Cooperrider, M. D., who holds the professorship of diseases of children in the Starling-Ohio Medical College, was born in Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, June 12, 1862, the family having been founded in that county in pioneer times by his grandfather, Emanuel Cooperrider, who came from Pennsylvania. The father, George Cooperrider, was born in Licking county in 1818, and his life record covers the intervening years to 1905, when he was called to his final rest. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Trout, was a native of Somerset, Ohio, and in her girlhood days a playmate of Phil Sheridan. She died in 1903 and is still survived by her entire family of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. One brother, Dr. Joel Cooperrder, is a practicing physician of Brownsville, under whose direction Dr. Charles A. Cooperrider studied medicine for a year, after having pursued his literary education in the public schools and in the Capital University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886. He followed his preliminary professional reading by study in Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1890.

The same year Dr. Cooperrider located in Columbus, where he has since been engaged in general practice. For ten years he was connected with the Ohio Medical University in the department of physical diagnosis and diseases of children, and is now professor of diseases of children in the Starling-Ohio Medical College. He is also serving on the staff of physicians of the Protestant Hospital and adds greatly to his knowledge by the interchange of thought and experience among the members of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine.

In 1892 Dr. Cooperrider was married to Miss Ella Bell, a native of Brownsville, Ohio, and they had two children, Edith and Charles. The wife and mother died in January, 1900, and in 1904 Dr. Cooperrider was again married, his second union being Miss Helen M. Tippett, a native of Columbus and a daughter of Samuel C. Tippett, a pioneer Methodist minister of this city. Mrs. Cooperrider was a teacher in the East high school before her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Cooperrider are widely and favorably known in this city, and the hospitality of many of its best homes is cordially extended them. His genial manner and unfailing courtesy render him personally popular, while his professional skill has gained him creditable success in his chosen vocation.

J. W. MARKLEY.

J. W. Markley is one of the most successful business men of Westerville, and his achievements are due entirely to his persistency of purpose, his intelligent direction of his labor and his undaunted enterprise. He early learned the fact that there is no royal road to wealth, but that hard work and keen discrimination constitute a sound foundation upon which to build prosperity.

Mr. Markley was born on a garden farm just outside the city limits of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1852. He came to Westerville in 1869 and supplemented his early educational advantages by study in the Otterbein University. Two years later he returned to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the commission business with his father for two years and then ran a general store at Mt. Carmel, remaining a factor in commercial circles in that city until 1880.

In that year he came to Westerville to visit his brother, O. L. Markley, and, believing that he saw a favorable opportunity in the business world, he purchased the grocery store of J. F. Snoddy at the northwest corner of State and College streets. Here he has continued in business for almost three decades, or since the 4th of October, 1880. He conducted his grocery trade originally in a small frame building, and at first had but a limited stock. However, he pleased his patrons by his courteous treatment, his strict regard for business integrity and the well-selected line of goods which he carried and soon his trade increased to gratifying proportions. His success justified his erection of his present two-story brick building in 1888. This is a double store, forty by one hundred and twenty-eight feet, and long since he has ceased to deal exclusively in groceries, having added other lines of goods, until he now has a well-appointed general store, which he has carried on for ten years, employing always five clerks and sometimes seven. The business is now large and profitable, and is the most important commercial enterprise of the town. Mr. Markley also figures prominently in financial circles, having been president of the First National Bank of Westerville since its organization in April, 1905. This was established upon safe, conservative lines and its business policy has commended it to the confidence and support of the public.

In 1874 Mr. Markley was married to Miss Sallie Hopper, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1853. They have two daughters: Ada, the

wife of Charles Frankham, an attorney of Columbus; and Josephine, at home. Both daughters are graduates of Otterbein University.

The family attend the United Brethren church, in which Mr. Markley takes most active and helpful interest, contributing generously to its support and serving as one of the church ushers for a quarter of a century. Since the age of twenty-one years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he has been a lifelong republican, has served as a member of the village council and as a member of the board of education. He is likewise a member of the board of trade, and is a public-spirited man who neglects no opportunity for advancing the interests of his locality. His strict integrity and honorable methods in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends; and he is one of the popular and honored residents of Westerville.

CLYDE O. HAINES.

There have been rare instances when men have suddenly come into wealth, but in the great majority of cases the individual is forced to win his prosperity by earnest, self-denying labor, by unfaltering energy and capable management. The latter course is undoubtedly the better one in that it develops man's energies and powers and teaches him to know himself and his capabilities. Clyde O. Haines through gradual stages of development has worked his way steadily upward until he is now in control of a profitable business as secretary of the White-Haines Optical Company. He was born at Alliance, Ohio, November 8, 1868, a son of John C. Haines, who for some years conducted a merchants tailoring business there, but is now retired. The family is of English lineage and arrived in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, landing at Philadelphia. They were thus numbered among the founders of the colony as English settlements began to be made in the new world. The mother of Clyde O. Haines was in her maidenhood Rebecca Ritter, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of John Ritter, a farmer of Ohio. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: William R., Ada E., Alvin D., Charles F., Harriett D., Clyde O., L. B. and L. G.

Clyde O. Haines in pursuing his education attended the public schools of Mount Union, Ohio, the high school at that place and the Mount Union College. Subsequently he entered a dry-goods store as a clerk, and was thus employed in Mount Union for two years, after which he went to Alliance, Ohio, where he continued in the same line of business until his removal to Columbus in January, 1888. Here he entered the jewelry store of Barnitz & Nunemacher, with whom he remained for eight years. On the expiration of that period he began business on his own account at No. 53 North High street under the firm name of Haines & Oberer, conducting a jewelry and optical business. After four years at that location Mr. Haines opened an optical store at No. 52 North High street, where he continued for a year, after which he organized

the White-Haines Optical Company, with offices at No. 72 North High street. While located there a disastrous fire occurred in 1907. In the previous October the firm had separated their wholesale and retail departments, the wholesale being removed to Long and High streets. After the fire the retail department purchased the H. Cole Company's optical department at No. 82 North High street, where business has since been conducted. Their patronage is extensive and growing constantly, and they occupy a foremost place in the ranks of those who have similar enterprises in Columbus.

In June, 1900, Mr. Haines was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Fenimore, of this city, a direct descendant of James Fenimore Cooper, the well-known American novelist. Her father, John C. Fenimore, was a commercial traveler, who became one of the principal organizers of the United Commercial Travelers Association. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have become the parents of one son, Howard Fenimore, born in Columbus October 5, 1901. Mr. Haines is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the consistory, while of the Mystic Shrine he is also a member. He belongs likewise to the Ohio Club and to the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church. Those who know him socially find him a genial, cordial gentleman, and he has won warm friendship and high regard not only in social, but also in business circles.

WELLMAN L. WOLCOTT.

Wellman L. Wolcott has been a resident of Franklin county from early manhood, or for more than a third of a century, and as the years have gone by has rejoiced in what has been accomplished in the county along the lines of substantial improvement and material and intellectual progress. He was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1853, and is a descendant of Henry Wolcott, the first of the name in America, who arrived at the time of the Puritan settlement in New England. Among his ancestors was also numbered Oliver Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also Oliver Wolcott, Jr., an early governor of Connecticut and secretary of the treasury during the presidency of General Washington.

Reared in the place of his nativity, Wellman L. Wolcott completed his education in the Pennsylvania State Normal School and at Towanda, Pennsylvania. He was afterward a successful teacher in New York and Pennsylvania before his removal to Ohio, and when he came to this state he took up his abode in Perry township, Franklin county. He was then a young man, and in the intervening years has been closely associated with the progress and the development of the county along many lines. He had been here but a short period when he was elected justice of the peace of Perry township, being called to the office when only twenty-three years of age. That he served capably and that his decisions were strictly fair and impartial was shown by the fact that he was reelected, receiving all excepting twenty votes cast at the

election, but during his second term he resigned and removed to Columbus. He engaged in the real estate business for himself, and has since followed that pursuit. Moreover, he is recognized as a writer and poet of ability and is the author of the poem entitled "Old Pioneer," which appears in the historical section of this volume.

Mr. Wolcott was married to Miss Elvira Wills, the wedding being celebrated in Franklin county in 1875. She is a daughter of David and Sarah Wills and a granddaughter of William Armstrong, who participated in military affairs against the Indians. Her people at one time owned the land where the city hall now stands, and were very prominent and influential in this community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have been born four children: Carrie Bell, David Harold, Alida Alene, and Walter Layton, all of whom are at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott are widely and favorably known here and both are descended from prominent families, having back of them an ancestry honorable and distinguished. Mr. Wolcott has always been a broad, liberal and deep thinker and his literary interest and culture have made him a favorite in social circles where intelligence is received as a passport into good society.

JOHN DUFFY.

John Duffy, who for many years was successfully engaged in the grocery business in Columbus, is now living retired in a beautiful home in this city, surrounded by a host of warm friends and by all the comforts that go to make life worth living. Mr. Duffy is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, born in June, 1840, and is one of ten children, of whom three are now living, the parents being Dennis and Margaret Duffy. The mother died in Ireland and subsequently, in 1847, the father came with his family to America and, landing in New York, worked for a time at railroading in Oneida county, that state. He later came to Columbus, where his death occurred.

John Duffy, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest of the living members of the family, his two sisters being Mrs. Annie Burns and Mrs. Marie Mara, both widows, residing in Columbus. The son was a little lad of seven years at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world. He acquired his education in the schools of the Empire state and in 1854, when a youth of fourteen years, came to Columbus, Ohio. His first work here was in the employ of Peter Hayden, in a chain pump establishment, his compensation being the meager sum of a dollar and fifty-six cents per week. After a year thus employed he secured a position as bell boy in the old American Hotel, working there six years. During this time he saved a little money and was anxious to engage in business on his own account. Wishing to gain a knowledge of the grocery business, he offered to drive a grocery wagon, giving his service gratis. He was thus engaged for a year and a half and in 1861, feeling that he had gained the desired knowledge and experience to successfully conduct an enterprise on his own account, he

JOHN DUFFY

opened a grocery store at the corner of Third and Long streets, where he remained for twenty-three years. Although he began on a small scale, the volume of his trade increased until he was the owner of an important establishment. In 1884 he disposed of his stock of goods and retired to private life. He has, however, for some time speculated in realty, buying, improving and selling property, and in this way has made a handsome profit. He owns a beautiful modern home in Columbus and therein takes extreme pleasure in entertaining his numerous friends.

Mr. Duffy was married in 1868, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Dolan, who was likewise a native of the Emerald isle. They have five living children, namely: Mary, the wife of Urick Sloane, of Columbus; Thomas J., William D., George D. and Helen B., all at home. They also lost two children.

A democrat in principle and practice, Mr. Duffy has served in the office of assessor. He is a communicant of the Columbus Catholic cathedral, taking an active and helpful part in the various lines of church work. At the time of the erection of this house of worship Mr. Duffy served as one of the building committee and assisted in the location of its present site and also contributed generously toward the building of the church. He is now the only surviving member of that committee. He is a public-spirited citizen and takes a deep interest in all matters which tend toward the development and improvement of the city of his residence. He is a kindly, genial gentleman, being to all people equally affable, whether they are poor or have wealth.

FRANK S. GLEICHAUF.

Frank S. Gleichauf, a skilled and successful architect of Columbus, was born at Ironton, Ohio, on the 7th of June, 1876. His father, Justin Gleichauf, whose birth occurred at Baden, Germany, in 1852, crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1868 and located at Ironton, where he engaged in the furniture business. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Wanner, was a daughter of John Wanner, of Ironton, Ohio.

Frank S. Gleichauf acquired his preliminary education in Newark, Ohio, and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1892. Subsequently he pursued an architectural engineering course in the Ohio State University, being graduated from that institution in 1901. On putting aside his text-books he became connected with the firm of Richards, McCarthy & Bulford of Columbus, with whom he remained for five years. At the end of that time, in 1906, he opened an office on his own account in the Spahr building, later removing to his present quarters in the new First National Bank building. He has already gained high rank among the followers of his profession in this city and is widely recognized as a young man of superior business ability as well as unfaltering integrity. He is an honorary member of the Builders' Exchange and also belongs to the Columbus Society of Architects and the Board of Trade.

On the 5th of June, 1907, Mr. Gleichauf was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen McMahon, a daughter of F. P. McMahon, of Washington, D. C., who was for many years a resident of that city and well known in public life. Mrs. Gleichauf is prominent in musical circles of Columbus.

Fraternally Mr. Gleichauf is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Joseph's Cathedral. The family residence is at No. 2096 Summit street and in social as well as business circles our subject is well known.

WILLIAM M. LONG.

William M. Long, a well known and highly respected resident of Franklin county, was born on the old family homestead in Madison township, January 14, 1849. In the year 1800, immediately after their marriage, Peter and Susannah Long, the paternal grandparents, removed from Maryland to Ohio, settling on a farm in Madison township, Franklin county, a portion of which is now owned by William M. Long of this review. The property, which comprises one hundred and forty-five acres, has now been in possession of the family for more than one hundred and eight years. It was upon this place that all the children of Peter and Susannah Long were born, including George Long, the father of our subject, whose natal day was August 16, 1819. Throughout his active business career George Long was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. A stanch republican in his political views, he cast his first presidential ballot for Harrison and ever took an active interest in public affairs, the cause of education finding in him a helpful and stalwart friend. A Lutheran in religious faith, he gave freely of his time and means for the advancement of the denomination and in 1855 his contribution for the new church at Lithopolis amounted to almost one-half of the entire cost of the edifice. He was an untiring worker in the church, serving for many years as elder, as superintendent of the Sabbath school and as leader of the choir. It is needless to say that he was one of the most highly respected and honored residents of the community in which his entire life was passed and that he left the impress of his individuality for good upon all with whom he came in contact. His wife bore the maiden name of Julia Ann Smith and her birth occurred on the 10th of January, 1822. The record of their children, all of whom were born on the old family homestead in Madison township, is as follows: Peter S., a resident of Westerville, Ohio; William M., whose name initiates this review; Mrs. Lydia M. Beck; Mrs. Mary Jane Bishop; and Mrs. Julia Ann Dowles.

After obtaining his education William M. Long gave his attention to farming and was thus successfully engaged until 1906, when he retired from the active work of the fields and came to Canal Winchester. He divides the proceeds of the farm with his son, George F. Long, who now operates the property. It is heavily stocked with horses, cattle and hogs, and both father

and son derive a handsome annual income from their farming and live-stock interests.

On the 24th of August, 1871, Mr. Long was united in marriage to Miss Elmira Arnold, who was born in Pennsylvania in September, 1852. Their children are as follows: George F. Long, whose birth occurred September 20, 1874, wedded Miss Lavancia Runkle on the 23d of November, 1898, and has a bright and interesting little son, George William, now four years of age. Abbie E. Long first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 9th of March, 1881; while Lizzie Lovina was born June 30, 1883. She married C. E. Oyler, of Columbus, and they have one daughter, Hazel Catherine.

Politically Mr. Long is a republican and has taken an active and helpful interest in the local work of the party. In 1905 he was elected to the office of county infirmary director and on the expiration of his first term was once more chosen for the position, his reelection standing in incontrovertible evidence of his faithfulness and capability in the discharge of his duties. He has likewise served on the township school board for several terms and has held the office of township trustee. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church at Lithopolis and that his career has ever been an upright and honorable one is indicated by the fact that the associates of his boyhood and youth are still numbered among his stanch friends and admirers. The name of Long has now figured prominently in the annals of this county for more than a century and the subject of this sketch has ever fully sustained the enviable reputation born by the members of the family.

WILLIAM KINSEY WILLIAMS.

William Kinsey Williams, a practitioner at the Columbus bar since the 4th of July, 1893, was born near Quincy, Logan county, Ohio after the close of the Civil war, throughout which his father served as a member of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His parents are Samuel Kinsey and Caroline (Hedges) Williams, both of whom were born in Quincy and are now living on a farm in Green township, Shelby county, Ohio, the father devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits. The ancestors on both sides of the family came from Virginia in the nineteenth century—on the maternal side from Berkeley county, and on the paternal side from Rockingham county.

In the district schools of Shelby county, Ohio, William K. Williams pursued his early education and afterward continued his studies in training schools for teachers, his course amounting in all to a first class modern high school education, save that it was more comprehensive, liberal and practical. Following the completion of his education he taught in the country schools of Shelby county for several years.

Mr. Williams read law in the office of Harrison Wilson, afterward circuit judge, and John F. Wilson, of Sidney, Ohio. Later he attended the

Cincinnati Law School and was graduated in June, 1893. On the 4th of July of that year he arrived in Columbus and has since remained a member of the bar. He was assistant director of law of the city of Columbus, under George D. Jones, in the Hinkle administration, after the resignation of Luke G. Byrne as director of law.

On the 25th of October, 1893, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Mary J. Huling, and unto them have been born four children: Robert Huling, William K., Jr., Emma Olivia Jones and Samuel Quincy Williams. Mr. Williams belongs to Governor Dennison Camp, No. 1, of the Sons of Veterans of Columbus. In politics he is identified with the democratic party.

IRENIUS A. GEREN.

Irenius A. Geren, deceased, who while an active factor in the affairs of life was closely associated with building operations in this state, his last years being spent in Columbus, was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1825. He represented one of the oldest families of the state. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Geren, was the organizer of the first Methodist classmeeting in Ohio, having removed to this state from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His son, Samuel Geren, Jr., father of our subject, was married in early manhood to Miss Jane Hill, of Baltimore, Maryland. They made their home in Marietta, Ohio, which was the scene of prehistoric occupancy by a race of mound builders, many evidences of this people being still found in the mounds which abound in that vicinity. There Irenius A. Geren spent his boyhood days and pursued his education as a public-school student and in Scott's School for Boys. Early in life he learned the mason's trade and after becoming an expert workman in that line he engaged in contracting on his own account in his home town and state. Gradually he extended his labors not only to other Ohio towns but also to other states and erected many public buildings throughout the country, including government buildings, courthouses, schoolhouses, etc. He was the builder of the Williams College in Virginia, the Athens Asylum, the asylum at Spencer, West Virginia, and many other public buildings of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. In 1877 he removed to Columbus, for he had been working on public buildings here for a number of years and believed the city a favorable location. He continued his residence here throughout his remaining days and for a long period was active in building operations, a liberal patronage being accorded him. The nature of the buildings which he erected indicates clearly his superior skill and ability as a contractor.

In Marietta, Ohio, Mr. Geren was married to Miss Ellen Chambers, of Washington county, this state, a direct descendant of General Israel Putnam, and a daughter of James Chambers, one of the pioneer residents of Ohio, who carried the mail from Zanesville to Marietta on horseback at an early day. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Geren were born nine children, five of whom died in early manhood and womanhood. Those still living are Henrietta

C., who was educated at Marietta and successfully engaged in teaching for a number of years; Jennie M.; Howard P., who is living in West Virginia; and Earl C., at home.

In his political views Mr. Geren was a democrat, never faltering in his allegiance to the party. He was also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and was loyal in his devotion to the Methodist church, to which he long belonged. In all of his business affairs he was very successful because of his careful management, his thorough understanding of the trade and his progressive spirit, which kept him in touch with the modern processes of building. He died December 14, 1905, at the venerable age of eight-one years, while his wife passed away in July, 1900, at the age of seventy-five years. His life record had covered the period of America's greatest development and he lived to see wonderful changes, for in his boyhood days travel was largely done by stage or private conveyance, or through the utilization of the waterways. He lived to witness the building of the railroads and the introduction of the telegraph and telephone, while in all lines of business the advancement was just as marked. He was in hearty sympathy with the spirit of progress and stood as a high type of American manhood and chivalry.

LOUIS FREDERICK FIESER.

The prosperity of a city does not depend so much upon its machinery of government, or even upon the men who fill its offices, as it does upon those who promote and control its business interests, establishing its prosperity and commercial advancement. In this class Louis F. Fieser is numbered, being senior member of the firm of Fieser & Bentley, dealers in pig iron and coke. Columbus numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred October 17, 1854. His parent, Frederick and Louise (Scheede) Fieser, were both natives of Germany and came to the United States in childhood days. The father was a prominent resident of Columbus, where he was well known as a journalist and banker. He also served for several terms as president of the board of education of the city and his influence and support were freely given for the advancement and progress of the community along many lines of substantial development.

Louis F. Fieser obtained a technical education in the Ohio State University and going abroad to Vienna he there studied civil engineering for several years. Following his return to the United States he engaged at once in the construction of several railroads in various parts of the country, being thus occupied until 1891, when he was called to Columbus by the sudden death of his father to look after his banking interests in the firm of Reinhard & Company. Seven years were then devoted to that task, after which he withdrew from the bank and turned his attention to the pig iron business, engaging in the manufacture and sale of pig iron. He has since continued in this line and is now associated with Linn Bentley, under the

firm style of Fieser & Bentley, with offices at No. 710. The Wyandotte. The extent and importance of their business places them in the front rank among the representatives of commercial interests in this city.

On the 30th of June, 1891, Mr. Fieser was married to Miss Martha V. Kershaw, and they have since had a family of four children, of whom three are living. Mr. Fieser is not active in the political world but considers himself a democrat, although since the advent of Bryan's seizure on the democratic party in 1896 he has felt forced to give his allegiance to the republican party. He is well known in the social as well as the business life of the city.

SOLOMON S. LEHMAN.

Solomon S. Lehman, who for the past few years has lived retired in Canal Winchester, owns a fine farm property just outside the city limits and from this he derives a good annual income. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, a son of Abraham and Catharine (Shirk) Lehman, both of German parentage and natives of the Keystone state, the former born in 1800 and the latter in 1809. The father was a miller, owning an interest in the flouring mill of Whitehurst, Gehm & Company, at Canal Winchester. He died in 1868, while his wife, surviving for a few years, passed away in 1873. Their children, seven in number, are Isaac, John, Benjamin, Solomon S., Mrs. Leah Dressler, Joseph and Samuel.

Solomon S. Lehman was but eight months old when brought by his parents from his native state to Franklin county. The family established their home in Canal Winchester and the son acquired his education in the district schools during the winter months. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority, when he sarted out in life on his own account by working as a farm hand for fifteen dollars per month. He thus continued until 1864, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in a number of the most important engagements of the war including some hard fighting at Nashville, Tennessee. He was discharged from service at Charlotte, North Carolina, and was mustered out at Columbus.

Returning from the war, Mr. Lehman began working in the flouring mill of Whitehurst, Gehm & Company, in which his father was a partner. After about three years the father died and the son then purchased of the other heirs the father's interest in the mill, and was made salesman, in which position he continued for ten years, subsequent to which time he disposed of his interest and spent one year in travel. He invested his money in a fine farm situated just outside the city limits, and he also owns farm land in Arkansas. Since disposing of his milling interests he has lived retired in a pleasant home in Canal Winchester, enjoying in ease the fruits of his former

MR. AND MRS. S. S. LEHMAN

toil. His only business connection is with the People's Bank, of which he is a director.

Mr. Lehman has been married twice. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah M. Hott, was born in 1851 and departed this life in 1899. For his second wife Mr. Lehman wedded Mrs. Osborne Alspaugh, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1856. By her first marriage she had two children, Chauncey D. Alspaugh and Mrs. Lyda G. Lehman.

Mr. Lehman is a republican in his political views and takes an active interest in public affairs as a member of the village council, where he has served for two years. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of exemplary habits, strict integrity and has a strong personality. He takes a just pride in the improvement and advancement of his community and does all in his power toward accomplishing that end.

JOSEPH D. KING, D.V.S.

Dr. Joseph D. King has been engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in Canal Winchester since 1899 and his patronage has now reached very extensive proportions. He was born August 26, 1875, of the marriage of George and Ellen (McCracken) King, the former born in 1832, and the latter in 1836, while their marriage was celebrated in 1854. Their family numbers five children: Mrs. Justina Motte, Mrs. Littie E. Lee, Dr. J. D. King, Tullie and Lulu. The father has followed farming as a life work. He began as a poor man and now owns a valuable tract of land of forty acres, situated in Franklin county, this tract having been covered with forest when it came into his possession. Mr. King cleared and developed the land and now has an attractive farm property and a nice home. He has always been very devoted to the interests of his family, doing everything possible for their comfort and welfare. He is a democrat in his political views, giving stanch support to the party, while his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Joseph D. King was reared on the home farm and acquired his early education in the district schools. He prepared for his profession as a veterinary surgeon in the Ontario Veterinary College of Toronto, Canada, entering the college at the age of twenty-three years and receiving his degree in 1899. He immediately located for practice in Canal Winchester and in the years that have come and gone he has built up a very extensive patronage, his services being in demand not only in Canal Winchester but in the surrounding country many miles distant. He uses an automobile in making his calls, often covering one hundred miles in a day. He is energetic and enterprising and his services always prove most satisfactory to his patrons.

Dr. King was married in 1900 to Miss Grace Harlan and two interesting little sons, Lyle G. and Hayes, are the light and life of the household. The Doctor was appointed to fill a vacancy in the city council and was then elected for two years, but was forced to resign on account of the

pressure of his private business interests. He is independent in politics and in religious faith is a Methodist, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is highly esteemed in the vicinity not only as a professional man but also as a citizen and friend of humanity who lives for the good he can do to his fellowman.

ALBERT F. DICKEY.

Albert F. Dickey, deceased, was for many years a respected and valued resident of Blendon township, Franklin county, where he devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. He was born in the state of New York, March 28, 1831, his parents being Joseph and Lavina (Taggart) Dickey. On leaving the Empire state the father brought his family to Ohio and took up his abode in Franklin county but died soon afterward, leaving a widow and five sons: James, Morris T., Joseph L., Albert F. and Kirkland M., all now deceased.

Albert F. Dickey was a small boy when he came with his parents to Ohio and in his youthful days he learned the blacksmith's trade with his brother. He afterward followed that business for a number of years but when thirty-five years of age turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, locating upon the farm which is still the home of the widow. It comprises one hundred and nine acres of arable and productive land in Blendon township and upon it Mr. Dickey made many improvements, becoming a successful farmer. He was persistent and energetic in all that he undertook and carefully cultivated his fields, so that annually he gathered therefrom rich harvests, finding a ready sale for his products on the market.

On the 19th of April, 1891, Mr. Dickey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Rugg, who was born in Blendon township, September 3, 1853, on a farm adjoining the one on which she now resides. She has always lived in these two houses—the one in which she was born and reared and the one which is now her place of residence. She is a daughter of Dayton and Margaret Caroline (Merrill) Rugg. Her father was a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county, his birth having occurred in Blendon township where Westerville now stands. His entire life was passed here as a farmer and he was ever diligent and industrious. He died March 9, 1904, at the venerable age of eight-three years, having throughout his entire life been a witness of the progress and improvement of this portion of the state. His mind was filled with many interesting incidents of the early days, his reminiscences concerning many important events which shaped the history of the county. His wife was born near Carbondale, Pennsylvania, came to Franklin county in her girlhood days and died on the 13th of December, 1899, at the age of seventy-two years. In the family of this worthy couple were five daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. Dickey; Mrs. J. M. Beaver, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Helen Taylor, of

Linden; Dayton, residing on the old home farm; Mrs. Ada Turney, of Mifflin township; and Mrs. Gertrude Wright, of Chicago.

At the time of his marriage Albert F. Dickey took his bride to the farm upon which they always resided and which is still her home. As the years passed he carried on the work of tilling the soil and met with such success in his undertakings that he was enabled to leave his widow in comfortable circumstances when, on the 6th of March, 1904, he was called to his final rest. He was straightforward in all his dealings, reliable in all business transactions and enjoyed the warm regard and friendship of many with whom he came in contact. Mrs. Dickey is also well known in this locality and has an extended circle of friends here.

CHRISTIAN GAYMAN.

Christian Gayman was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1828, and was descended from sturdy Pennsylvania Quakers. His grandparents, Daniel and ———— (Lantis) Gayman, were contemporary with Revolutionary times and became the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. The second son, David, was married early in 1824 to Elizabeth Brenneman and to them were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters. The family lived near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where the father died in 1839, his eldest child, Daniel, being but fourteen years of age. In a few years the family separated, the children going to work among strangers and the mother also securing employment to support herself. A daughter died in early life. In 1842 the mother decided to gather her family together and come to Ohio, having learned from friends who had previously emigrated to this state that there were better opportunities here than in Pennsylvania. In December of that year her son Daniel journeyed from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to Canton, Ohio, by stage, arriving there on Christmas day. He left the next day and walked to Columbus, thence via the National road to Reynoldsburg and from there made his way to Canal Winchester, arriving on New Year's day. He remained two weeks, during which time a house had been rented and everything arranged for the comfort of the family on their arrival. He returned to Chambersburg on horseback by way of Zanesville and Wheeling. A joyous welcome was given him at home and after he had detailed to his mother the incidents of the journey, preparations were at once begun for the removal of the family to their new home in Ohio. The mother selected Monday, March 20, 1843, as the date upon which the journey should begin. There was a wagon to build, horses and harness to buy and other arrangements to make but nevertheless they were ready for the trip on the date designated. The journey, which was made by way of the National road, was uneventful with the exception of a several hours' delay in the Allegheny mountains, occasioned by a snow blockade. When they

arrived at Reynoldsburg early in April they found the mud road to Canal Winchester impassable. Night approaching, the wagons were abandoned for the time being. The mother and daughter each mounted a horse but the boys set out on foot and thus they approached the home of a former Pennsylvania neighbor in the vicinity of Canal Winchester, with whom they spent the night. In the morning the boys went back with an additional team for the wagon, nothing having been disturbed during the night.

On the 5th of April, 1843, the mother and children—Daniel, Annie, David, Solomon, Christian, Moses, Israel and Ephraim—came into Canal Winchester, where they all continued to reside until the time of their demise, except Solomon who died in Dayton, Ohio, and Annie who passed away in Missouri. Ephraim died shortly after the family arrived in Ohio. The mother passed away in 1859, her death occurring in the house on the corner of West and Liberty street that was known as the Gayman homestead from 1843 until the demise of Daniel Gayman several years ago. The five brothers who remained at Canal Winchester married and reared families, lived upright lives, contributed in various ways to the advancement of the community and died full of years and honors. Christian was the first to pass through the valley of the shadow of death, and at that time the ages of the five brothers averaged seventy years. He died March 8, 1896, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Since that time all the other brothers have passed away. Three of the widows and numerous children and grandchildren still live in Canal Winchester and central Ohio.

On the 24th of December, 1857, Christian Gayman was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Diley, of Fairfield county. Four children were born unto them, two daughters and two sons: Eliza, Ida and Dr. W. S. Gayman, all of whom still reside with their mother in the homestead on East Waterloo street; and E. C. Gayman, who lives with his family on property adjoining that of his mother.

It may be interesting here to relate that all of the elder Gaymans had small opportunity for acquiring an education but they had a thirst for knowledge and applied themselves so diligently in odd moments that early in life they were qualified to pass examinations and teach school. All of the brothers except Daniel married young ladies who at one time were either pupils in their schools or lived in the vicinity.

Christian Gayman was an active, earnest and zealous citizen and business man. In 1857 he engaged actively in the general merchandise business, forming a partnership with his brother David under the firm name of D. & C. Gayman. This relationship continued until 1891, when David retired. A new partnership was then formed with his son, E. C. Gayman, under the firm name of C. Gayman & Son, and the business is still continued under that name by his heirs. Christian Gayman was actively and successfully connected with the enterprise from 1857 until 1896, covering almost forty years of business life—a longer period of continuous service than that of any man living in this section. All these years were spent in the building on the southeast corner of High and Waterloo streets in which the business is still conducted.

The name of Christian Gayman was well and favorably known to many of the wholesale dry-goods merchants of the country and his house was recognized as one of the most substantial in central Ohio. Vacations were practically unknown to him. When in health he was always attentive to business, and all of his leisure time that was not devoted to his church and community was spent with his family. He was not identified with any fraternal society but was a devoted member of the Evangelical Lutheran church almost from the time of the organization of the congregation. He was revered by members of his church, loved by his family and because of his kindness to and consideration for others he had few, if any, enemies. He was devoted to his family and it was his constant delight to give to his children every possible educational advantage and encourage all their laudable undertakings. He was a great reader and student, not a reader of a great many books, but one who read thoroughly and undertandingly such books as enriched his mind and made him the honored and conservative citizen that he was. Many positions of honor and trust were held by him in church and community and at the time of his death he was a member of the village council. Every meritorious public enterprise had his active encouragement and support. His pious walk and conversation, his uprightness and integrity as a business man, his devotion as a husband and father —these will stand as a lasting monument to the memory of Christian Gayman.

JOSEPH S. JONES, M.D.

Columbus has become a center of medical culture from the fact that there have been located in its midst some of the strongest medical educational institutions of the country, while those engaged in private practice have given proof of the fact that their knowledge and skill equals that of the eminent educators. An able and successful representative of the medical fraternity in the capital city is Dr. Joseph S. Jones, a native of New Martinsburg, Ohio, born October 21, 1872. His father, Joseph S. Jones, was a native of Ross county, while the grandfather, Robert Jones, was born at Martinsburg, Virginia. Early representatives of the family came from Virginia during the pioneer epoch in the history of Ohio, and the family has since figured prominently in professional circles in the state. The father of our subject was also a physician who for a half century practiced successfully at New Martinsburg enjoying an extensive practice, where by the consensus of public opinion he was accorded a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity. He died in 1904 at the age of seventy-seven years and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Williams, died in 1902. She was a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and was of Virginia parentage, her father, Richard Williams, having been a native of the Old Dominion.

In preparation for life's practical and responsible duties Dr. Joseph S. Jones attended the public schools of his native town and afterward be-

came a student in the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio. His professional training was received in the Starling Medical College and, continuing the course to graduation, he is now numbered among the alumni of 1898. He received thorough practical training and broad and varied experience as an interne in the St. Francis Hospital, where he remained for two years. He then commenced practice in Columbus and his ability is evidenced by the liberal patronage accorded him. He has also been lecturer on Materia Medica in Starling Medical College since 1902, and this, with the duties of general practice, makes constant demand upon his time and energies. He belongs to the Columbus Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Society.

Dr. Jones was married in 1900 to Miss Florence Clark, a native of this city and a daughter of John T. Clark, one of the old settlers here. They have one child, Mildred Louise, born December 14, 1902. Dr. Jones belongs to the Knights of Pythias society and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a gentleman of genial manner, of cordial address, and of unfailing courtesy, qualities which have won him warm friends outside of his professional ranks.

CARL L. HOSTER.

Carl L. Hoster, treasurer of the Hoster Columbus Associated Breweries, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 3d of May, 1859. His father, George Hoster, made his home in Columbus, Ohio, from 1840 until 1845, but in the latter year returned to Germany on account of ill health.

Carl L. Hoster was educated in the schools of his native country, graduating from the Lyceum at Creuznach. The year 1884 witnessed his emigration to the new world, and in 1885 he took up his abode in Columbus. On arriving in this city he was elected secretary and treasurer of the L. Hoster Brewery Company, retaining his position until the consolidation of the brewing interests of Columbus, when he was made treasurer of the Hoster Columbus Associated Breweries. He is likewise interested in street railway, electric light, real-estate and numerous other commercial enterprises of the city and is well known and highly esteemed as a most prosperous and progressive citizen. He was also for a number of years a valued member of the Board of Trade.

On the 2d of November, 1891, Mr. Hoster was united in marriage to Miss Eva Steuerwald, by whom he has three children, namely: Albert, Frank and Emilie.

In his political views Mr. Hoster is independent, always taking into consideration the ability and fitness of the candidate rather than his party affiliation. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Independent Protestant church, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Druids. He also belongs to two German singing societies, the Maennerchor and the Liederkranz and a literary

CARL L. HOSTER

club, the Humbolt Verein. He resides in a substantial and attractive residence which he owns at No. 673 Front street and which is a favorite resort with many friends of the family. In closing this outline of the biography of one of Columbus' best known residents, let us say that Mr. Hoster is an assuming, pleasant and companionable gentleman and has gained high rank among the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of his adopted country.

FRANCIS FLOYD FIELD, M.D.

Dr. Francis Floyd Field, aside from being well known in medical circles in Groveport and Franklin county, claims the distinction of being the youngest man in the state of Ohio to serve as president of a bank. He was elected president of the Groveport Bank in April, 1904, since which time he has acceptably and efficiently filled the office. Dr. Field comes of an old and prominent family of Ohio, some of its members having been prominent in military circles. The family is descended from French and English ancestry and the name was formerly known as Dela Field. The great-grandfather of our subject, Francis Field, was with General Washington when he crossed the Delaware at Trenton on the eve of December 26, 1776, during the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Dr. Abel Field, was a prominent physician of Amity, Franklin county, while the father, O. G. Field, was also a physician and during the Civil war served as surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. The family is also related to Chief Justice Fuller and to the late Marshall Field, well-known citizens of the United States.

The father, Dr. O. G. Field, was born in Gorham, New York, January 19, 1832, and was married January 2, 1868, to Miss Josephine Dillie Latham, who was born January 1, 1846. Their marriage was blessed with two children, the sister of our subject being Miss Jessie Dillie Field, who was born March 10, 1873, and on the 22d of June, 1892, became the wife of Charles Dorn, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Madison county, this state. They have a little son and daughter: Howard Field Dorn, born May 18, 1893; and Josephine Louise, who was born May 28, 1901.

Francis Floyd Field was born at Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, March 15, 1876. He was educated in the schools of his native city and completed the high-school course at the Midway school May 22, 1894. Deciding upon the profession of medicine as a life work, to that end he entered Starling Medical College in the fall of 1895, graduating therefrom April 14, 1898. In the fall of 1899 he located for practice at Zimmer, now known as Groveport, since which time he has very successfully followed his profession. His practice is already large and is constantly increasing and he keeps in touch with the advancement that is being made by the medical fraternity as investigation, research and experiment broaden knowledge and promote efficiency.

While leading a busy life in connection with his professional duties, the Doctor also finds time to devote to the financial interests of the city. The

Groveport Bank was organized in April, 1904, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, the stockholders representing some of the best known and wealthiest citizens of Franklin county. At the first election of officers Dr. Field was chosen president, an honor not usually conferred upon so young a man, he being at that time twenty-eight years of age, and indeed claims the distinction of being the youngest man in the state to fill a similar position. However, he is demonstrating his ability to capably manage the affairs of the bank, for its depositors are steadily increasing and an excellent business is being done. When during the panic of 1908, many of the banks of the country were compelled to close their doors, the Groveport Bank kept open and honored every demand made upon it, which speaks well for its management.

Dr. Field was married on the 31st of July, 1901, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Schlippie, who was born November 26, 1876. They are popular and hospitable young people and have a host of warm and admiring friends. The Doctor is a democrat in his political views, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, belonging to the order at Sedalia, Madison county.

JOHN W. GILBERT.

John W. Gilbert, a well known and successful architect and builder of Columbus, was born in Norwich township, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 19th of March, 1864. His father, whose birth occurred in Maryland in 1826, came to Franklin county in 1846. He was a soldier of the Civil war and throughout his active business career carried on agricultural pursuits. He died November 28, 1908, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife, who is still living, has attained the age of seventy-four. The latter bore the maiden name of Sarah Garnell and is a native of this county, her father being one of the pioneer farmers here.

John W. Gilbert acquired his literary education in the country schools, while subsequently he attended the Columbus Business College and later took a course in architecture. The year 1904 witnessed his arrival in Columbus and he has since been numbered among the prosperous and enterprising representatives of his profession here. His time and energies have been chiefly given to the construction of residences and among the homes which stand as monuments to his skill and ability are those of W. A. Scott, E. J. Monihan, John Stoner, W. C. Pavey, J. H. Walcott and the J. H. Walcott apartments. He likewise has extensive investments in Columbus real estate and owns a fine home at No. 379 Thirteenth avenue.

On the 25th of December, 1889, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Ida May White, a daughter of William White, who was one of Franklin county's prosperous and well known agriculturists. They now have seven children, namely: Opal May, a graduate of the Columbus Business College and an accomplished pianist and singer, who assists her father;

Ralph, student in the Columbus high school; Edith; Laura; Lucy; Anna; and Fay.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Gilbert has given his political allegiance to the republican party, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal denomination and his wife is very active in church and charitable work. He is a lover of music and literature, possesses a fine library and is a man of quiet, home loving disposition, finding his greatest enjoyment in the companionship of his wife and children. A resident of Franklin county throughout his entire life, he has always stood for that which is progressive in citizenship, cooperating in various plans and measures for the material, social, intellectual and political progress of the community.

JOHN FIELD.

John Field, manager of the Field fire insurance agency and since 1879 manager of the Columbus Clearing House, is a native son of the capital city, his birth having here occurred June 18, 1857. His parents were Franklin M. and Felicity J. (Palen) Field, and the mother died in 1881. Reared under the parental roof, the son pursued his education in the public schools of Columbus until he was graduated from the Central high school with the class of 1875. He then entered upon his business career as messenger in the old First National Bank and continued with that institution until 1880. On the organization of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank he was offered and accepted the position of teller, continuing in that capacity until 1895. He then withdrew from banking circles in order to establish a fire insurance agency and for thirteen years has continued in this line, enjoying a constantly growing business, so that he now has a large agency representing a number of companies. The success of this undertaking is due entirely to his efforts. He has allowed no obstacles to brook his path if they could be overcome by determination and diligence, and the amount of business which he now writes is represented by a large figure annually. He has also been at the head of the Columbus Clearing House as its manager since 1879. This is an important institution to the city, sixteen banks of Columbus being contributing members thereto. His previous experience in banking lines well qualified him for this position and his efforts have made this one of the valued factors in banking circles of the city.

In 1878 Mr. Field was married to Miss Matilda S. Brelsford, of Columbus, and they have four children: Florence, now the wife of W. H. Riggle, of Harrisburg; Sarah; John, Jr.; and Dorothy. Mr. Field belongs to the blue lodge of Masons and gives stalwart support to the republican party. Hunting, fishing, boating and other outdoor sports are of interest to him but he never allows the pursuit of pleasure to interfere with business duties. He is a natural salesman and hard work has constituted the basis of his

business development. He possesses a frank, genial nature and easily makes friends, while the salient qualities of his character enable him to retain their kindly regard and friendship throughout the ensuing years.

CLARENCE GRAHAM McLAUGHLIN.

Clarence Graham McLaughlin, controlling a trade of large volume as the manager for the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, of which he is also a partner, is one of the best informed men in the lumber trade, being thoroughly conversant with everything bearing directly or indirectly on the business. It is this fact to which is attributable the gratifying success that he has achieved. He was born near Bainbridge, in Ross county, Ohio, May 13, 1878. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin, but was established in Ohio at an early epoch in the history of this state. His grandfather, James McLaughlin, was a native of Bainbridge, Ross county, and his father, Clarence R. McLaughlin, was a native of the same locality, and was long connected with the lumber business, owning and operating sawmills and converting the timber into a marketable product for building purposes. Throughout his entire business life he has been a representative of the lumber trade. Removing to Columbus, he organized the McLaughlin Lumber Company, for the manufacture and sale of lumber to the wholesale trade. Their operations were largely confined to western Virginia. For many years Mr. McLaughlin continued actively and successfully in business in the capital city but in 1906 left Columbus to go to the Pacific coast, and is now located at Vancouver, where he carries on operations in the lumber trade. He was one of the pioneer lumber men of this section of the state and his business enterprise and integrity, as well as other salient traits of his character, won him a high position in the regard of those who knew him. He married Willa Etta Graham, of Mount Sterling, Fayette county, Ohio, who died in 1897.

Clarence G. McLaughlin was but a young lad at the time of his parents' removal to Columbus, so that he pursued his public-school education in this city, completing the high-school course by graduation with the class of 1897. He afterward devoted two years to study in the law and literary department of the Ohio State University, and entered upon his business career immediately after leaving college in 1900. He became connected with the lumber trade in Pickaway county, Ohio, under his own name, engaging in the manufacture of lumber for two years. This early experience was of great value to him, bringing to him a knowledge of trade conditions and the value of different kinds of timber. Later he had a supplementary experience in West Virginia and Kentucky with his father for one year. In 1903 he joined W. F. Hoffman in the organization of the McLaughlin-Hoffman Lumber Company, for the purpose of conducting a wholesale business in hard wood, yellow pine, white pine, hemlock, and cypress lumber. The company have sales offices in Chicago and Detroit, with southern offices at Meridian, Mississippi. They buy lumber from large manufacturers under contract, and their purchases and

sales are made only by carloads. Their selling operations cover the territory of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Canada. The business has made substantial growth, and though the firm began operations on a small scale less than six years ago, they are now controlling an extensive trade and are recognized as one of the leading concerns of Columbus. Throughout his entire business career Mr. McLaughlin has been connected with lumber interests and he now gives undivided attention to the business, realizing that concentration of effort rather than diffusion of one's forces over a broad field, constitutes a safe element in the upbuilding of success. He understands, too, that one must be thoroughly conversant with the business in all of its departments and with all of those interests which bear indirectly upon the trade. He has therefore acquainted himself with all transportation facilitites and railroad interests, knowing the best means of shipping as well as the market conditions and the quality of different timbers.

In 1902 Mr. McLaughlin was married to Miss Edna E. Murray, of Columbus. They have one son, William H., who was born in 1905. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, and holds membership with the United Commercial Travelers, with Junior Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with the Hoo Hoos, a well-known organization of lumbermen. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and finds rest and recreation with the rod. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life is in consistent harmony therewith, for an analyzation of his record shows that in all relations he has sought to be just and fair, according to others the treatment which he would wish for himself.

EDWIN A. HAMILTON, M. D.

Edwin A. Hamilton, M. D., a representative of the medical profession in Columbus, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, November 28, 1865. He is descended from one of the old families of Delaware, although the representatives of the name in later generations lived in Virginia, where his father, A. B. Hamilton, was born. In his boyhood days he accompanied his father, James Hamilton, to Ohio and is now living in Gallia county, having spent the greater part of his life in this state. He married Emily Kent, a daughter of Samuel Kent, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a granddaughter of Samuel R. Kent, who fought for American liberty in the war of Independence. Thus in both the paternal and maternal lines Dr. Hamilton is descended from old and highly respected families.

As a pupil of the public schools Dr. Hamilton mastered the elementary branches of English learning, continuing his studies in Rio Grande College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He afterward entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, completing his course there with the class of 1891. For three and one-half years he practiced at Vinton, Ohio, thus obtaining his initial experience in the active work of the profession. He came to Columbus in 1894 and for fifteen years has been a member of the

medical fraternity here, making a specialty of surgery in his practice. Since 1903 he has been lecturer in proctology in the Starling-Ohio Medical College, and is proctologist to the Protestant Hospital. He has attended many of the important clinics of the country. He is a member of the American Proctological Society, and belongs to the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

In 1890 Dr. Hamilton was married to Miss Maggie Butler, a native of this state and a daughter of William Butler, of Vinton, Ohio. They have one son, Walter. Dr. Hamilton belongs to Vinton Lodge, No. 131, A. F. & A. M., and is popular in fraternal as well as professional circles.

LLOYD E. STURM.

There is always opportunity to rise, for it is only the lower ranks in business that are crowded, and after the preliminary stages are passed it is much less difficult for the individual to maintain the footing that he has gained on the hillside that leads to the plane of affluence. Gradually Lloyd E. Sturm has worked his way upward until he is today one of the best known railroad bridge builders in the country, many important contracts being awarded him that attest his superior skill and the confidence reposed in him. He makes his headquarters and maintains his residence in Columbus, although his professional duties call him to various sections of the country.

Mr. Sturm was born near Clarksburg, West Virginia, January 28, 1860, his parents being John F. and Harriet (Harrison) Sturm, who were likewise natives of West Virginia. The father was a contractor and farmer and did some contract work on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, although his later years were devoted to agricultural pursuits. He took up his abode upon a farm and in its further development and improvement his time was passed. He was a member of the board of county commissioners of Harrison county, West Virginia, for twelve years and was prominent and influential in that locality. He died May 19, 1908.

Lloyd E. Sturm was educated in the common schools and afterward engaged in teaching for three terms, after which he turned his attention to railroad contracting in the state of his nativity. Natural mechanical ingenuity and skill, combined with knowledge gained through practical experience in mechanical work developed his ability for contracting, and he secured a contract on the Monongahela River Railroad, later on the Baltimore & Ohio, and afterward on the Ohio River Railroad, all of which are now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. He did the masonry and bridge work on those lines, and his success in those undertakings led him to seek broader fields of labor. In 1887 he came to Ohio and began operations here as a railroad contractor with headquarters at Portsmouth, first building bridges for the old Scioto Valley Railroad, now the Norfolk & Western. In 1891 he went to Waverly, Ohio, where he resided until 1905, when he removed to Colum-

L. E. STURM

bus. His work has been on the Big Four Railroad to a considerable extent and since 1898 he has also been engaged on work for the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, for which he has already built about seventy bridges. He constructed the steel and concrete bridge over the Scioto river at Portsmouth and has done other work that is considered remarkable engineering feats. During the past three years he has been largely employed by the Southern Railway and the South & Western Railway Company in Tennessee. He has also built the bridge for the Big Four Railroad Company at Danville, Illinois, and is one of the best known railroad bridge builders in this country, being always busy with his contracts, not having had an idle day for fifteen years. He is known throughout the United States in this connection. his ability placing him among the foremost representatives in the line of his chosen profession.

On the12th of February, 1890, Mr. Sturm was married to Miss Nellie O'Connor, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and they have three daughters: Margaret H., Harriet and Janet Eleanor. While his business interests make constant demands upon his time and attention, Mr. Sturm's friends know him as a courteous. genial gentleman, and those who serve him recognize him as a just employer, and all of his business associates esteem him not only for his ability, but for the straightforward principles which characterize his professional career.

ORLANDO W. ALDRICH.

Orlando W. Aldrich has gained distinction by his work in the courts, also by his clear exposition of the law in the class room and by his contributions to legal literature. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both through legal ability of a high order, and through the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community.

A native of the Empire state, he was born in Erie county, March 30, 1840, his parents being Sidney and Lydia A. (York) Aldrich. The family is of English origin and was founded in America by the father, whose birth occurred near Farmingham, Suffolk county, England, in 1817. He arrived in the new world in 1832 when a youth of fifteen, and two years later became a resident of Erie county, New York, where he made his home until 1864. In that year he removed to Jackson county, Michigan, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1891. He was one of Nature's noblemen, his life at all times being actuated by the highest priciples in all of his relations to his fellowmen. In 1833 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ever afterward one of its most earnest and devoted workers. He served as class leader from 1840 and also was licensed as a local preacher. Such was the warm personal friendship entertained for him by all that knew him that he was called upon to officiate at more weddings and funerals than any other minister in his part of the state. He left the

impress of his individuality for good upon the community in which he lived and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him, while his record of self-sacrifice, hospitality, business integrity and Christian charity constitutes an example that may well be followed. His wife, whose death occurred in Michigan, in 1882, was born in Clarence, New York, and was a descendant in the paternal line of Asahel Franklin, of Bennington, Vermont, who was a nephew of Benjamin Franklin and one of the "Green Mountain Boys," who fought under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. Her grandmother, Amy Franklin York, was eleven years of age when that battle occurred and witnessed it from her father's house. In early womanhood she became the wife of Stephen York, and the family removed to Canada, residing less than half a mile from the battlefield of Lundy's Lane. She also saw the engagement which there occurred and as her husband gave the information to General Brown which resulted in the capture of a British spy, which fact became known to the Canadian authorities, the family had to flee from their home, and their farm was confiscated. One son, Stephen York, father of Mrs. Aldrich, had been drafted into the Canadian militia but made his escape across the border into the United States, joined Captain Spencer's company of New York militia, and participated in the battle of Fort Erie.

Reared under the parental roof, Orlando W. Aldrich pursued his early education in the public schools of his native state. He was a young man of twenty-one years when on the 17th of May, 1861, he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops, and joined the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the peninsular campaign, participating also in the battles of Antietem, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He remained on active duty until honorably discharged May 23, 1863.

A clear recognition of the value of education as a preparation for the responsibilities of life if one wishes to pass beyond the humble stations, led Mr. Aldrich to pursue a course in the Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1869. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1875, the degree of Doctor of Laws from Albert University, at Bellville, Ontario, in 1877, and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the former institution in 1881. Having thoroughly prepared for the practice of law he was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1871 when Vice President Stephenson and Judge Weldon, of the United States court of Claims, were the examining committee. For some years Mr. Aldrich was connected with educational work as professor of philosophy of the Illinois Wesleyan University from 1877 to 1878, while from 1876 to 1881 he was professor in the law department in the same institution. He was called to the Ohio State University as a professor in the law department in 1892, and there continued until 1897. For three years he was the editor of the Weekly Jurist, of Bloomington, Illinois, and edited the first American edition of Anson on Contracts, an English work of high ability. He also prepared the supplemental volume of Ohio statutes from 1880 until 1885, and wrote an article on elections in Volume six, first edition of the American Cyclopedia of Law. In his private practice his work has been distinguished by the highest

legal ability. His work in the court room is characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicates reserve strength. The earnestness with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. He has confined his attention exclusively to civil law and his arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. He is a very able writer. His briefs always show wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contentions, presented in cogent and logical form, and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear.

Mr. Aldrich has been married twice. In 1863 at Hudson, Illinois, he wedded Miss Roselia G. Jewel, who passed away in 1877, leaving two children: Edgar S., who was graduated as an electrical engineer from the Ohio State University in 1898 and is now the manager of the Electric Light & Power Company at Moscow, Idaho; and Mrs. Harry E. Crum, of Columbus. In 1878 Mr. Aldrich was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Sarah A. Taylor, of Vandalia, Illinois, who was born in Coshocton county, Ohio. They have one son, W. Richard, now an attorney at law.

Mr. Aldrich owns a fine fruit farm just north of Columbus, called Maplehurst, and here he resides, his home being the center of a cultured society circle. He is greatly interested in horticulture and has studied it closely, both from a scientific and practical standpoint, and has done much to further the interests of fruit growers in the state by his activity in the Columbus Horticultural Society, in which he has been honored with the presidency, while for four years he was vice president of the Ohio State Horticultural Society. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Aldrich to be a man of scholarly attainments and broad intellectual culture, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He has been a student of the great sociological, economical and political problems of the country, and is interested in various organizations which promote knowledge and foster the social relations that inculcate an interest in one's fellowmen.

Mr. Aldrich is in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the Masonic fraternity and served for four years as master of New England Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Worthington, while of Mount Vernon Commandery, K. T., he is a life member. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is a member of Scioto Consistory, and is also identified with Aladdin Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been commander of Beers Post, G. A. R., was judge advocate of the department of the Ohio, a member of the council of administration of Ohio, and a delegate to the national encampment in Cincinnati. He likewise belongs to the Union Veteran Legion Encampment, No. 78, and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of that great host who fought for the preservation of the Union. For two years he was the vice president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and active as its president for one year. He was also president of the Society of the War of 1812, and national vice presi-

dent of that society. A patron of art, he owns one of the largest and finest collections of oil and water color paintings by European and American artists in this section of the state. Mr. Aldrich is a member of the Royal Society of Arts. His extensive library contains many rare and valuable old volumes, including one of Roman law published in 1442, only a few years after the first printing was done by movable type. Archæological research is a matter of deep interest to him, as is all that tends to promote knowledge and æsthetic culture, contributing to the uplifting of the race. Association with him means expansion and elevation, and he stands today as one of the most honored and representative citizens of Ohio.

JAMES HENRY BROCK.

James Henry Brock, one of the best known fire insurance men of Ohio and the middle west, started in business life at the age of fourteen years with but thirty-five cents in his pocket. This condition seems hardly possible to those who know Mr. Brock as a man of affluence, controlling a large and prosperous business as a representative of many of the leading fire insurance companies of the country. He was born in Cynthiana, Pike county, Ohio, December 8, 1853, and is of Scotch lineage. His great-grandfather became the founder of the family in the new world, settling in Virginia in 1803, at which time the grandfather was a child of three years. The latter afterward became a resident of southern Ohio in 1820 and spent his remaining days in this state. His son, Daniel W. Brock, was born in Pike county, Ohio, devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and became a prosperous farmer, thus providing a comfortable living for his family. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and rendered valiant aid to his country until the close of hostilities. When the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and remained one of its stalwart advocates until his demise. At one time he was county commissioner of Pike county and manifested a deep interest in its welfare and upbuilding through his hearty cooperation in many movements for the public good. In early manhood he wedded Miss Caroline Wood, a native of Pike county, Ohio, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers there. Her death occurred in 1861 and Daniel W. Brock, long surviving, passed away in 1905.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for James Henry Brock in his early boyhood days. He did such tasks on the farm as his age and strength permitted and also attended the district schools until twelve years of age, when necessity forced him to provide for his own living. He was employed in his home neighborhood for two years and then, at the age of fourteen years, went to Dayton, Ohio, where he arrived with but thirty-five cents in his pocket. He was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and in due course of time, having mastered the business, became a journeyman cabinet-maker at the age of eighteen years. He labored diligently until he was recognized as an expert workman and he followed his trade continuously

in Dayton until 1880, when thinking to find a more congenial and profitable field of labor, he engaged in the fire insurance business on his own account. For four years he was connected with that line in Dayton and succeeded in securing a good patronage there. In 1884 he removed to the capital city and in the years which have since intervened has become recognized as one of the most successful fire insurance men of this city.

He represents the Central Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Van Wert, Ohio, and altogether does business for fifteen companies. He is a director in the North American Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio, and in the Akron Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Akron, Ohio, and in addition he represents the Merchants & Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio, the Columbiana Mutual, of Lisbon, Ohio, the Ohio Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Coshocton, the Retail Grocers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Cincinnati Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cincinnati, the Springfield Underwriters Mutual of Springfield, Ohio, the Ohio Underwriters Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, the American National Fire Insurance Company, the Cosmopolitan of New York, the New Amsterdam Casualty Company of New York, the Dayton Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dayton, Ohio, and the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dayton. Mr. Brock's business has shown a phenomenal growth and has doubled in its volume yearly.

On the 12th of April, 1873, Mr. Brock was married to Miss Elizabeth Stetz, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have one son, Walter Richie, who was born May 12, 1887, and is now a bookkeeper in the Commercial National Bank. Mr. Brock is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias and enjoys the esteem and regard of his brethren of those fraternities. His business record is most creditable. No matter how much may be done in the way of giving a young man the advantages which are sought in the schools or come to him through inheritance, he must essentially formulate, develop and determine his own character and this is what Mr. Brock has done. No influence of birth or fortune favored him at the outset. He faced stern necessity at an early age and his understanding that hard and unremitting labor was to be his lot if he would succeed was followed by persistent effort, guided by sound judgment as his abilities were developed. His record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished if one but has the will to dare and to do.

FREDERICK M. SAYRE.

On the roster of county officials in Franklin county appears the name of Frederick M. Sayre, for he is now filling the position of auditor, and in the discharge of his duties evidences not only his capability but also his public-spirited citizenship. Born in West Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, on the 10th of January, 1873, he is a son of William H. and Mary E. (Pavey) Sayre, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was a Methodist minister, devoting

many years to that holy calling and his memory yet remains as a blessed benediction with those in whose lives his words of truth came as an inspiration for all that is good and ennobling.

Frederick M. Sayre is indebted to the public-school system of Ohio for the educational privileges he enjoyed, advancing through successive grades until he became a high-school student. When his text-books were laid aside he removed to Columbus and accepted a position as accountant with the Pennsylvania Railroad, continuing for fourteen years in that service. Interested always in the political situation of the country and in the questions which through a division of opinion give rise to our political parties, he has become recognized as a leader in republican circles and in 1902 was elected a member of the city council as representative from the eleventh ward. His efficiency in control of municipal affairs led to his reelection in 1905, so that he served for two terms, or five years, one of the terms being an extended one. He was president pro tem of the council, and chairman of the finance committee and he exercised his official prerogative on many occasions to further the work of municipal development and upbuilding. On the 23d of September, 1907, he was appointed county auditor by the board of commissioners to fill out the unexpired term of W. C. Cussins, deceased, and was elected to the office at the November election of 1908.

Mr. Sayre is a member of the Buckeye Republican Club and is interested in all that pertains to the growth of the party and the adoption of its principles, for he regards them as elements of good government. His social nature finds expression in his membership with the Masonic fraternity and the Home Guards of America. He was married on the 30th of April, 1906, to Miss Lottie M. Ramey, a daughter of G. W. Ramey, of Port Colborne, Ontario. In Columbus and this part of the state he has many friends who justly esteem him for his sterling worth, for his high ideals of citizenship, and for his effective service in public office.

ANDREW TIMBERMAN, A.B., M.D.

Dr. Andrew Timberman, prominent as a representative of the medical fraternity, his ability enabling him to correctly solve the complex problems which continually confront the physician, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, May 10, 1864. His father, Andrew Timberman, a native of Tennessee, was born in 1806, and in 1812 became a resident of Butler county, Ohio, accompanying his father, Matthew Timberman, who became one of the pioneer settlers there and was identified with its early agricultural development. Andrew Timberman, Sr., continued to follow farming on the old homestead secured by his father, it being his place of residence for seventy-seven years. He died at the age of eighty-nine, while his wife passed away in May, 1908, at the age of eighty-two years. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Flickinger, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1826 and was of German lineage. In the opening years of the century her father, Jacob Flickinger, went to Butler

DR. ANDREW TIMBERMAN

county and was a respected and valued resident of that locality throughout his remaining days. His daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Andrew Timberman in 1844 and unto them were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are yet living, the first death which occurred in the family being that of the father.

Dr. Timberman pursued his education in the district schools and from 1881 until 1884 was a student in Otterbein University. The succeeding year was devoted to work upon the home farm and from 1885 until 1890 he engaged in teaching school. The following year he devoted to study in the University of Michigan, and in preparation for a professional career he matriculated in Miami Medical College of Cincinnati in 1891, and was graduated therefrom on the completion of the regular three years' course with the class of 1894, winning valedictorian honors. His scholarship foreshadowed the success which he has since achieved in practice. He was a resident physician and surgeon in the Cincinnati General Hospital in 1894-5, and thus added to his theoretical training the broad practical experience of hospital practice. Dr. Timberman studied abroad, receiving instruction from eminent members of the profession in London, Berlin and Vienna, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In December, 1896, he located in Columbus, where he has since continuously engaged in active practice, and as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat has gained much more than local distinction. In 1899 he was offered and accepted the chair of ophthalmology at the Ohio Medical University, and in 1900 he was elected president of the Columbus Academy of Medicine. His splendid success was recognized by Otterbein University, which in 1903, after one year of special study, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He now occupies the chair of ophthalmology in Starling-Ohio Medical College, and is ophthalmic surgeon on the staff of the Protestant Hospital. Aside from his professional connections he is a director of the City National Bank and interested in a number of other commercial institutions.

Dr. Timberman was married in June, 1895, to Miss Lelia Stanbery, a daughter of Hon. Elias Stanbery, of McConnelsville, Ohio, and unto them have been born four children: Katherine, Jean, Lelia and Elizabeth. Dr. and Mrs. Timberman hold membership in the Broad Street Presbyterian church, in the work of which they are deeply and helpfully interested. Dr. Timberman is serving as one of the elders of the church, is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and does all in his power to promote the moral progress of the community. He belongs to Goodale Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the degree of the Scottish Rite. In professional relations he is well known as a member of various societies, whereby his knowldge of the medical science and his efficiency in practice are being continually promoted. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Columbus Academy of Medicine. He is likewise connected with several organizations of specialists. In July, 1908, he was elected to membership in the American Ophthalmological Society, and belongs also to the American Otological Society, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Academy of

Ophtholmology and Oto-Laryngology. His life has ever been honorable and upright, and he has held to high ideals of manhood in citizenship and in professional circles, so that no citizen of the community receives in larger measure or more justly deserves the respect and confidence of the general public.

JOHN W. DOWLER.

John W. Dowler, owning and operating a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres in Madison township, was born on the 5th of April, 1856, and acquired his education in the schools of Hocking. When seventeen years of age he first became connected with farming, which he has made his life work, sending his savings home to his father until he had attained his majority. He now owns the old Long homestead of one hundred and twenty-seven acres in Madison township and in the careful cultivation of the fields has gained a measure of prosperity that entitles him to representation among the substantial and enterprising agriculturists of the community. His success is all the more creditable by reason of the fact that it has been attained entirely through his own well-directed and untiring efforts, for he started out in life empty-handed.

In 1881 Mr. Dowler was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Long, whose birth occurred April 16, 1856. Their children are as follows: Mrs. Jennie L. Foor, Mary E., William E. L., Clara C., Julia M., Edna F. and Erden E.

Politically Mr. Dowler is a stalwart democrat and has served as supervisor for one term. In religious faith he is a Lutheran. His friends in the community are many and the fact that a large number have known him from his boyhood days to the present is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright career.

FOREST E. NELSON.

Forest E. Nelson, president of the F. E. Nelson Company, merchandise brokers, established business in 1895, while papers for incorporation were taken out in 1906. Through the processes of gradual development and progress Mr. Nelson has reached his present enviable place in commercial circles. He was born in Beallsville, Ohio, December 19, 1873, a son of Thomas G. Nelson, who was a photographer of this city. The grandfather, Thomas Nelson, Sr., was a pioneer resident of Monroe county, Ohio, and since that time the family has been represented in this state. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McNichols, was born in Beallsville, Ohio, and was a daughter of William McNichols, a tobacco manufacturer.

No event of especial importance occurred to vary the routine of life for Forest E. Nelson in his boyhood and youth. His attention was devoted to the

duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and various tasks assigned by parental authority. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Woodsfield, Ohio, and he afterward attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. When his education was completed he turned his attention to merchandise brokerage business in Columbus, and has since continued in this field of activity. The company handles sugar, molasses, dried beans and fruit, and makes extensive sales and shipments, while the volume of their business insures them a gratifying income.

In 1895 Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth C. Israel, a native of Fairfield, Iowa, and a daughter of Noble Israel. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have become parents of four children: Lawrence C., born in 1899; Robert A., born in 1901; Edward, born in 1905; and John, born in 1908. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Board of Trade and is interested not only in its business operations, but in the efforts of the organization to promote the commercial development of the city. He belongs to the Ohio Club, and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. While he has won success, he has not gained it at the sacrifice of all outside interests, but on the contrary has been interested in measures and movements for the public good, and is a most public spirited citizen.

ALONZO W. STRODE.

Alonzo W. Strode, numbered among the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of Madison township, where he owns a finely improved farm of ninety-three acres, was born on the 6th of June, 1864. His father, Elisha M. Strode, whose birth occurred September 4, 1835, was for twenty-five years successfully engaged in raising, buying and selling horses and during the Civil war purchased many of these animals for the government. He dealt extensively in fast trotters and in connection with his live-stock interests also carried on agricultural pursuits, meeting with a gratifying measure of prosperity in his undertakings. In his political views he is a stalwart democrat and for the past twenty years has capably served in the position of constable. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In April, 1860, he had wedded Mis Sarah Margaret Wagner, whose natal year was 1837.

Alonzo W. Strode obtained his education in the schools of Lithopolis and Marion, Ohio, being graduated at the latter place. He paid his own way through school and, though frequently encountering discouraging and disheartening conditions, worked steadily on until he had attained the desired proficiency and had become well qualified by educational training for the practical and responsible duties of life. He attributes his success in securing an education "under difficulties" largely to his mother, who, fully realizing the value of mental development, cheered and encouraged him to the end. Taking up the profession of teaching, he was thus engaged for nine years, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Since his marriage,

however, he has given his time and energies to agricultural interests and owns a valuable tract of land of ninety-three acres in Madison township, in the careful cultivation of which he has gained a creditable degree of prosperity.

On the 14th of September, 1893, Mr. Strode was united in marriage to Miss Ida E. Seymour. At the polls he gives his support to the men and measures of the democracy and in religious faith is a Presbyterian, having served as elder in the church for twenty-five years. Fraternally he is a Mason and is master of the lodge at Groveport, which was organized in 1850 and has now more than sixty members. He is likewise identified with the Grange and in all life's relations has been true to his obligations and duties, being greatly esteemed throughout the community in which he resides.

G. RALPH BASSETT.

G. Ralph Bassett, junior member of the architectural firm of Maetzel, Tresselt & Bassett, of Columbus, is well known in business circles in this city. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1876, a son of James and Agnes Bassett. The father was also born in Pittsburg, in 1838, and at one time was a prominent lumberman of that city. He served in the Civil war as lieutenant of Hampton's Battery, remaining at the front for three years. His father, George Bassett, was for many years captain of the steamboat Flora, making trips between Pittsburg and New Orleans. James Bassett is now deceased, his death occurring August 19, 1902, when he was sixty-six years of age. The mother was a daughter of Thomas Stewart, of Pittsburg, who was a mason contractor and built the first stone bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, West Virginia. She is also a direct descendant of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States.

G. Ralph Bassett pursued his early education in the public and high schools of Pittsburg and subsequently entered Pittsburg Academy, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then pursued a course in architectural engineering and also studied in the Pittsburg Art Students' League and in the studio of H. S. Stevenson of that city. Entering upon his chosen profession he was employed successively by Vrydach & Wolfe, Rutan & Russell, H. D. Gilchrist, and Samuel McLarren, while later he became connected with Thomas Rodd, architect and engineer of the noted Westinghouse Company. In this connection he had much to do with the plans for the British Westinghouse Electric Company at Manchester, England. He later entered the employ of James, Stewart & Company and subsequently McCullom & Dowly, of Pittsburg, while in July, 1904, he came to Columbus and superintended the work on the New First National Bank building. In January, 1905, he became the junior member of the firm of Maetzel & Company. They made the plans and executed the contracts for the American Savings Bank, the Kinnear Manufacturing Company and the Home Brewing Company of this city and the Hoster building of New York city and there are also many other structures in this city which stand as monuments to their skill and enterprise.

Mr. Bassett was married November 28, 1907, to Miss Maud O. Roberts, a daughter of David Roberts, of Perry county, Ohio. He is one of the pioneer farmers of that section of the state. Mrs. Bassett graduated from the Lexington (Ohio) high school and is also a graduate nurse. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, interested in all religious and charitable work. Mr. Bassett is a member of the Columbus Society of Architects. The family home is at No. 534 South Ohio avenue. In his profession Mr. Bassett aims at a high standard and his broad and practical experience has won for him a prominent place among the leading architects of this city.

FRED J. HEER.

Not only his connection with business affairs and enterprises but the effective interest which he takes in education and all the lines contributory to intellectual progress in that direction stamps Fred J. Heer as one of the desirable and worthy citizens of Columbus. Since starting in life on his own account, at the age of thirteen, he has made substantial progress along lines of honorable effort and enterprise and is today at the head of an extensive publishing house in a position that places him in the foremost rank among the representatives of this line of business in the capital city.

Here born and reared, his natal day was October 14, 1859, and his parents were Jacob and Caroline (Schwitzer) Heer, who were representatives of the high type of German-American citizenship. The educational opportunities of the son included primary and grammar school courses, with one year's attendance at the high school, and then at the age of thirteen he was forced to start out in life on his own account. Though hardships and difficulties met him at many points in his career, he has accomplished his purpose in spite of these, and step by step has worked his way upward, promotion coming to him in recognition of his genuine worth and ability.

In 1871 he entered the printing establishment of Glenn & Heyde and became thoroughly conversant with the trade during his eight years' connection with that house. He was never ashamed to be seen at work and, realizing the fact that unwearied industry is the basis of all success, he applied himself closely to the tasks that were assigned him and was accordingly advanced in positions of responsibility. In 1878 he was offered and accepted the foremanship of the Lutheran Book Concern, which had recently established a large printing house in Columbus. After fifteen years' connection with the business he was, in 1893, made assistant manager of the concern and in 1899 became manager. From 1895 until 1900 he was in partnership with the Hon. John L. Tranger but in the latter year the partnership was dissolved and for several years Mr. Heer continued in charge. He then resolved to establish a printing house commensurate with the opportunities of the city and already the enterprise occupies a prominent place in industrial circles. Along modern lines he is developing the business and with a thoroughly equipped plant and an unsullied reputation in business circles he needs no gift of prophecy to pre-

dict for him constantly growing success in the future. In addition to the publishing business he is now president of the Central Building Loan & Savings Company.

The worth of his work and of the public and semipublic nature is also widely acknowledged. From 1887 until 1893 he was a member of the board of education and from 1890 until 1892 he was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio Penitentiary through appointment of Governor Campbell. He was likewise a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Medical University and its president for seven years; a member of the board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library and a life member of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society. He is likewise an honorary member of the Columbus Typographical Union, No. 5, is a member of the Board of Trade and in more specifically social lines is connected with the Olentangy Club. These associations in addition to the features of a happy home life have been factors in a career of usefulness and in the development of a well-rounded character.

DR. F. F. LAWRENCE.

Dr. Florus Fremont Lawrence, who has attained an enviable position among the surgeons of the United States, was born in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, March 16, 1863. His parents were Oman and Camilla Lawrence. The father was a noted and sucessful Methodist minister in northern Ohio, where he labored in the vineyard for a full half century, establishing church organizations and cementing those that were falling apart. No minister in the North Ohio Conference ever excelled, and few ever equaled, Oman Lawrence in this kind of work. Never a year passed without a revival in his churches. Dr. Lawrence's grandparents on the paternal side were born in Glencoe, Scotland. His mother's father and mother were both born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and were of the Scotch-Irish stock, which has exercised such a marked influence on many of the states.

Dr. Lawrence began his primary education in the common schools of Holmes county, Ohio, and prepared for college at the academy in Savannah, Ohio. Up to his twelfth year he was a puny and sickly lad, but in spite of this handicap of ill health manifested an unusual interest in scientific subjects. He made a valuable geological collection and devoted much of his time to the study of the habits of birds and animals. The desire to know the reason and source of natural phenomena and of things in general was so constantly and persistently manifest in his metal makeup that it won for him, from his Latin professor, the sobriquet of "Old Why."

During his ninth and tenth years he wrote some very creditable boyish verses, one collection of which appeared, with favorable comment, in Littell's Living Age. The prosy work of securing a practical education, however, did not tend to nurture the poetic fancy. After leaving the academy at Savannah, Dr. Lawrence attended Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, earning the money to pay for his college education by teaching school and doing reportorial work

for the Cleveland Herald. From this institution he has received the degree of Doctor of Science.

He began his medical studies in the medical department of Wooster University, which was located in Cleveland, and completed them in the old Columbus Medical College, from which school he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. From the spring of 1881 to the fall of 1884, he was the pupil and assistant of Dr. Reuben A. Vance, of Cleveland, one of the most brilliant and capable surgeons in Ohio. Dr. Vance was a brother of Colonel John L. Vance of Columbus.

In 1891 and 1892, Dr. Lawrence did post-graduate work in Philadelphia and New York, and continued his studies in Boston and Chicago in 1893. From July, 1894, to February, 1895, he was assistant to the famous Scotch surgeon, Lawson Tait, in Birmingham, England. In 1903, as a recognition of the eminent position that he has attained in his profession Wooster University confered upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Lawrence has been a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine since its organization, in 1895, and during considerably more than half of this time has served the academy in some official capacity, being its president in 1905. He was president of the Central Ohio Medical Society in 1894; is a member and past vice president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; a member of the Board of Trade since 1897 and has served several times as the and former secretary and vice chairman of the section on obstetrics and diseases of women, American Medical Association; and clinical lecturer on abdominal and pelvic surgery, Starling-Ohio Medical College. Since 1900 he has been surgeon and chief of staff of the Lawrence Hospital. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has been an active member of the Board of Trade since 1897 and has served several times as the chairman of its committee on public health and sanitation.

Dr. Lawrence is prominent in the work of secret and fraternal societies. He is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M.; Ohio Chapter, R. A. M.; Columbus Council, R. E. S. M.; Enoch Lodge of Perfection; Franklin Council of the Princes of Jerusalem; Columbus Chapter Rose Croix; and Scioto Consistory, A. A. S. R. In the fall of 1905 he was elected sovereign prince of Franklin Council Princes of Jerusalem, and has been unanimously reelected each year since. Until he took out his card of withdrawal a few years ago, he also belonged to Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., which body he served in every office except treasurer and secretary. He is a member of Alpha Mu Pi Omega and Acacia fraternities.

Dr. Lawrence has published many valuable treatises on surgical subjects. He is a republican in his political views because of conviction but concedes the right of every other man to hold opposite political views. He is also a member of King Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He is an individual who does not believe in failure but in success and always sees something worth striving for in the world ahead of him. His whole life has been devoted to scientific research and to unselfish service of his fellowmen, actuated by the principle

that what makes life worth while is not what a man gets out of it, but what he puts into it.

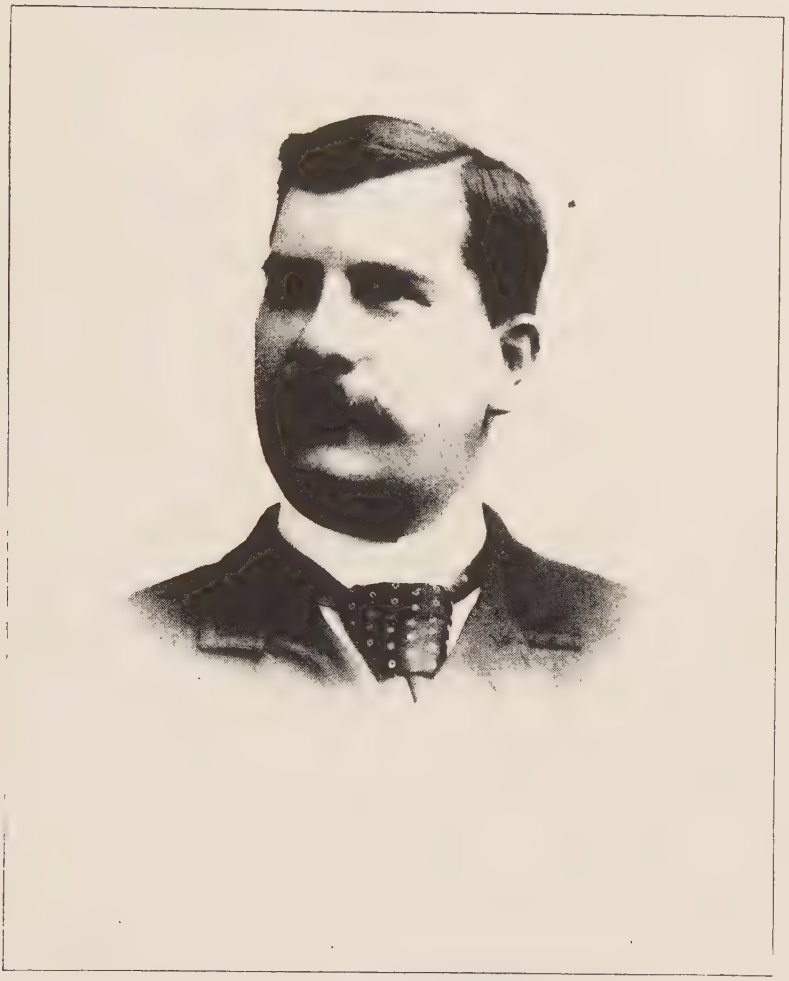
On the 1st day of January, 1885, Dr. Lawrence was married at Berea, Ohio, to Miss Cora E. Pierce. They have three children: Gerald Pierce Lawrence, James Cooper Lawrence and Elizabeth Camilla Lawrence. Mrs. Lawrence is directly descended from the Pierce family of Massachusetts, whose original progenitor, Abraham Pierce, came to this country in 1624 as the captain of the good ship "Mayflower" on its second voyage to Plymouth colony. Her father, Captain Milton P. Pierce, was famous throughout western Massachusetts and later in New Jersey and Ohio, as "Deadshot" Pierce.

Even at the present time an old weathervane, with a bullet hole through it, is preserved by Captain Pierce's family as a proof of his marksmanship. This weathervane once graced the top of the spire of the old church on Peru hill in Milton Pierce's home township and according to the well authenticated story, the bullet hole through it was put there one moonlight night by young Milton, when several boyish companions banteringly expressed the opinion that Milton Pierce couldn't hit the church if he tried. Stories of this bit of moonlight markmanship are still told in the valleys of the Berkshire hills. In 1861, when the president called for volunteers, Milton Pierce was given a captaincy in Berdan's celebrated regiment of sharpshooters. After the war he settled in New Jersey, where he devoted himself to fish culture. During his residence in New Jersey he served for some time as state fish and game warden. Shortly after his daughter's marriage, he removed to Columbus, and made his home in this city until his death in 1894. Captain Pierce was widely known as an authority on fish culture and also had some little reputation as a landscape gardener. He was a member of the commission that laid out and beautified Goodale park. He was also prominently identified with the work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDWARD B. LANMAN.

Edward B. Lanman is numbered among those who have been factors in the business development and consequent prosperity of Columbus. For many years he was closely associated with manufacturing interests here and throughout his business career he was recognized not only as a man of marked force of character and business enterprise but also as one whose methods in all trade relations were strictly honorable and upright.

A native of Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, he was born November 10, 1852, and was descended from John Robinson, the father of Congregationalism, who led the Pilgrims from England to Leydon, Holland. One of his descendants, Faith Robinson, became the wife of Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Revolutionary war fame and to whom General Washington affectionately referred as "Brother Jonathan," and she was a direct ancestor of Edward B. Lanman. The latter was a son of Peter Lanman, also a native of Norwich. The father's family numbered eight sons, four of whom are yet



EDWARD B. LANMAN

living, namely: Henry A., a resident of Columbus; John T., also of Columbus; Charles, a professor in Harvard College; and Rev. Joseph Lanman, of St. James, Minnesota.

In the city of his nativity Edward B. Lanman spent his boyhood days and acquired his education. He came to Columbus in 1867 at the age of fifteen years and here entered the employ of the firm of McCune, Mithoff & Company, hardware dealers, with whom he worked for several years, during which time he gained a keen insight into the business and became familiar with the trade in both principle and detail. Gradually he worked his way upward, winning promotion in recognition of his fidelity and capability and at length he embarked in business on his own account, being justified in this step by his wide and practical experience and economy which brought him the needed capital In 1882 he began the manufacture of pressed sheet iron work and gradually increased his facilities for conducting an enterprise of that character until the volume of his patronage enabled him to give employment to one hundred and twenty-five workmen. He was recognized by all as one of the best known, most reliable and most successful manufacturers of Columbus. His business record was such as any man might be proud to possess for he never made an engagement that he did not fill nor incur an obligation that he did not meet. He therefore enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect of his business associates and the admiration of all who knew aught of his history.

In 1884 Mr. Lanman was married to Miss Georgiana Burnham, of Philadelphia, a descendant of an old New England family, and unto them were born four sons: Edward B.; Henry Augustus, attending Cornell University; Charles B., a student at Harvard; and George Burnham. The death of the husband and father occurred December 8, 1897, when he was but forty-five years of age. He seemed in the very midst of a life of usefulness and activity and his death was a loss to the business community as well as to his many friends and his family. His sterling characteristics were such as gained for him the esteem of all who knew him and his worth as a business man places him in the foremost rank among the manufacturers of Columbus. Since her husband's death Mrs. Lanman has continued to make her home in this city with her four sons and is well known here in social circles.

FRANK B. TOOTHAKER.

Frank B. Toothaker, actively identified with business interests in Columbus while making his home in Westerville, was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, April 22, 1844. He represents one of the old families of that part of the state. His father, James H. Toothaker, a native of Portland, Maine, was taken to Marietta in 1817, when but three months old, by his parents, Roger and Hannah Toothaker, who were likewise natives of Portland. This is one of the oldest American families, the first representatives of the name in America having arrived on the continent prior to 1630. Through succeeeding generations there have been several of the name who have attained

prominence and distinction in various lines of life. The first lighthouse on the Atlantic coast was established by Seth Toothaker and in the professions have been found many members of the family who have attained more than local fame. Roger Toothaker was a farmer by occupation and on coming to Ohio purchased land for a dollar and ten cents per acre. He settled in the pioneer district and aided in reclaiming the region for the uses of civilization. James H. Toothaker was reared upon the old home farm but eventually became a carpenter and contractor. He married Deborah A. Brown, and unto them were born two children. The younger son, Edwin M. Toothaker, died in Columbus while serving as a printer on the Ohio State Journal. He had previously been connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer for fifteen years and had served for thirteen months in the engineers' corps toward the close of the Civil war.

Frank B. Toothaker spent the first sixteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and in 1860 went to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he secured a position in the office of the Parkersburg Gazette, acting as foreman there. He had already gained an intimate knowledge of the printing business, for at the age of twelve years he had entered the office of the old Marietta Intelligence, now the Marietta Register, one of the oldest papers of Ohio. There he learned the printer's trade, becoming an expert in that line, his connection with the office continuing until he went to Parkersburg to accept the responsible position of foreman in the Gazette office. He continued at that place until 1861, when on the outbreak of the Civil war he returned to Columbus and entered a commercial college, for he felt the need of further educational training as a preparation for the responsible duties of life. He worked at nights on the Ohio State Journal until September, 1862, when, feeling that his duty to his country was paramount to all else, he enlisted as a member of Company H, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Captain A. D. Eells. He served for three years or until the close of the war, loyally defending the old flag and the cause it represented.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Toothaker returned to Parkersburg and secured a position as expert bookkkeper in the gas works. In 1885 he became a resident of Columbus and was employed on various daily papers of the city, resigning a position on the State Journal to take charge of the Sunday Morning Herald, with which he was connected for four years. He then joined the New Franklin Printing Company, becoming one of the stockholders in that enterprise, which eventually went into the hands of a receiver. He was afterward a law printer for the various courts, printing the records and briefs. He has thus been associated for the past twelve years and for the past eleven years has been the official printer for the clerk's office of the supreme court. In this work he has been very successful and is widely known throughout the state by the prominent lawyers and jurists of Ohio. His business is now important and profitable and he thus continues in a line of activity in which he embarked as a young tradesman and to which he has devoted nearly his entire life.

On the 1st of January, 1868, Mr. Toothaker was married to Miss Hannah L. Morrison, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, where their marriage was celebrated. In September, 1907, they removed to Westerville and Mr. Tooth-

aker goes back and forth daily to Columbus to superintend his business interests. He is one of the best known printers of the state, having most comprehensive knowledge of the practical work of the office, while his broad general information enables him to do excellent work of a most important character for the lawyers and judges of Columbus and other cities. He has been a lifelong republican, never faltering in his allegiance to the party which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and has always been the party of reform and progression. He belongs to Andrew Mathews Post, G. A. R., in West Virginia, and is a Royal Arch Mason. His life record contains many chapters that are most creditable and he certainly deserves the success he has achieved, for he has been dependent upon his own resources from the age of twelve years. His life has been one of untiring and well-directed activity and in his business career he has enjoyed the full confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

HARRY J. SHAW.

The business career of Harry J. Shaw has been marked by general progress. True, he has had to overcome obstacles in his path, but these seemed only to serve as an impetus for greater and renewed effort and he has worked his way gradually upward until today he is classed among the substantial contractors and builders of Columbus. He was born in Dresden, Ohio, October 4, 1869, a son of M. T. and Sophia (Dodge) Shaw. The father was born in Maryland, in January, 1830, and on the paternal side comes of English ancestry. In 1876 he came to Columbus and became an extensive manufacturer of undertakers' supplies, but for the past few years he has lived retired in this city. He holds membership relations with the Third Avenue Methodist church and he fraternally affiliates with the Odd Fellows. Mrs. Shaw, who was born in Auburn, New York, also survives.

Harry J. Shaw began his early education in the graded schools and completed the high-school course. At the age of twenty-one years he apprenticed himself to learn the contracting and building business and eventually became consulting engineer, investigating properties for large financial and investment concerns of New York. He has given much of his time and attention to the building of interurban railway lines, having built several lines in the state of Iowa. He has likewise constructed numerous bridges, waterworks and sewage systems in various parts of this state and has done much toward the improvement of the streets in Columbus, most important among which is the paving and parking of Sandusky street, one of the most beautiful sections of the city. He is also acting as construction engineer of the Urbana & Mechanicsburg traction line and in his various avenues of work he is proving a prominent factor. As a busines man he is quick, positive, exacting and comprehensive of every detail that comes within the scope of his action and has a talent for leading, which is one of the highest attributes of men: a necessity in these days of close competition

to the man in the business world. Mr. Shaw is also amember of the Columbus Board of Trade.

As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Mr. Harry J. Shaw chose Miss Nellie Bond, a daughter of Jacob Felder, an old resident and prominent business man of Columbus. Their home, a beautiful residence at No. 353 West Sixth avenue, is the center of many social functions. They are prominent and popular in society circles, and while Mr. Shaw leads a very active, busy and useful life, he yet finds time for rest and recreation and is never too busy to be courteous to those with whom he comes in contact. He possesses that character which seems to find happiness in the success of his work and no man in this city is more prominent in industrial circles than is Harry J. Shaw.

E. S. TUSSING.

E. S. Tussing, who is engaged in farming and gardening in Madison township, Franklin county, is numbered among the substantial citizens of this section, representing one of the worthy pioneer families of Franklin county. His father, Phillip C. Tussing, was born in Madison township, September 20, 1836. He was of German descent in the paternal line and of Swiss in the maternal. He followed farming throughout his entire life, the farm which he owned having been inherited from his father, who had entered it from the government, the deed to it bearing the signature of President Adams. He was a democrat in his political views and a man of wide influence in the county, taking an active and helpful part in all matters of public interest. For many years he served as president of the Agricultural Society of Madison and was prominent in Masonic circles, being master of his lodge for many years. Phillip C. Tussing was twice married, his first marriage occurring December 20, 1855, to Miss Phoebe C. Seymour, who was born January 1, 1837, and of that union there are six living children: R. J., E. S., Mrs. Ardela E. Will, Phillip C., Jr., Amor A. and Mrs. Cora L. Mason. For his second wife he wedded Anna Lyttle on the 18th of November, 1879, and this union was blessed with one daughter, Mrs. Grace Pearle Temple.

E. S. Tussing, the second in order of birth of the father's first marriage, was born in Madison township, Franklin county, where he has spent his entire life. He acquired his education in the common schools and was reared on the home farm, assisting his father in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. When starting out upon his own account he chose the occupation to which he had been reared and now owns a well improved tract of land, situated just outside of the city limits of Canal Winchester. He carries on general farming and also raises vegetables on quite an extensive scale, selling his products to the city markets.

Mr. Tussing was married December 23, 1884, the lady of his choice being Miss Hattie Kramer, and they have three children, Bertie L., Hazen N. and Mary L., all now in school.

Following in the political footsteps of his father, Mr. Tussing has always given his support to the democratic party. He takes an active part in public affairs, has filled the office of township trustee and for seven years was a member of the school board, the greater part of the time acting as its president, until his private business affairs compelled him to resign. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tussing are active members of the Madison Grange, comprising one hundred and twenty members. Mr. Tussing has filled every office in the lodge and is master of the county organization, consisting of two hundred and fifty members, while his wife is assistant steward in the State Grange. They are likewise identified with the Patrons of Husbandry and with the United Brethern church. They are people of the highest respectability, well meriting the regard which is uniformly given them.

W. D. INGLIS, M.D.

Dr. W. D. Inglis, who brought to the starting point of his professional career excellent equipment and laudable ambition, is now recognized as one of the successful members of the medical fraternity of Columbus. He was born in Claysville, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1874. His father, George Inglis, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and when twenty-one years of age came to America taking up a claim in Ontario, Canada, in the early '50s. He removed to Pennsylvania, took up the study of medicine in Philadelphia and afterward settled in Claysville, where he has engaged in practice to the present time. He married Janet Scott, who was a native of Ontario and of Scotch parentage.

Their son, Dr. Inglis, was educated in Washington and Jefferson College, completing his literary course by his graduation in the class of 1897. He prepared for a professional career as a student in the Ohio Medical University, at Columbus, from which he was graduated in 1902. The same year his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Following his graduation in Columbus he went abroad, studying in Vienna in 1902, while in 1905 he pursued post-graduate work in Berlin. He has thus had the benefit of instruction from some of the most eminent members of the profession of the old world and has, in his practice, demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician.

Dr. Inglis began practice in the capital city in 1903. He has to a considerable extent specialized in the department of obstetrics. He was professor of obstetrics in the Ohio Medical University, is now filling that position in the Starling-Ohio Medical College and is obstetrician to the Protestant Hospital. In his private practice he has made a specialty of obstetrics and

diseases of women and his professional services have been attended with excellent results.

In 1902 Dr. Inglis was married to Miss Alice Cockins, a native of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and they have two sons, John C. and William D. Both Dr. and Mrs. Inglis have many friends in Columbus and occupy enviable positions in social circles. He devotes his time and attention almost exclusively to his professional duties and is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He published last year "Compend on Obstetrics," which has been successful, now being in its second edition. Everything that tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him, and he eagerly embraces every idea which his judgment sanctions as of value in his professional labors.

ISAAC GRISWOLD.

The history of pioneer development in Franklin county records the achievements of Isaac Griswold, who became one of the earliest settlers of this part of the state and aided in transforming it from a wild and uninhabited region to a district of rich fertility. His labors were continued here for more than fifty years, covering the first half of the nineteenth century and he was therefore among those who laid broad and deep the foundation for the present development and progress of this part of the state. A native of Connecticut, he was born in Windsor, October 27, 1779, and there spent his early youth on a farm with his parents, Isaac and Christina (Holcomb) Griswold. He was of the third generation who had resided in Connecticut, the family having been founded there at an early period in the colonization of the new world.

Isaac Griswold, of this review, was reared in the state of his nativity and there continued until he sought a home in Ohio—the then far west. In company with Edward Phelps and Colonel Kilbourne he came to Franklin county in 1805 in order to see the country. The journey was made on horseback and they found a region untouched by evidences of civilization. It was just as it was when it came from the hand of nature. Not a tree had been cut nor an improvement made but the country was rich in its natural resources and offered to give possession to those who were not afraid to brave the hardships, privations and dangers of pioneer life. Mr. Griswold was a determined, energetic man and he feared not the difficulties that would beset him in an attempt to establish a home on the frontier. Returning for permanent settlement he made the trip with three yoke of oxen, horses and wagon, driving all the way, about two months being required for the journey, which was completed in August, 1806. On a previous trip he had purchased two hundred acres of land, which still remains in possession of the family.

Mr. Griswold while in Connecticut had married Miss Ursula Clarke, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood in which his boyhood and youth were passed. Coming to Ohio with his wife he first built a cabin on the

MRS. M. E. CLARKE

fifty-acre tract of land now owned by George W. Clarke. There he resided until 1812, when a new survey was made and he secured one hundred and fifty acres of land, which has since remained the old homestead property of the family.

In that year he built on it a little log cabin and in 1823 erected the present home of his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, although many modern improvements have been added in the intervening years. Here he resided until his death, his time and attention always being given to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He was practical and energetic in everything that he undertook and accomplished gratifying results.

Mr. Griswold was also active in community affairs and did much for the upbuilding of his section of the county. He acted as postmaster from 1824 until 1853, the postoffice being kept in his own home until 1868, his son, Cicero P. Griswold, succeeding him as postmaster. This is known as Blendon postoffice. Mr. Griswold gave his early political support to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, which he continued to support until his death, which occurred in July, 1869. Thus passed away one of the oldest settlers of the county—a pioneer whose work had been most beneficial in the improvement and upbuilding of this section of the state. In early days he was known to every settler here and all respected him for his genuine worth and his many sterling traits of character. He had survived his wife for about fifteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold were the parents of six children: Isaac M., who was born in Connecticut and died in Illinois; Edwin B., who was also a native of Connecticut and died in this county; Christie A., a native of Franklin county and now the wife of Thomas Schrock; Fredus N.; Cicero P.; and Mindwell E. The last named is the only one now living, her home being upon the farm which became her father's property in 1812. She was married in 1843 to George B. Clarke, who was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, in May, 1818, while Mrs. Clarke's birth occurred December 19, 1822, on the farm which is still her home. In the year 1838 George B. Clarke came to this county with his parents. After their marriage they went to Iowa, where they resided until his death in 1852. Mrs. Clarke then returned to her father's home with her five children: Louisa, the wife of H. Warren Phelps, of Columbus; Edwin E., who wedded Della Newcomb, and who died in Delaware in 1893; George W., who wedded Minnie Shrum, and who follows railroading, and owns the fifty acres which his grandfather first settled on; Eunice G., the wife of Rev. F. M. Pitkin, who resides on the farm with Mrs. Clarke; and Charles W., who wedded Ella J. Kurtz, of Sharon township.

Mrs. Clarke, now eighty-six years old, still occupies the old home in which she was born. It was formerly the stopping place for people who traveled by stage from Columbus to Cleveland, it being the first station on the stage route out of the capital city. The house has been greatly remodeled and is now a substantial farm dwelling, while all of the buildings are modern. Mrs. Clarke can relate many interesting incidents of the early days, her mind being stored with reminiscences of pioneer times when the homes of the settlers were largely log cabins, when cooking was done over the fireplaces and the

people had to depend upon what they raised to supply their larder. Houses, too, were lighted by candles, while later kerosene lamps came into use. Many of the common comforts of the present time were then unknown but the years have wrought a marvelous change in the way of living. The early homes, however, were noted for their generous and warm-hearted hospitality, neighbors being willing to oblige or aid one another in any way possible. As time has passed many changes have been wrought, Mrs. Clarke living to witness the remarkable development of the county and the marvelous growth of the capital city which is today one of the important manufacturing and industrial centers of the state.

CHARLES MAYHEW WING.

Charles Mayhew Wing is president and general manager of the Wing Cigar Company, in which connection an extensive manufacturing business has been developed, constituting one of the important productive industries of the city. He belongs to that class of men who have sufficient courage to venture where favorable opportunity is presented, while their judgment and energy carry them forward to the goal of success, seeking legitimate advantages as they rose. Mr. Wing has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open, and fortunate in possessing ability and character that has inspired confidence in others the simple weight of his character and nobility has carried him into important business relations with large interests. A native of Newark, Ohio, he was born in 1858.

His father, Lucius B. Wing, a native of Wilmington, Vermont, was born November 15, 1822, and died in Newark, Ohio, February 1, 1902. He traced his ancestry back to John Wing, who arrived in America June 5, 1632, as a passenger of the sailing vessel, "William Francis," Mr. Thomas, master, which left London on the 9th of March and arrived at the port of Boston after a voyage of eighty days with but sixty passengers. This number included Mr. Batchelder, seventy-one years of age, and his family. His daughter, Deborah Wing, was the mother of John Wing and the widow of Rev. John Wing, third son of Matthew Wing and grandson of Godfried Wing (Wynge, a well-known Protestant refugee from Belgium who, after a life spent at various places in England and on the continent, became, in 1553, minister of the Dutch church in London, where he died September 30, 1599. His grandson, John Wing, admitted B. A. at Oxford, February 16, 1603, became pastor of the church at Sandwich in England, where his grandfather also had preached. Later the Rev. John Wing served as pastor of various churches in Holland but died at St. Mary Aldermary, London, about 1630. He was married in 1610 to Deborah Batchelder, born 1592, and had at least five children. On the 22d of June, 1624, a license "to pass beyond seas" was granted to "Debora Wynge, thirty- two years old, wife of Mr. John Wynge, preacher, resident of Flushing." This town is in the province of Zealand, Holland. After a short sojourn at Saugus

(Lynn, Massachusetts), she, with her sons, John, Daniel, Matthew and Stephen, removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts,—the date of her death has not been ascertained.

John Wing, son of Mrs. Deborah Wing, was married about 1646, and by his wife Elizabeth had seven or eight children. His second wife was Miriam Deane. John Wing died in Harwich, Massachusetts, in his eighty-fourth year.

Ananias Wing, his son born in 1651, married Hannah Freeman, was a soldier under Captain John Gorman in the Narragansett war, and died in 1718.

John Wing of the third generation, born in 1702, was married in 1728 to Mary Knowles, served against the French, probably in the siege of Louisburg, and died about 1773.

John Wing of the fourth generation, born May 8, 1732, removed about 1767 to Conway, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he died in 1822 at the age of ninety-eight years. He was thrice married and had eighteen children.

Bani Wing, the fifth son of the preceding John Wing, was born August 10, 1763, and in 1788 married Lucy Clary while in 1821 he wedded Mrs. Thirza (Flint) Upton, widow of Joseph Upton. They are the grandparents of Charles Mayhew Wing of this review.

The only child of this second marriage was Lucius Bliss Wing, father of our subject. Bani Wing enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war at the age of sixteen years, three of his older brothers being already soldiers in the Continental army. His service was on the Hudson near West Point, and he was attached to the body of troops by whom Andre was captured, and witnessed the execution of that unfortunate officer October 8, 1780. After the war he lived at Conway until 1795, when he removed with his family to Wilmington, Vermont, and there resided for many years. In 1837, when well advanced in age, he and his wife returned to Charlemont, Massachusetts, where the residue of their lives was passed. On his headstone in the old graveyard there are inscribed these words: "He was a soldier of the Revolution and a soldier of the Cross." His wife died at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

The characteristics of the members of the Wing family through succeeding generations were such as made them good citizens and valued in the communities in which they lived. Lucius B. Wing, in speaking of his ancestry, and particularly of his parents, said: "Inasmuch as man does not choose his parents, or the place of his nativity, I do not consider that either is the subject of glory or shame. Still, if I could have chosen mine, I am sure I would not have selected any other."

Reared on the backwoods farm at Wilmington and later on the hill farm at Charlemont, Lucius B. Wing early formed the habits of industry and thrift and foresight, and this laid the foundation for his success in later life. He attended the district school and spent a few months in study in the neighboring academy at Ashfield, and in 1844 at Williston Seminary, Easthampton,

Massachusetts. For a time he engaged in teaching school at Heath and Charlemont, Massachusetts, his last year of teaching being 1849. Two years before that he had made his way westward, some of his brothers having already preceded him to Ohio. His brother, Stalham Wing, had become a forwarding and commission merchant in Toledo, Ohio, and in Michigan towns, and Lucius B. Wing became clerk and manager for his brother and took charge of the steamboat "DeWitt Clinton," which made weekly trips between Buffalo and Toledo, following that business in the summer from 1847 to 1853. In winter he taught school or filled the clerkship in some business. In December, 1853, he removed to Newark, Ohio, where he began to buy and ship live stock and flour to the cities of Pittsburg, Baltimore and New York. Two or three years later he purchased about fifteen hundred acres of government land in Piatt county, Illinois, and kept the tract as stock farms for many years. In 1860 he became a member of the firm of Robins, Wing & Warner, engaged in the banking business at Newark, and was thus connected throughout the remainder of his life. He went south as a buyer of cotton at the time of the Civil war and was captured December 20, 1862, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, by General Van Dorn, but through his shrewd sense and good humor was released without much loss of time or property. For the next decade or more he was busy extending his various enterprises in Newark and Illinois, becoming widely known as a man of sound judgment, high principle and helpful aims. In 1875 he was elected a member of the state board of agricultulture, serving for five years, and was once chosen president of that body. The origin and success of the Ohio system of Farmers Institutes are due in great measure to his support and foresight.

A large landowner in Illinois, Kansas and Iowa, his interest in agriculture and in many problems of the country life was intense. His appointment in 1881 as trustee of the Ohio State University was a natural result of his service upon the state board of agriculture and his success as a man of affairs who was closely connected with the agricultural interests of Ohio. He did splendid service as a trustee, as is indicated by his two reappointments continuing him in the office for almost twenty-one years. For more than fourteen years he was chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees, a member of the farm committee for the entire period of his trusteeship, and was twice elected to the presidency of the board of trustees. To this service he brought strong common sense, clear judgment, tact, kindly spirit and the crowning grace of unselfishness. One who knew him intimately while a trustee said: "It is the deliberate judgment of his associates and of others having opportunity to form a correct opinion that no trustee of the university has rendered more faithful or valuable service than Lucius B. Wing." In politics he was a republican and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens of the same political faith without losing the respect of his political opponents. In 1896 he was one of the presidential electors of Ohio. He served for many years as a vestryman of the Episcopal church of Newark and was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the 31st of May, 1855, Lucius B. Wing married Mary M. Mayhew, a native of Charlemont, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Captain George and Armenia (Lazelle) Mayhew of that place and a lineal descendant of Thomas Mayhew, a merchant born at Southampton, England in 1592, who emigrated to New England in 1631 and in 1641 became the patentee and first governor of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the Elizabeth isles. Later generations of the family were noted for missionary zeal and philanthropic service, acting as missionaries to the Indians. The grandfather of Mrs. Wing was a soldier of the revolutionary war. Mrs. Wing, still survives her husband, as do their two children, Charles Mayhew and Mrs. Mary LaSalle Shields, the wife of Charles R. Shields, of Columbus.

Charles Mayhew Wing was educated in the public schools of Newark and attended the Williston Academy at Easthampton, Massachusetts. He afterward pursued classical work in the Ohio State University and then returned to Newark, where he became connected with the banking business as representative of the Franklin Bank Company, now the Franklin National Bank. He first acted as bookkeeper and later was made secretary and treasurer. On the 1st of June, 1883, he went to Bement, Piatt county, Illinois, where he took up the fourteen hundred acres of land owned by his father and superintended the rental and care of twenty-one farms belonging to the estate of E. B. Hale, of Cleveland, Ohio. He remained in Illinois until 1893, and for several years during that period was president of the Piatt County Agricultural Association. He also represented the Bloomington district of the republican party at the national convention at Minneapolis when Benjamin Harrison was nominated in 1892.

In 1893 Mr. Wing returned to Newark and took the position of secretary and treasurer in the Franklin Bank Company, where he continued until August, 1898. At that time he came to Columbus and established a cigar factory, and in his two plants today are employed three hundred workmen with an output of seventy-five thousand cigars daily. This has become one of the important manufacturing concerns of the city and Mr. Wing's early bank experience, also his life in the west, proved factors in his present success, bringing to him not only a good knowledge of financial affairs but also enabling him to readily read men and correctly judge of their ability. He is now devoting his entire attention to the cigar business and stands as one of the most prominent and successful manufacturers in this line in Ohio. He is also a director of the New First National Bank of Columbus.

Mr. Wing is known as one of the leading representatives of the republican party in this state. While he has never sought nor desired office, he recognizes the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and labors untiringly to promote the principles which he espouses. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party and in 1895 he was chosen as a delegate to the republican state convention and in 1896 was chairman of the convention that selected delegates to the state convention of that year. He was also chairman of the republican county executive committee of Licking county for several terms, including the McKinley campaign of 1896. Mr. Wing has also a creditable military record, having been commissioned second lieutenant

of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, October 28, 1879. On the 4th of August of the following year he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and on the 14th of February, 1881, was chosen to the captaincy. The entire period of his connection with the National Guard covered five years and on the 4th of October, 1881, he resigned, preparatory to removing to Illinois. He is a member of the George Washington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and an honorary member of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution of Columbus—which is a much envied distinction.

In 1881 Mr. Wing was married to Miss Alice M. Townshend of Columbus and a daughter of Dr. N. S. Townshend. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wing have been born five children: Dr. Lucius A. Wing, born in 1882, is a graduate of the Ohio State University, the medical department of the Cornell University, also a graduate of the New York Hospital of New York city, and is now on the resident staff of St. Mary's Hospital, New York city; Shirley T., born in 1885, was graduated from the Ohio State University in June, 1907, and that year obtained the Rhodes scholarship and is now one of the representatives of Ohio at Oxford University, Oxford, England: Margaret M., is a graduate of Vassar College of the class of June, 1908; Alice T., is now a sophomore in Vassar; and Herbert C., born 1896, is a student in the public schools.

Mr. Wing's social nature finds expression in his membership in the Columbus Club and Columbus Country Club, as well as in the hospitality of his own home. He is a member of the First Congregational church and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city in the lines of municipal, social, intellectual and moral progress. He travels largely, having leisure to cultivate those graces of character which have made him a most entertaining companion.

CHARLES R. HERRICK.

Charles R. Herrick, who was for many years identified with the industrial interests of Columbus, but who for the past two years has lived retired in this city, has made a record of which few men can boast, in that he has served in both the Mexican and Civil wars. He traces his ancestry back to the year 1600, to Henry Herrick of England. The family at one time owned a large estate in England and this is now used as a public park. Charles R. Herrick was born in Baldwinsville, New York, December 1, 1826, a son of Walter D. and Lernia (Perkins) Herrick. The father, who was likewise born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, put the first line of packets on the Ohio canal and locating in Circleville in 1835, was proprietor of a hotel there for many years. He became a prominent factor in the early history of the Buckeye state, but spent his last years in the Empire state, passing away in Syracuse, April 19, 1861. He was married three times. His first wife bore the maiden name of Amanda Price. His

second union was with Lernia Perkins, who became the mother of five children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Charles R. of this review. Following her demise, he wedded Amanda C. Morey and this union was blessed with three children, but all have departed this life.

Charles R. Herrick was a little lad of nine years when the family removed from the Empire state to Circleville, Ohio. He acquired but a limited education through the medium of the public schools, but in later life through broad reading and travel he has added materially to his fund of knowledge and today is a well informed man. In 1837 he came to Columbus and learned the plasterer's trade and also learned the cooper's and broommaker's trades, but worked for only a short time at the latter trades. When he located in this city it contained but five thousand people and Mr. Herrick soon became identified with its industrial life through his work as a plasterer. The statehouse was being erected at that time and there was much other building in course of progress and owing to this fact Mr. Herrick soon found his time fully occupied. He was a practical workman, reasonable in his prices and faithful to the terms of a contract and in this way he soon gained a liberal patronage, which increased as the years went by, so that he gaind the competency that has enabled him to live retired the past two years.

The business interests of Mr. Herrick were interrupted, however, at the time of the Mexican war, when, in 1847, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Second Ohio Regiment, and after a year's service at the front he was honorably discharged. Subsequently he spent three years in the south, being employed on a steamboat on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans. On the expiration of that period he returned to his home in Columbus and resumed work at his trade, but when the Civil war broke out his patriotic spirit was once more aroused and on the 22d of August, 1862, he became a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Regiment. He took part in many of the important engagements of the war and in the battle of Resaca, on the 15th of May, 1864, he was wounded. He remained at the front until the close of hostilities, receiving an honorable discharge July 6, 1865. Keeping in touch with his old army comrades, Mr. Herrick has attended twenty-two national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic and he has attended many state encampments. In September, 1908, he attended the encampment at Toledo, Ohio, and was the only Mexican soldier in the line of march, and he is one of three remaining veterans of the Mexican war now living in Columbus.

Mr. Herrick was married August 26, 1855, to Miss Mary Ann Palsgrove, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Gearhart) Palsgrove. Mrs. Herrick was born in Pennsylvania, October 28, 1833, and by her marriage became the mother of six children: Lernia F., the wife of Thomas D. Bellis, a resident of Columbus; Walter L., of this city; Kate E., the wife of Charles F. Little, also a resident of this city; William C., of Columbus; and George and Herbert, who are deceased. There are also twenty-four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Mrs. Herrick departed this life in May, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. Herrick is a republican in his political views and is a member of McCoy Post, G. A. R. He has traveled extensively and has collected many relics, which he prizes very highly. He also has in his possession the ball which caused his wound in the Civil war. Through struggle and adversity he has made his way and today, crowned with a goodly competency, he stands in the same relation to his fellowmen as he did in his early years when struggling for a livelihood, recognizing and appreciating honest purpose and genuine worth and rating the individual by his merits and not by his possessions.

J. A. RIEBEL, M. D.

Dr. J. A. Riebel well deserves mention with the leading members of the medical profession of Columbus for he has always discharged his professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation and has continuously added to his knowledge by wide research and investigation so that he is now one of the able and successful physicians of the city.

He was born near Columbus, August 26, 1869. His father, Augustus Riebel, was a native of Breslau, Prussia, and came to the United States in 1860. He settled about three miles from Camp Chase and began farming but when the war broke out and the Union was imperiled he joined the army, although he had been in this country for only three months. When he first offered his service he was not accepted on account of his youth but later was received and became a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He then returned to the north, purchased a farm near Columbus and carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in June, 1892, when he was forty-nine years af age. He married Margaret Seeger, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who came to the United States with her brothers and sisters to escape being drafted into the army of that land. All the brothers, however, joined the United States army and fought for the flag of their adopted country. The two brothers, Charles and Louis Seeger, are still residents of Franklin county, being numbered among the respected and worthy farmers of this part of the state. Some of the ancestors of Mrs. Riebel came to Columbus at an early day, her uncle, a Mr. Van Horn, being sworn in as sheriff by the government during the Indian troubles. He had a hunter's cabin on the present site of the state house and engaged in hunting throughout this portion of Ohio, which was then a wild and almost uninhabited district.

Dr. Riebel is one of a family of five children, a daughter and four sons. One of his brothers is Dr. George Riebel, a practicing physician of Ashland, Ohio. Two of the brothers are farmers of Delaware county and the sister is also living in that county.

Reared on his father's farm Dr. Riebel obtained his early education in the public schools of Columbus and was graduated from the Northwood school. He afterward entered the Northwestern University, where he won the Bachelor

DR. J. A. RIEBEL

of Science degree upon his graduation. He then became connected with the mercantile interests in Columbus and later was in the employ of the Buckeye Buggy Company, which he represented as foreman for ten years. Thinking to find a professional career more congenial he took up the study of medicine in 1897 and was graduated from the Ohio Medical University in April, 1901. He also holds a diploma from the Post-Graduate School of Chicago for work done in surgery and gynecological operations. He also did work in the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York. He has practiced continuously in Columbus since April, 1901, and has made a specialty of genito-urinary surgery. In 1902 he became assistant in the genito-urinary department of the Starling Medical College and the Ohio Medical College, in 1903 was made lecturer on that subject and in 1904 became professor of genito-urinary diseases and has so continued to the present time in both institutions. He belongs to the Academy of Medicine, to the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His opinions are largely accepted as authority on genito-urinary diseases, nor is his ability limited in other lines of the profession or as a general practitioner he has met with the success which can only follow comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medicine and correct application of his learning to the individual needs of his patients.

In September, 1891, Dr. Riebel was married to Miss Mabel L. Kiner, of Columbus, a daughter of Frank Kiner, one of the old residents of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Riebel now have to sons, Frank and John. The parents are cordially received in those social circles where intelligence is regarded as a necessary attribute to agreeableness. Dr. Riebel belongs to Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the Royal Arch degrees. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity he has pressed forward in the field of his chosen calling and has won success that is proof of his ability.

ED J. FLAUTT.

Business advancement is not the result of fortunate environment or of influence, but follows as the logical sequence of persistent and intelligently directed effort. It is this which has won Mr. Flautt his present responsible position as manager of the Marvin Wood Working Company, today controlling one of the leading and important industrial concerns of the city. He was born in Somerset, Ohio, December 19, 1872, a son of George and Celia (Devitt) Flautt. The mother was born in Ireland and was a direct descendant of Patrick Devitt. The father, a native of Maryland, served as a soldier of the Civil war and in the days of peace followed the cooper's trade. His father, Captain George Flautt, won his title by active service in the Mexican war.

In the requirement of an education E. J. Flautt became a student in the public schools of Somerset, Ohio, and passing through consecutive grades, was in due course of time graduated with the class of 1888. He made his initial step in the business world as a representative of the lumber

trade in the employ of Samuel Snyder, who found him a faithful and capable representative and retained him in his service for twelve years. Mr. Flautt was afterward with the Doddington Company, with which he continued for about five years, after which he went upon the road as traveling representative for the Teachout Door & Glass Company. On leaving that position he became connected with the Marvin Wood Working Company and his advancement to the position of manager is indicative of the fact that his employers recognized his substantial business qualities and valued his cooperation. The business was incorporated about 1905 and under the management of Mr. Flautt has enjoyed a phenomenal growth, its products being sent to all parts of the country, while the output is now very extensive.

A pleasant home life for Mr. Flautt began in 1895 following his marriage to Miss Hattie Elder, who was born in Perry county, Ohio. Her father was a carpenter by trade and served his country for four years as a loyal defender of the Union in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Flautt have two children, John and Thomas, born in 1896 and 1898 respectively. The parents are well known in social circles of the city and the cordial hospitality of their own home makes it most attractive to their many friends.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D.

Rev. Washington Gladden, minister, author and reformer, was born on the 11th of February, 1836, in Potts Grove, Pennsylvania, and pursued his early education in the public schools while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Solomon and Amanda (Daniels) Gladden. His preparatory course was pursued in Owego Academy of New York and his university course in Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1859. His broad scholarship has won him recognition from various universities since that time, the degree of Doctor of Divinity being conferred upon him by Roanoke College of Virginia and that of Doctor of Laws by the University of Wisconsin and Notre Dame University of Indiana. Having qualified for the ministry, Dr. Gladden entered upon pastoral work and occupied several charges prior to 1882, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church at Columbus, Ohio. Here he has since remained and the steady, healthful growth of the church is indicative of his earnest, zealous labor. His words of wisdom have sunk deep into the hearts of many and his labors have not been denied the generous harvest nor the aftermath.

While well versed in the doctrines of the church, his thought has gone out to all the great world-problems and his investigation of many themes of vital interest has been most thorough. There are few ministers between the oceans who occupy a more prominent place in the public estimation. Others may display more brilliant oratorical powers—although he is a clear, forceful, logical and entertaining speaker—or may show stronger effort in some particular line of work, but few, if any, equal him in the broad field of thought, aside from his

pulpit effort, which he has cultivated in such a masterly manner for the betterment of all classes. Dr. Gladden is especially well known as a writer upon social reforms, and since 1868 has been well known to the public as the author of many volumes which have treated upon the living issues of the day as affecting man's relations with his fellowmen and his Maker. He has been most widely read and his authorship includes: Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living; From the Hub to the Hudson; Working Men and Their Employers; Being a Christian; The Christian Way; The Lord's Prayer; The Christian League of Connecticut; Things New and Old; The Young Men and the Churches; Applied Christianity; Parish Problems; Burning Questions; Santa Claus on a Lark; Who Wrote the Bible; Tools and the Man; The Cosmopolis Club; the Church and the Kingdom; Seven Puzzling Bible Books; Social Facts and Forces; Art and Morality; The Christian Pastor; How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines; Straight Shots at Young Men; Social Salvation; The Practice of Immortality; Where Does the Sky Begin; Christianity and Socialism; The New Idolatry; The Church and Modern Life. The last of these was written in 1907. Through his writings and through his ministry Dr. Gladden has wielded a most wide and beneficial influence, while his pleasant and typically hospitable home on East Town street in Columbus is one of the social centers of advanced thought and culture.

GEORGE ANDRUS.

George Andrus, who for the past few years has been engaged in the grocery business in Westerville, has worked his own way to success, for at the early age of eight years he was left an orphan and during the greater part of his life has had to depend upon his own resources for a livlihood. Mr. Andrus was born in Worthington, Franklin county, February 1, 1845, of English ancestry. His paternal grandparents, Richard and Polly (Morrison) Andrus, emigrated from England to the United States, and landing at Boston, Massachusetts, made their way to Rutland, Vermont, whence they removed to Ohio in 1812. They had a family of two sons and four daughters, and their deaths occurred near North Columbus, in Franklin county. The parents of our subject, Hiram and Lovica (Pinney) Andrus, located in Franklin county in 1812, the same year that the parents of Hiram Andrus took up their abode in this place. They first located at North Columbus but later made their home in Worthington. The father was a physician.

In the family were eight children: Mrs. Polly Carpenter; Abner, who was a practicing physician of Westerville, where his death occurred; Richard, who was engaged in merchandising; Harvey, who followed railroading; Mrs. Catherine Carpenter; Hiram, who was also a practicing physician; George, of this review; Henry P., who was a lawyer by profession. All are now deceased with the exception of our subject.

George Andrus, as above stated, was left an orphan at the early age of eight years. He then went to Dublin, Ohio, where he made his home for a

time, while subsequently he came to Westerville and attended Otterbein University, making his home with his brother, Dr. Abner Andrus. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in 1864 as a member of Company A, Fifth Independent Cavalry. He went south, doing duty in Kentucky and West Virginia for eight months and was then mustered out in February, 1865, after which he returned to Ohio and making his headquarters in Columbus, began railroading on the Pickaway, now the Pan Handle railroad. He was also in the employ of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, the Hocking Valley, the Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland, and various other companies, working in this way altogether for twenty-five years. He was always known as a trusted employe, meriting the full confidence of those by whom he was employed. He eventually abandoned railroad pursuits and for the past few years has been engaged in the grocery business in Westerville. Modern methods, push and square dealing have proved elements in his success and he now has an excellent patronage.

Mr. Andrus was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Benton, who was born near Westerville, February 2, 1845, a daughter of Frank and Meriba (Sharp) Benton, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Ohio. They were farming people and the father died during the early girlhood of Mrs. Andrus. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Andrus has been blessed with a daughter and son: Lavisa May, the wife of G. L. Stoughton, who is now serving as postmaster of Westerville; and George B., who is a mail clerk of Columbus.

Mr. Andrus is a stanch republican and displays a lively interest in public affair. For two terms he served in the city council and at the present time is also city marshal. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and he also maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in James Price Post. Interested in the welfare of his home locality he lends his aid and influence to every good movement tended to promote the progress and advancement of the public at large, and no man is more highly esteemed either in public, business or social circles than is Mr. Andrus.

HENRY E. ROMER.

Henry E. Romer, secretary and treasurer of the Mumm-Romer Company, in which connection he is closely associated with an important advertising agency business, was born in St. Henry, Mercer county, Ohio, June 25, 1871. On the paternal line he is descended from German ancestry, his grandfather having been born in Germany, whence he sailed for America, taking up his abode in Mercer county, Ohio, where he cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of that part of the state. Indeed he was the first man in the county to drive the first stake.

The town in which Henry E. Romer was born was named for the grandfather, who was actively associated with the early development and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the present commonwealth has been builded. When he came to Ohio his nearest market and mail were at Cincinnati and to reach that point he had to ride through unbroken forests,

following paths that were little more than Indian trails. There were still many evidences of the occupation of the red men here, but undeterred by the difficulties and obstacles which one meets on the frontier the grandfather established his home and set for his descendants an example of good citizenship that has since been followed by those who bear his name.

His son, J. Frank Romer, also a native of Mercer county, Ohio, became a grain broker and miller. He was very prominent, not only in business affairs but in the official interests of the county and was identified with the democratic county commission for twelve years. He became recognized as a substantial and wealthy citizen and extensive landowner of Mercer county. After years of active connection with business affairs, however, he is now living retired in Springfield, enjoying a well-merited rest at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Mrs. Minnie (Herman) Romer, also a native of Mercer county, yet survives.

Henry E. Romer was reared in his native village and the public schools afforded him his early educational privileges, but feeling that his intellectual training was insufficient for the responsible duties of life he further promoted his education by attending night school conducted in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a public-school student to the age of eighteen years and then entered business life as a grain buyer for his father, whom he represented for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Springfield, Ohio, in 1892, and entered upon an apprenticeship to a lithographer with the idea of mastering the business. He was thus associated with the Winters' Company for four years and was then made cashier of the business and had charge of all of the books. This was followed by promotion to the position of assistant superintendent and he had charge of all of the buying as well as general supervision of the business, his connection therewith continuing until April, 1898. About that date he turned his attention to the advertising agency business in Springfield in connection with Edward S. Ralph, and the success of the concern was phenomenal, the business being conducted as a partnership affair under the name of the Ralph Advertising Agency, with Mr. Romer as the active member. In 1904 Mr. Romer incorporated the company, the business being thus continued under the name of the Ralph Advertising Company. In August, 1904, the company's business had developed so rapidly that the concern removed to Columbus. Mr. Romer and Mr. Mumm secured the control of the business, which was then reorganized as the Mumm-Romer Company, of which Mr. Romer is the secretary and treasurer. In the conduct of the advertising agency he has developed a business of extensive and profitable proportions, this being one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city. He is also a director of the Reed Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Ohio.

On the 26th of June, 1900, Mr. Romer was united in marriage to Miss Louise Carey, of Springfield, and they have two children, Alice, born in 1902, and Frances Louise, born in 1906. Mr. Romer is a member of the Ohio Club and the Knights of Columbus. He is fond of outdoor exercise and especially of aquatic sports. But while enthusiastic on the subject of such pleasures he never allows outside interests to interfere with his business, and has made sub-

stantial progress by hard work. He is very sytematic in everything that he does, and believes in giving every man a square deal. His ability has carried him beyond the ranks of the many and he now stands among the successful business men of Columbus.

HARRY WEBSTER PUTNAM.

Harry Webster Putnam is the president and treasurer of the General Lumber Company of Columbus and is a prominent figure in local political circles. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1872, and is descended from English ancestry, although the family was founded in Vermont during the formative period of our country's history. To this family belonged Colonel Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary war fame, and others who have gained distinction in military and business circles. Benjamin Webster Putnam, the father of H. W. Putnam, is a native of Vermont and arrived in Cincinnati in 1852. He has since been engaged in the cotton and woolen businses in that city and has built up an extensive trade, becoming one of the prosperous and substantial residents there. Although seventy-four years, he is still engaged in business, an active, enterprising man, whose years rest lightly upon him. It has been through the inherent force of his character and the wise utilization of his native talents and powers that he has reached the enviable position which he now occupies in financial circles and in the regard of his fellowmen. He married Anna Bird, of Cincinnati, whose father was a general and whose brother was a colonel in the Union army in the Civil war.

Harry W. Putnam, educated in the public schools of his native city, passed through successive grades and supplemented his high-school course by study in one of the business colleges of Cincinnati. At the age of nineteen years he put aside his text-books to learn the more difficult and arduous lessons of the school of experience. He entered business circles in a clerical capacity in the office of his father, who was senior partner of the firm of Putnam, Hooker & Company. Later he went upon the road as a traveling salesman and devoted several years to that work, during which time he gained a wide and favorable acquaintance and comprehensive business experience—both becoming elements in his later success. In 1893 he removed to Urbana, Ohio, to engage in the manufacture of wood-working material under the name of the Tucker Woodrim Company, Mr. Putnam becoming secretary and treasurer of the company. His association therewith continued for twelve years or until 1905, when the factory was destroyed by fire, and, as the bicycle business had declined, Mr. Putnam removed to Columbus and established the General Lumber Company, handling all kinds of lumber sold to the wholesale trade and also manufacturing in the same line. The company owns two sawmills and a planing mill, together with a timber tract of three thousand acres in Kentucky, and as there are no middlemen in their business the profits that accrue all come to the General Lumber Company and has made the business existence one of prosperity. In addition to his interest in that company Mr. Putnam is a director of the Richter-Tyler Company.

H. W. PUTNAM

On the 25th of April, 1894, Mr. Putnam was married to Miss Blanche Louise Thompson, of Urbana, a daughter of the Rev. H. H. Thompson. They have two children, Corinne Louise and Marguerite. Mr. Putnam is an enthusiast on the subject of the automobile and enjoys the social gatherings of the Ohio and Arlington Country Clubs, in both of which he holds membership. He has attained high rank in Masonry, taking all of the degrees of the York Rite, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree of the consistory. He also belongs to Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dayton. In politics he is a stalwart republican and while residing in Urbana served for six years as a member of the city council and acted as its president for two terms. He was also a member of the board of public service for four years and acted as its president for one-half of that time. He is a broad-minded man whose interests are wide and varied, indicating a well balanced character. He stanchly endorses all movements for the benefit of his city and is in hearty sympathy with movements that tend to promote the best interests of mankind. Honest methods and strict attention to business constitute the secret of his success in commercial lines and the prosperity which he is now enjoying as president and treasurer of the General Lumber Company is well merited.

HERBERT BROOKS.

The man who recognizes opportunity and then bends every energy toward the accomplishment of his purpose wins success. There is no secret method by which prosperity is attained. Its basis is always effort—unrelaxing effort, a statement which finds verification in the life record of Herbert Brooks and thousands of other successful men. It is true that all days in his career have not been equally bright, but misfortune cannot mark character nor crush out ability and the strong and forceful man at all times rises superior to environment or circumstance. The history of Mr. Brooks may well serve as a source of inspiration to those who seek for honorable success.

He was born December 16, 1853, his parents being David W. and Maria (Simpkins) Brooks. Extended mention of the father is made on another page of this volume. He was born in Columbus and the mother was born in Philadelphia. The grandmother in the paternal line was Mrs. Keziah (Hamlin) Brooks, the first white child born in Columbus, a fact which is recorded on a slab in Memorial Hall. Her father, Nathaniel Hamlin, was one of the pioneer settlers of Franklin county, where he located in 1799 on his removal westward from New Jersey. He built the first log cabin on the east side of the Scioto, on the site now occupied by the Hoster plant, and in that typically pioneer home the birth of his daughter Keziah occurred. The brooks family, too, was prominent during the early history of the city, David Brooks being the proprietor of the White Horse Tavern on High street.

Educated in the schools of this city, Herbert Brooks completed his course in the high school and at the age of sixteen entered the banking house of

Brooks, Butler & Company, which had previously been organized by his father. He made his initial step in the banking business as a messenger but his close application and indefatigable energy won him promotion step by step until finally, on the death of his father, he became one of the owners of the business and so continued for several years. He liquidated the bank after thirty years service in the banking business as the result of the financial misfortunes of his partners, and in the liquidation Mr. Brooks sustained a loss exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

Difficulties and misfortunes are the test of character and ability. With resolute purpose and stout heart Mr. Brooks faced the situation and, turning his attention to the structural steel business, superintended the erection of the new addition to the state house in the use of six hundred tons of structural steel. In 1898 the Ohio Building & Loan Company was organized and Mr. Brooks has since been its treasurer and one of its directors. He is identified with numerous other business enterprises which have been factors in the city's growth and development as well as sources of individual prosperity. Forceful, enterprising and resourceful, he stands today in the inner circle of the business men whose efforts have most largely, through the channels of trade and commerce, conserved the growth and development of the city.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Clara Belle Tate, a daughter of John H. Tate, a prominent banker of Rockville, Indiana. They have become the parents of four children: Louise, the wife of James Westwater, Jr., a prominent young attorney of Columbus; Clara Tate; Phillips and Herbert, Jr.

For many years Mr. Brooks was a member of the Columbus, Arlington and Country Clubs and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. A man of fine literary taste and acquirements, he has contributed many entertaining articles and sketches to the magazines and the local press from time to time, as well as many valuable articles of a historical character. He is now chairman of the publication committee of the Old Northwest Genealogical & Historical Society, is historian of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is interested in all that pertains to the history of the state and nation in the salient features which mark its substantial progress, and his researches and investigations along other lines have been almost equally wide. He belongs to that class of enterprising, public-spirited citizens whose efforts have kept Columbus apace with the universal progress.

W. J. MEANS, M. D.

Dr. W. J. Means, possessing all of the requisite qualities of prominence in the medical profession, has so directed his efforts as to gain national distinction, especially in the work of raising the standards of medical education. Realizing fully the obligation which devolves upon a representative of this calling, he has tried to have the requirements more exacting that the interests of the gen-

eral public may be better conserved through the exercise of medical and surgical skill. Born in Pennsylvania in 1853, he is descended on the paternal side from one of the old families of the Keystone state. His father, Joseph Means, was born in Pennsylvania and there married Miss Margaret Sutter, a native of Germany. During the progress of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and as a gallant soldier in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment he went to the front, serving for four years in the effort to perpetuate the indivisible and indestructible Union. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks but lived to return to the north and resume the pursuits of civil life. His wife, who was born in 1827, passed away in 1887.

Dr. Means acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and afterward continued his studies in Lebanon, Ohio. In early manhood he engaged in teaching for four years, during which period he devoted his so-called leisure hours to literary work and to the study of medicine, his private reading being supplemented by a course in the Cincinnati Medical College of Medicine & Surgery, from which he was graduated with the class of 1873. He spent part of the year 1875 in Kansas, after which he located for the practice of his profession in Christiansburg, Ohio, where he remained until 1888, his daily duties and experience broadening his knowledge, while his continued study and research added also to his proficiency. After spending one year in post-graduate work in New York city, he came to Columbus on the 1st of May, 1889, and has since been prominent in medical affairs in this city.

While Dr. Means has enjoyed a liberal, important and growing private practice, he is perhaps equally well known as a promoter of medical educational interests and of the hospital service. In 1891 he was associated with others in the organization of the Ohio Medical University, and the same year was active in establishing the Protestant Hospital. He became a trustee of the college, also its treasurer and professor of surgery, and when the Starling and Ohio Medical Colleges were merged under the name of the Starling-Ohio Medical College, he was elected one of its trustees and treasurer and became prominent on its executive committee. He is also chief of the staff at the Protestant Hospital and his efficient professional service and executive ability have constituted an element in the growth and success of this institution. For eight years he has been chairman of the judicial council of the Association of American Medical Colleges, in which connection he has given much time and thought to promoting the work of the different colleges along lines that shall make their service of the greatest possible benefit in preparing their students for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession. He was one of the organizers and is medical director of the American Insurance order, and in his private practice is associated with his brother, Dr. C. S. Means, while another brother, Dr. J. W. Means, is prominent in the profession at Troy, Ohio. Aside from his profession he has business interests, being one of the organizers of the Park Building & Loan Savings Company, of which for several years he has been president.

In 1876 Dr. Means was married to Miss Stella M. Thomas, of Christiansburg, who died in 1895, leaving two sons, Hugh, who has recently graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and John, who is studying medicine in the same institution. In 1897 Dr. Means wedded Miss Ida B. Huffman, a

daughter of Louis Huffman, a well-known Columbus citizen. Their daughter, Margaret, was born March 5, 1901.

Dr. Means possesses a genial nature with a keen appreciation for the social activities of life, but the growing demands of his profession leave him little opportunity for social enjoyment. It is well, therefore, that he also belongs to that class of men who seem to find the happiness of life in the success of their work. His opinions are largely accepted as authority in local medical circles and have carried weight and influence in professional councils among the practitioners of the state and of the county.

JOHN H. KLIPPART.

John H. Klippart was one of the prominent citizens of Ohio through the middle portion of the nineteenth century. For nearly twenty-three years he was the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and in the discharge of his duties brought to bear broad learning and conscientious purpose. He was not fitted by nature for the competition of commercial or industrial life but Ohio could have found no more capable man for the office that he filled. His strong mental and deep interest in scientific investigation prompted his wide research and continued study and the state profited thereby. It is said that no man can be truly successful who does not love his work. Mr. Klippart was certainly well qualified in this connection for no man ever had more genuine interest in the tasks which daily occupied him and the conscientious and faithful performance of his duties was to him a matter of genuine pleasure.

Mr Klippart was a native of Stark county, Ohio, born July 26, 1823. He was descended from German ancestry although the family had been represented in this country for two or three generations. His parents were Henry and Eve (Henning) Klippart. His paternal grandfather came to this country with Marcus De La Fayette and at the close of the Revolutionary war was married to a Virginia lady and settled in Maryland. There the boyhood days of Henry Klippart were passed and in 1816 he removed to Stark county, Ohio, with his family of six children. In the maternal line the ancestry is traced back to a Huguenot, whose family fled to Flanders and afterward to Pennsylvania, settling near Harrisburg. He was the great-grandfather of our subject. The name of Henning is found on many tombstones in the cemeteries in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

Spending his boyhood days in the county of his nativity, John H. Klippart acquired his education in the public schools there, but his opportunities were somewhat meager, owing to the fact that he began to earn his own living at an early age. He sought and secured a position as errand boy in Louisville, Stark county, and soon afterward entered a drug store in Canton in the same county. There he studied medicine in his leisure hours from 1840 until 1847, but giving up the idea of becoming a physician he turned his attention to merchandising, utilizing the capital which he had

saved from his earnings in the establishment and conduct of a dry-goods business at Massillon, Ohio. He also conducted a store at Mount Eaton, Ohio, for a few years, after which he engaged in railroad contracting on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This venture proved financially disastrous, however, and he turned his attention to other fields of labor. In 1849 he was made postmaster at Osnaburg, Stark county, and capably managed the affairs of the office until 1853, when he became connected with newspaper interests, being associated in editing and publishing the Democratic Transcript at Canton, Ohio. He remained there for a year and during that time was in partnership with John Saxton, the father-in-law of Major William McKinley. In 1854 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and was for a time editor of the American Liberal, and later of the Ohio Farmer. Two years were devoted to his editorial work there and in 1856 he removed to Columbus, in which year he was elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. For nearly twenty-two years he occupied that position, continuing in the office until his life's labors were ended. During that period he engaged extensively in scientific study and investigation and contributed much to the sum total of knowledge along those lines in Ohio. He was well versed in geology, botany, archæology and anthropology. He was always deeply interested in everything that pertained directly or indirectly to the work of his office and his scientific knowledge enabled him to do effective work in the position which he filled.

In 1860, under appointment of Governor Dennison, Mr. Klippart visited Massachusetts and made an important report on the cattle disease prevailing in that city. In 1865 he was deputed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to examine the European institutions for teaching theoretical and practical agriculture as well as to observe the systems of agriculture practiced in Great Britain and the countries in continential Europe. His report of his tour of observation printed in the Ohio Agricultural Report for 1865 contributed largely, if it was not the sole cause, to the introduction of the Percheron horse from France. In 1869 Governor Hayes appointed him assistant state geologist and he was assigned to the agricultural portion of the survey. This appointment he held with distinction until the expiration of his term. In 1873 Governor Noyes appointed him one of the fish commissioners and he did much valuable work in that connection. He was an honorary member of many scientific societies in this and foreign countries, his knowledge of his writings making him the peer of eminent scientists both at home and abroad. He was especially devoted to the advancement of natural history. Governor Chase tendered Mr. Klippart the choice of secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or state librarian and he accepted the former, preferring the field of agricultural science. He was a constant contributor to the aricultural press and many of his essays and translations from the German and French are found scattered throughout the annual volumes of his reports to the Ohio legislature. In 1860 he published an exhaustive treatise on the Wheat Plant, of which three large editions followed in close succession. Two years later he published a very practical treatise on the Theory and Practice of

Drainage, which was used in many universities as a text-book, and of which two large editions were issued. While his scientific knowledge was most comprehensive, he had the ability to relate his knowledge to the everyday needs and produce effective and beneficial results. The California Natural History Society elected him a corresponding member and the same appreciation and acknowledgment of his services was extended by the Cincinnati Natural History Society. He was also vice president of the Natural History Society of Columbus. Like all who walk through life on a higher plane, the circle of his friends was select rather than large, but his reputation and his work gained him the respect of all, and those with whom he came in contact appreciated his courtesy, his good and his kindly spirit.

In 1847 M. Klippart was married to Miss Emeline Rahn, a native of Canton, Ohio, and a daughter of Adam and Hannah (Fisher) Rahn, the latter a native of Baltimore, Maryland, while Mr. Rahn was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of farming and made his home in Stark county, where both he and his wife passed away. There were two children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Klippart but the younger, Clara, died at the age of eleven years. The surviving daughter, Josephine, is yet with her mother, and both are consistent members of the First Congregational church. They reside at No. 275 East Town street, which home was erected by Mr. Klippart in 1860, and, though well advanced in years, Mrs. Klippart is still very active.

Mr. Klippart held membership with the Masonic fraternity and in early life gave his political allegiance to the democracy, but afterward became a republican. His death occurred in Columbus, October 24, 1878, and when he was laid to rest most of the state officers, the president and all the members of the State Board of Agriculture were in attendance at his funeral to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they knew well and honored. His life was examplary in its family, social and official relations. He was always conscientious and industrious in that which he did whether in the interests of science, in the promotion of the affairs of his office or in his private relations. His virtues, talents and learning were equally great, and Ohio had no more loyal son. No more capable official could have been chosen for the office which he so long filled and men of broad learning recognized his capability, while the effectiveness of his work was seen in practical results. Those who were associated with him in official life entertained for him the highest regard and in fact he won from them an affection which was brotherly in its nature.

HOWARD CLARK THOMPSON.

As a member of the firm of Thompson & Oldroyd, electrical contractors, Howard Clark Thompson is rapidly gaining distinction in his chosen field of labor in Columbus, the city of his residence. He was born in Maysville, Missouri, December 22, 1872, a son of John L. and Anna Eliza (Hampton)

Thompson, the former a native of Giliad, Ohio, and now a resident of Chillicothe, Missouri, while the later, a daughter of George W. Hampton, is a native of Gallipolis, this state. She is a cousin of General Wade Hampton.

Howard Clark Thompson pursued his literary education in the public schools of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, and in the North high school at Columbus. In 1900 he entered the engineering department of the Ohio State University, where he pursued a course in electrical engineering and construction. With a thorough knowledge of his profession he accepted a position with the Peruna Drug Company as house electrician and later was employed by the Columbus Railway Light & Power Company, and was also connected with several prominent contractors of this city. In 1905 he entered the general electrical contracting field on his own account, while two years later, in 1907, desirous that his labors might reach out into a broader field, he formed a partnership with Mr. F. Oldroyd and now conducts business under the firm style of Thompson & Oldroyd. They execute contracts in all branches of electrical construction and equipment and the manufacture of special appliances. Mr. Thompson is a skilled workman, so that those who employ his services are assured of satisfactory results.

Mr. Thompson was married October 28, 1903, to Miss Mary Estella Culbertson, a daughter of J. H. Culbertson, a prominent merchandise broker of Columbus. They have an interesting little son and daughter: John Howard, aged four years; and Anna Estella, two years old. Mrs. Thompson is a member and an active worker in the North Congregational church.

Mr. Thompson gives his political support to the republican party where national issues are involved, while at local elections he votes independently. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Mystic Circle and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while in the line of his profession he is identified with the Builders Exchange. He is likewise a member of the Maynard Club. The family home at No. 42 West Blake avenue is the scene of many social functions and these hospitable young people have a very large circle of warm and admiring friends.

ZENO GLICK.

Zeno Glick, who has led a busy and active life as a farmer of Fairfield county, has for the past two years lived retired in a beautiful home in Canal Winchester and the rest which he is now enjoying is well deserved. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1841, of the marriage of Henry and Sarah (Peters) Glick, both of whom were born in 1796. The Glicks are of German descent and are related to ex-Governor Glick of Kansas. Henry Glick and Sarah Peters was married in 1818 and became the parents of sixteen children, four of whom died in infancy, and five still survive. They also had sixty-five grandchildren, of whom forty-five are now living, and thirty-eight great-grandchildren, of whom four of the number are deceased.

Henry Glick followed farming as a life work and became a very prosperous and successful man. As a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church

he led an exemplary life and his principles are still looked upon as models by those who remember him. He was patriotic in the truest sense of the term and although at the time of the Civil war he was too advanced in years to go to the front he sent two of his sons, Erasmus and Zeno, and this meant much arduous labor to be performed by the father on the home farm. The son Erasmus became a member of the Ninetieth Indiana Regiment and was killed in the battle of Perryville when he had been in the service but eight days. When the father received the news of his death his reply was, "Send the body home and would to God I had another son for the same cause!" He was a great admirer of Lincoln and was a man beloved by all who knew him. He died at the age of seventy-three years, while his wife, surviving for about fifteen years, died in 1887, at the very advanced age of ninety-one.

Zeno Glick was reared and educated in the county of his nativity and remained with his parents until the time of the Civil war, when, as above stated, he went to the front and did valiant service in defense of the Union cause. At the close of hostilities he returned to his home in Fairfield county and cared for his parents in their last days, being the youngest of the family. For many years he engaged in general farming and stock-raising and met with excellent success in his undertakings, so that he is now able to live retired from all business cares. Two years ago he left the farm and removed to Canal Winchester, where he erected a fine, modern residence, and here he expects to spend his remaining years.

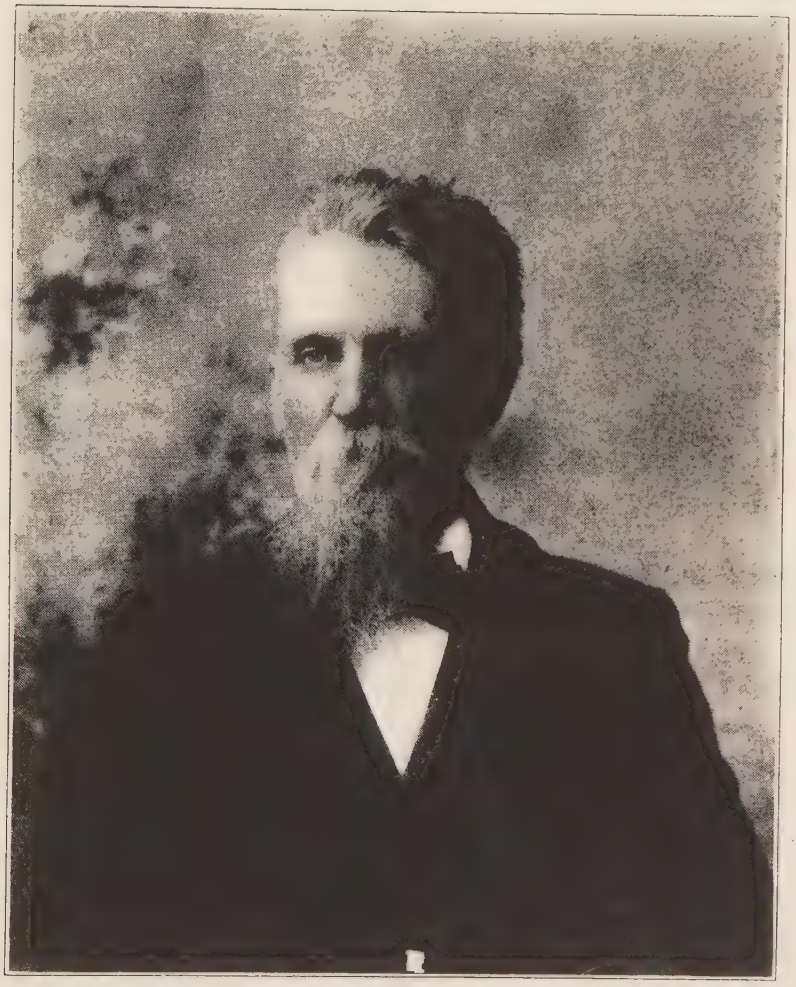
Mr. Glick was married in 1867 to Miss Amanda M. Bollenbaugh, who was also born in Fairfield county in 1844. Their union has been blessed with six children: Harry U., Mary A., Albert P., Frank M., Anna M., and Fannie E. All were educated in the public schools and Frank M. has graduated in law.

Mr. Glick is a republican in his political views but he has never been active in politics, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his life is lived in harmony with his professions. His success has come to him not as the result of any fortunate circumstance but is the outcome of his own energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles.

EDWIN L. CARLTON, M. D.

For the past forty-three years Dr. Edwin L. Carlton has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the state of Ohio, and while he has done much for humanity in a professional way, he has also contributed in a large measure toward the public life of his home locality, now serving his second term as mayor of Canal Winchester, while for the past six years he has served as justice of the peace.

Dr. Carlton was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1838, a son of John and Ann Matilda (Dinsmore) Carlton, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, the former born in 1795, while the latter was born in 1804, and their



DR. E. L. CARLTON

marriage occurred in 1834. The paternal grandfather, David Carlton, served seven years in the Revolutionary war. He was paid in Continental money, and on the way home from the war a single meal cost him fifty dollars, which was seven months' compensation. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Dinsmore, served as captain in the war of 1812.

John Carlton, the father of our subject, removed to the Buckeye state in 1835, and locating in Athens county, there purchased a farm and followed general agricultural pursuits for many years. He, however, possessed much mechanical skill and inegnuity and disposing of his farming interests, engaged in the manufacture of ox yokes, wagons, hay rakes and many other articles made of wood, including musical instruments. He was an expert in woodwork and became a successful man in business. He did all the work in connection with the erection of his house, including the plastering, which has stood for seventy years and is still in excellent condition. He was a man of more than ordinary strength and mechanical ability and was highly respected in the locality in which he made his home.

Edwin L. Carlton was reared on the home farm and began his early education in Coolville Seminary, while subsequently he spent two years in Delaware College. About this time the Civil war was inaugurated and his patriotic spirit being aroused, he enlisted for service in June, 1861, becoming a member of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving under Colonel Grossbeck and Captain Rhodes in Company K. Dr. Carlton was in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and on the advance from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. Having spent one year in the study of medicine, he was detailed for hospital service, thus continuing from 1862 until he was honorably discharged in September, 1864. During this time he spent all his leisure hours in study and this, added to his practical experience, proved a great benefit to him, when at the close of the war he entered Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1865.

Well qualified for the practice of his profession, Dr. Carlton in August, 1865, located near Canal Winchester and from that time to the present has been engaged in practice. His patronage extends over a wide area and he is always ready to answer any call both night and day. During the forty-three years in which he has followed his profession he has seen much arduous labor, for in early times there were often six months in the year that the roads were in such condition that it was necessary for him to travel on horseback or on foot, and many times he has had to resort to the latter method of travel. In 1900 he took up his abode in Canal Winchester, where he expects to spend his remaining days.

Although leading a very busy life in connection with his profession, Dr. Carlton has yet found time to devote to public duties and is now serving his second term as chief executive of Canal Winchester, while for the past six years he has filled the office of justice of the peace. He has ever discharged his duties with a strict sense of moral obligation and his service has always been satisfactory to his fellowmen. He is independent in both political and religious views, and his fraternal relations are with the Masons. He holds to high ideals not only in his profession but in citizenship and in social relations,

and thus commands the warm esteem and genuine admiraton of all with whom he comes in contact.

Dr. Carlton was married in March, 1865, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha Stone, who died in 1884. Five daughters and one son were born of this union, namely: Mrs. Emma Noyes, Mrs. Mary Snyder, Dr. John Carlton, Mrs. Clara Sanderson, Mrs. Grace Stewart and Mrs. Kate Mitchell. Dr. Carlton was again married in December, 1885, to Mrs. Fannie A. Hitchcock.

HENRY M. INNIS.

Henry M. Innis, president of the Franklin County Pioneer Association, is a representative of one of the oldest, most prominent and honored families of this part of the state. He still lives on land which his grandparents purchased at a very early day in the development of this part of Ohio, securing the land through soldiers' patents issued for service in the war of 1812. He was a son of Colonel Gustavus S. Innis, of whom extended mention is made in another page of this work. Reared under the parental roof, he pursued a public-school education and throughout his business career has been connected with agricultural interests. He was reared to the life of the farm and on attaining his majority resolved to make the work of the fields a source of livelihood for himself. He was diligent and energetic in his farming operations and the success which attended him made it possible for him to now live in honorable retirement from labor, deriving a substantial income from his invested interests.

Mr. Innis was married in Mifflin township to Miss Alice A. Drake, daughter of Elam Drake, who was born in Connecticut, November 16, 1812, and arrived in Franklin county, Ohio, about 1831. He married Miss Angelina Patterson in the year 1836 and has since made his home in Franklin county. He is still living in Mifflin township at the venerable age of ninety-six years. In his family were six children, all of whom yet survive: Franklin, who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment during the Civil war; Charles P. and Douglas C., who were soldiers in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Regiment during the Civil war; Dwight; Alice A., now Mrs. Innis; and George B., who is an artist of New York city. The father gave his early political support to the whig party and afterward became a stanch republican, since which time he has continued to follow the banners of that organization. During his early life in the east he learned and followed the brickmaker's trade and after his removal to Ohio he became identified with the construction of many buildings which are regarded as landmarks in the city and county. He also purchased seventy-five acres of land in Mifflin township and built thereon a log cabin. Later he made brick, from which he erected a brick residence and the other buildings upon his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Innis have always resided in Franklin county. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and joined

the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, of which his father was colonel, serving under his command in many of the hotly contested battles in the south. He has been very active in secret societies, belonging to a number of such organizations and moreover is a valued and prominent member of the Franklin County Pioneers Association, in which he has been an officer for twenty years, serving at the present time as its president, to which office he was elected in 1907. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Grand Army of the Republic and in all of these orders he has filled various offices. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the early history of the county and believes in preserving the records as well as maintaining the pleasant social relations between those who were bound together by indissoluble ties during the pioneer epoch in the history of the county. The name of Innis has always been an honored one here, for its representatives have been active and substantial citizens, in hearty sympathy with the onward march of progress.

JAMES A. DEAN.

In the death of James A. Dean, Columbus lost one of its most highly esteemed and revered pioneer citizens, for his life was closely interwoven with its history from the time when it was a mere settlement on the banks of the Scioto river to its present state of enterprise and industry. His purposes, too, were so kindly, his sympathy so unbounded, that all who knew him felt honored by his friendship.

Mr. Dean was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 19, 1815, of Irish-Scotch parentage. He was a little lad of seven years when he was brought by his parents from his native state to Ohio, the family home being first established in Belmont county, while later the parents made their way to Muskingum county, this state. After reaching years of maturity Mr. Dean acted as superintendent of that section of the old national road between Wheeling, West Virginia, and Columbus, and after a few years thus spent he came to Columbus and accepted a position as guard at the state prison under his uncle, Warden John Patterson. He served in this capacity until 1856, when he was chosen to the position of deputy warden, thus serving continuously for a quarter of a century. His official duties were ever discharged in a faithful and fearless manner and his appreciation of the responsibilities that rested upon him were such as to make him a most acceptable incumbent in office. He was charitable and kindly in his treatment of his wards, doing equal justice to all and granting favors to none. He did much toward the progress of prison reform. While he was exacting of the inmates and daily had to contend with provoking circumstances he was never known to give way to temper or to speak harshly to an official or to those entrusted to his care. He always insisted that each individual had his good side and redeeming features and tried to impress upon each the

value of development of those qualities, and during his forty years' connection with the penitentiary he commanded the respect of the vast army of inmates with whom he had to deal.

In early life Mr. Dean also served as captain of the Columbus police force and in this connection won the love and confidence of each patrolman who served under him. He remained active in business until two years prior to his demise, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which rendered him an invalid throughout his remaining days. During his long illness he was a patient sufferer, considerate of the feelings of others, his greatest fear being that he might be a burden or a care to his family. A devoted and consistent member of the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, James A. Dean, familiarly known by his many friends as "Uncle Jimmy," died in that faith February 19, 1890—the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth.

In 1849 in Columbus, occurred the marriage of James A. Dean and Miss Susan Brickell, a daughter of John Brickell and now the only survivor of ten children. Mr. Brickell was one of the earliest settlers of Franklinton, now the city of Columbus, and prior to his death in 1842 donated to the city a large amount of his extensive landed possessions, which is now some of the most valuable property of the city. He was public spirited and charitable to an unusual degree. He hewed the logs used in the erection of the first Methodist church and burned the bricks used in building the first brick church, which stood on the present site of the public-school library on East Town street. He also owned the land where the North market now stands and also the site which is now occupied by the Northern Hotel and auditorium and twenty-five acres where the Barracks reservation is now located.

Mrs. Dean has spent her entire life in Columbus and no pioneer woman of the city is more familiar with its history or of the events which have left their impress upon its annals. Her life has been devoted to her family and her hospitable spirit is known to many whom she has befriended. Several orphan boys whom she took into her home and reared are now prosperous business men in various parts of the country. For many years a member and visitor of the Benevolent Society, none ever sought her aid in vain. Hale and hearty, her mental faculties still unimpaired, on the 30th of September, 1908, she celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of her birth, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Waters, at No. 536 Keifer avenue, on which occasion her children were present, while many friends called to pay respects and extend hearty congratulations. A letter received from one of the above mentioned orphans and who is now a prosperous man of Illinois, contained the following tribute: "Your patience, gentleness and love has been an inspiration and benediction to me. It has brightened and sweetened the lives of those who came in contact with you, binding them to you with the gentle ties of affection."

Mrs. Dean is the mother of three children, two daughters and a son: Alice, the wife of A. D. Shaw, of Columbus; Ida, now Mrs. John H. Waters; and James C., also of this city. There is also one grandson, James A. Dean.

Mrs. Waters, with whom Mrs. Dean now makes her home, was born February 10, 1855, and on the 14th of September, 1882, gave her hand in marriage to John H. Waters, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, July 8, 1852, and who is now a traveling salesman. They had one daughter, Mary, who died at the age of six years. The family is a prominent one in social circles and are highly esteemed by all with whom they are brought in contact.

JOHN SADLER, M. D.

Dr. John Sadler has engaged in the practice of medicine in Columbus for almost four decades and throughout this entire period has enjoyed an extensive patronage that has come to him in recognition on the part of the public of his skill and trustworthiness in professional lines. He was born in Mecca, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 2, 1844. His father, Thomas Sadler, was a native of Ireland and arrived in the United States in the '20s, settling in northeastern Ohio among its pioneer residents. He devoted his life to farming and died in 1860. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Ann Millikin, was also a native of the Emerald isle, but they were married in Ohio and Mrs. Sadler survived her husband for two years, passing away in 1862. One of their sons, George Sadler, was graduated in medicine from the Michigan University at Ann Arbor with the class of 1859 and practiced in Portage county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1902. Another brother, T. J. Sadler, is a member of the bar of Ottawa county, Ohio.

Dr. Sadler pursued his early education in the common schools and afterward attended an academy at West Farmington, Ohio. He was not yet eighteen years of age when, in 1862, he offered his service to the government and joined the Union army as a member of Company B, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He was captured at Harper's Ferry the same year, but was paroled and afterward discharged. In June, 1864, he reenlisted, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Infantry, with which he was on active duty until honorably discharged after the close of the war in August, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He participated in a number of important engagements and campaigns, taking part in the movement of the Union troops under General Sherman.

When the Union armies were crowned with victory and the country no longer needed his aid, Dr. Sadler returned to the north and took up the study of medicine in Portage county, Ohio. He also pursued his preparation for the profession in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and in the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1869. He devoted two years to practice in Ostintown, Mahoning county, and in June, 1870, came to Columbus, where he has since been an active representative of the medical fraternity. He had his first office on State street, where the government building now stands, remaining there for thirteen years. He soon demonstrated his ability in the excellent results that followed his professional labors and he has ever rendered his work more and

more efficient by his study and investigation, which have kept him in touch with the most advanced ideas of the profession.

In the year of his removal to this city Dr. Sadler was married to Miss C. E. Taylor, a native of Columbus and a daughter of James Taylor, a pioneer undertaker here. One child was born of this marriage, Anna Belle, now Mrs. Stritmatter, of Norwood, Ohio.

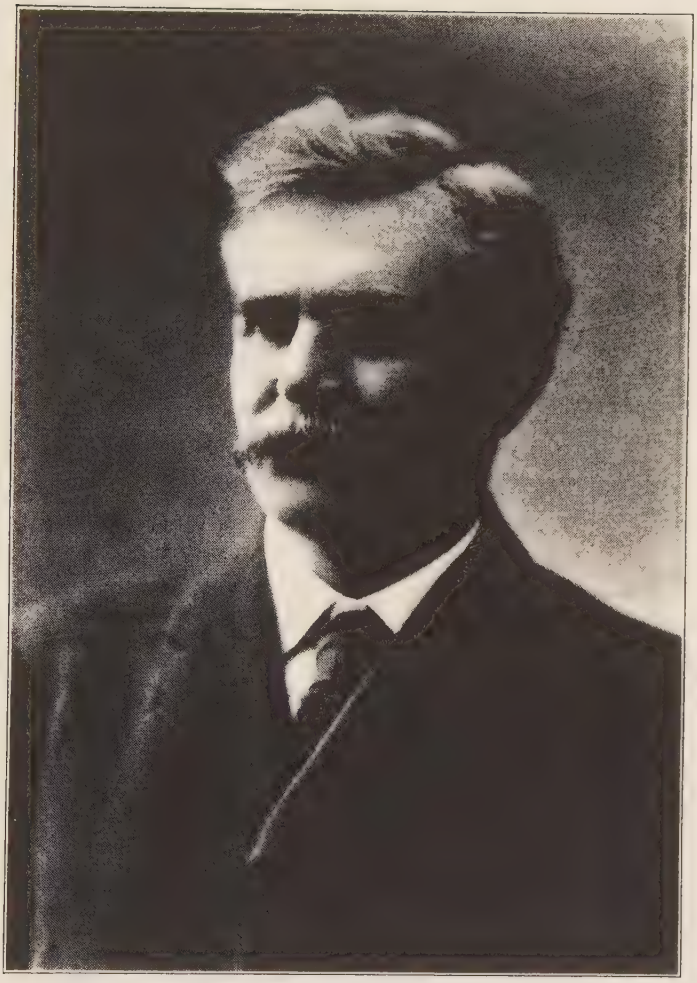
Dr. Sadler is a member of McCoy Post, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He has always been as loyal to his country in days of peace as in time of war and has given his influence to further all interests which are a matter of municipal pride. In his profession he has worked diligently, neglecting no opportunity to aid those who have come to him for professional service and for a long period has been the loved family physician in many households of the capital city.

DANIEL WILLIAM McGRATH.

Daniel William McGrath is a general contractor of Columbus, numbered among those whose work has set the standard in building lines in the capital city. He was born in Livingston county, New York, September 15, 1854. His father, Patrick McGrath, was born in Ireland in 1829, and when a young man of twenty years came to America in 1849. He settled in Madison county, Ohio, on his removal from the east and there engaged in farming for many years. Eventually he removed to Franklin county, where he took up his abode in 1892, his death occurring in Columbus in 1904. He was then about seventy-five years of age and his demise terminated a life of intense and well directed activity. In 1853 he wedded Miss Mary Maher, who was also a native of the Green Isle of Erin, and on crossing the Atlantic became a resident of Canada. Her death occurred in 1902.

The public schools of Madison county, Ohio, afforded Daniel William McGrath his educational privileges and when not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, assisting in the labors of the home farm until eighteen years of age, when, deciding that he would find other pursuits more congenial and profitable to him than the work of the fields, he began an apprenticeship at the bricklayer's trade, coming to Columbus in 1874. In this city he worked at his trade for ten years, during a portion of which time he was construction foreman. In 1884 he entered the contracting field on his own account and has become the most extensive builder of the city. Among the more conspicuous of the structures which he has erected are the Wyandotte building, the buildings for King, Gilbert & Warner, the Columbus Iron & Steel Company, the Buckeye Malleable Iron Works, the Spahr building, the Outlook building, the Brunson building, the Schultz building, the First National Bank building, the American Savings Bank building, several of the structures of the Ohio State University, the Lazarus building and the Mount Carmel Hospital.

On the 17th of April, 1883, Mr. McGrath was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Hunter, a daughter of William and Mary (Gallagher) Hunter.



D. W. McGRATH

They have six children: Edward Hunter, Francis Joseph, John A., Marie, Lillian and Anna. The family residence at No. 1575 Niel avenue is one of the finest homes in North Columbus.

Mr. McGrath is a member of the Board of Trade and the Builders' Exchange, being interested in all that pertains to the city's development so that he cooperates in the measures of these organizations to promote the growth and substantial development of the capital. In his social relations he is connected with the Ohio Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of St. Francis Catholic church and is independent in politics. He has attained an enviable measure of prosperity and his life record is a splendid example of the self-made man, showing what may be accomplished when one has determination and energy. Starting out in life without the assistance of influential friends or any pecuniary advantage, he has worked his way steadily upward until he occupies a prominent position in business circles, enjoying the unqualified confidence of the general public and the admiration and respect of his contemporaries and business assocates. He early learned to retain that which is essential, to discard the nonessential and to improve every opportunity for advancement, knowing that the world judges a man not by what he is capable of doing but by what he does.

CHARLES N. ALLEN.

Charles N. Allen, deceased, was born in Denton, Maryland, on the 7th of September, 1824, his parents being Joseph and Rebecca (Tucker) Allen, who were natives of Maryland. In May, 1834, they removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and in the following year took up their abode in Freeport, Ohio. Charles N. Allen was one of a family of five children and in 1836 was sent to Wheeling to learn the printer's trade. Removing to Freeport in 1838, he there worked for two years with his father, who was a tailor by occupation. From 1842 until 1845 he resided at Meadow Farm near Zanesville, Ohio, while the year 1847 found him in Cincinnati. On the 10th of May of that year he enlisted for service in the Mexican war as a member of Company I, Fourth Ohio Infantry, and was honorably discharged in Cincinnati in 1848. Subsequently Mr. Allen worked as a printer at Cadiz and in December, 1849, returned to Freeport, Ohio, where he published a paper called the Stillwater Valley. In 1850 he went to West Chester, Butler county, Ohio, there publishing the West Chester Times until April, 1851, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Afterward removing to Cadiz, he purchased the Cadiz Sentinel in partnership with Messrs. Giles and Blaine, and in 1852 bought the interest of his partners, conducting the paper until September 1, 1865. At that date he began the publication of the Steubenville Gazette, which he continued until 1875, when he sold out. He was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and in April, 1880, began publishing the Bellaire Democrat, with which he was connected until 1884, when he came to Columbus, Ohio, and was appointed superintendent of printing and librarian at the penitentiary by Governor Hoadley.

He also served as justice of the peace in Columbus for three years, was chairman of the state democratic central committee and was ever an active and influential factor in local and state politics.

Fraternally Mr. Allen was connected with the Masons, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His demise occurred in Columbus, Ohio, in 1896 and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He was widely recognized as a prominent newspaper man of the state and the success which crowned his undertakings was but the merited reward of his well-directed labor and talent. His upright and honorable career won him the respect and admiration of all with whom he was associated and therefore, though more than a decade has passed since he was called from this life, his memory is still cherished by those who enjoyed his companionship and friendship.

Mr. Allen was married twice. He first wedded Miss Elizabeth Fleming and subsequent to her demise was again married, on the 19th of July, 1864, his second union being with Caroline Timmons, a native of Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Her parents, Forney and Elizabeth (Lacey) Timmons, natives of Ohio, were born in the years 1817 and 1818 respectively. The father passed away in Harrison county, Ohio, in May, 1886, while the mother lived to attain the age of eighty years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born nine children, three of whom survive: Caroline Elizabeth and Thurman G., both residents of Columbus, Ohio; and Lucy, the wife of George Smart, of Cleveland, Ohio. The son is now secretary of the Allen Manufacturing Company of Columbus and also acts as salesman. Fraternally, he, too, is a Mason.

Caroline Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles N. Allen, is a graduate nurse of the Protestant Hospital, leaving that institution in 1894. She did valuable service in her professional capacity during the Spanish-American war, being located at Lexington, Kentucky, and at Columbus. In 1901 she took up tuberculosis work and for two years was visiting district nurse, and now has charge of the visiting for the Columbus Tuberculosis Society. In addition to the skill and ability which she has attained in her profession by training and experience she also possesses that spirit of kindly helpfulness and tender solicitude which at once quiets and soothes the sufferer. The circle of her friends is almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintances and all who know her entertain for her the warmest esteem and regard.

JACOB FELBER.

The name of Jacob Felber is now found on the roll of the honored dead of Columbus. He was for many years a respected and worthy resident of the city, occupying a prominent position in business circles by reason of his enterprise, well-directed activity, and unquestioned business probity. While Germany, France and England, perhaps, furnished a larger number of citizens to the new world than has Switzerland, none have been more loyal to the in-

terests of their adopted land than they who have come from the land of the Alps.

Jacob Felber was among the number who were born in Switzerland, his natal year being 1840. He spent the first twelve years of his life in the place of his birth and then came to America in 1852, locating first at Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio. In 1859 he came to Columbus, where he learned the baker's trade and from that time until his death was engaged in business interests of that character. He was first located at the southeast corner of High and Cherry streets, learning the trade under the direction of O. H. Lattimer. His efficiency and faithfulness won him promotion, and ambitious to engage in business on his own account he improved his opportunities and saved his earnings until his industry and careful expenditure justified his embarkation in business for himself. He became a partner in the bakery and confectionery business under the firm name of Krause & Felber, which relation was maintained from November, 1866, until June, 1868, when George W. Coleman purchased the interest of the senior partner and the firm style of Coleman & Felber was then assumed. Mr. Coleman died very suddenly in 1892 and Mr. Felber conducted the business, which was carried on under the old firm style of Coleman & Felber, until our subject's death. Mr. Coleman's interest was inherited by his wife and children, while later Mr. Felber's interest became the property of his heirs.

In the meantime, however, in February, 1889, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Felber became interested in the Busy Bee Candy Kitchen, the most extensive restaurant in the city and in the state. The candy kitchen embraced seven stores, including the main establishment at Nos. 43 to 54 north High street. Thus the subject of this review greatly extended his interests until his business affairs were of large magnitude and brought to him a gratifying annual return. He used his opportunities to the best advantage and was quick to note each chance for advancement and development. His business set the standard for other enterprises of similar character, and through the careful management and business foresight of Mr. Felber this interest took a leading place in commercial circles.

On the 10th of March, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Jacob Felber to Miss Barbara Caroline Bond, a native of Hocking county, Ohio. Unto them were born seven children, three sons and four daughters: George Clayton, who died in 1907; Clara, now Mrs. John H. Murry; Frank, connected with the Felber Biscuit Company; Mary J.; Elizabeth, who married M. Stone; Charles H., deceased; and George, deceased.

The death of the husband and father occurred in Columbus, December 15, 1900. He had built a fine home on Bryden road, where his wife still resides. He was a quiet and unassuming man but was widely and favorably known in business circles and was, moreover, an active and helpful member of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal church. He attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble beginnings to leadership in trade and commerce and to the management of financial affairs. It is one of the glories of our nation that it is so and it should be the strongest incentive and encouragement to the youth of our country. Such

was the life record of Jacob Felber who could justly be called a self-made man and who was, moreover, a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known and most of all where he was best known.

SAMUEL COATE JONES.

Samuel Coate Jones, a practitioner at the Columbus bar, is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence, not only in professional lines but in shaping public policy in connection with many interests which have contributed to general development and improvement. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, near Pleasant Hill, January 21, 1854. His father, Samuel B. Jones, was also a native of Miami county, following the occupation of farming and becoming a prosperous, substantial and well-known agriculturist. He served as justice of the peace for many years and died in June, 1890, a much respected and worthy citizen. His wife, in her maidenhood, Rhoda C. Coate, was also born in Miami county, her people coming from England to Ohio at an early date in the history of this state. Mrs. Jones still survives and is now eighty-three years of age.

On the home farm Samuel C. Jones was reared and through the summer months aided in the labors of the field, while in the winter season he attended the district schools until nineteen years of age. He afterward enjoyed the benefit of instruction in Antioch College for two years and on the expiration of that period he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and matriculated in the State University there, devoting a year to the study of engineering. In 1878 as a civil engineer he aided in laying out the narrow gauge line between Dayton and Toledo known as the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Railroad, being thus busily employed until the spring of 1879. During this time he was devoting every available moment to the study of law and was admitted to the bar on the 9th of April, 1879. He was at that time a resident of West Milton, Miami county, where he opened a law office and became the first attorney for the railroad which he had formerly represented as a civil engineer. While living at West Milton he served as a memebr of the school board and also as mayor of the town, but thinking to find better opportunities for professional advancement he left that place in 1883 and went to Troy, Ohio. In the fall of the following year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Miami county and that the discharge of his duties was prompt and capable is indicated by the fact that he was continued in the position by reelection for six years.

In 1891 Mr. Jones became a resident of Columbus and here served for one term as a member of the city council, being elected in 1893. He declined reelection at the close of that term and was then elected one of the professors in the law school which had been organized, being thus identified with educational interests for two years. During all this time he was practicing law, and while he continued in general practice he has largely specialized in corporation law, is now attorney for many corporations and has been receiver for many concerns. He ranks high in his profession, enjoying the uniform regard of

bench and bar, as well as of the general public. He has also served in official positions, being the first mayor of Grandview, a village near Columbus, to which office he was elected in May, 1906. In November, 1907, he was re-elected and is now the chief executive officer of that village.

Mr. Jones has been married twice. In 1878 he wedded Emma M. Kellog, who died in 1888, leaving four children: Victor Waite, born in 1880 and now an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Blaine K., born 1882, at present with Rogers & Rutherford, serving in the capacity of local security man; Fern Dimple, the wife of Bertram F. Allen, auditor of Eldridge Higgins & Company; and Hubbard B., born 1888, now with D. C. Beggs Company. On the 1st of December, 1898, Mr. Jones was again married, his second union being with Mamie T. Henterscheid, of Columbus.

He is a member of the Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and keeps well informed on the issues which divide the two great political organizations. Along professional lines he is connected with the Franklin County Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association, and for three years he served as the president of the Prosecuting Attorneys' State Association. His habits of life have contributed largely to his success. In his boyhood lessons of industry were early impressed upon his mind and he has always followed the admonition of the old Greek sage Epicharmus who said: "Earn thy reward, the gods give not to sloth." Realizing that industry is as much an essential to success in the law as in industrial and commercial pursuits, he has always prepared his cases with profound care, diligently searching every author that he might be fortified in every point of law bearing upon his case. He is regarded as a formidable opponent by the profession, while the general public respect him as a safe counselor and able advocate.

ALEXANDER STITT.

The self-made and successful men of the past generation, like those of the present, found that their experiences were none the less strenuous than those of the present day, nor were their final successes less pleasurable to themselves and their friends. This is true when applied in most of the instances and was especially so to the late Alexander Stitt and his friends and family.

He was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1828. At thirteen he moved, with his father, to Rich Valley, Indiana, and took charge of the farm while his father, Archibald, superintended the work on a section of the Wabash & Erie Canal. At the age of seventeen he came to Columbus and worked for James McKee in the grocery business on Broad street and boarded at the old Buckeye Hotel. After three years he returned to Wabash, Indiana, and entered the dry-goods business and continued until 1875. Returning to Columbus with his wife and three children, he took Thomas Stitt's interest in the Stitt, Price & Company, contractors and dealers in building materials on North Scioto street. The old limekiln stood on the site of the Buckeye Trans-

fer & Storage Company's building. While in the building material business Mr. Stitt took the contract for furnishing stone for paving North High street in 1877. He continued in this business until 1898, amassing a competence for himself and family, and retired from active business at the turn of the century. He passed away February 9, 1901. His ability to remember faces and names was remarkable. He was most generous, charitable and considerate, and would always help anyone who was in trouble if it was in his power.

He had little opportunity to secure an education in his youth, but as he came in contact with the world he picked up a practical education almost unconsciously to himself and always kept abreast the progress of the times.

On January 20, 1853, Mr. Stitt was married to Mahala Miles, a native of Preble county, Ohio, born June 11, 1833, and to them were born three children, as follows: Walter Preston, who died in Columbus; Effie Jane, now Mrs. Ephriam L. Harris, of Columbus; and Edwin Eugene, also a resident of Columbus. Mrs. Stitt resides at 1727 Franklin Park, South.

LUELLEN D. LAMPMAN.

For many years Luellen D. Lampman was closely identified with important business interests of Columbus. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought him a large degree of success, so that he is now enabled to live practically retired, giving supervision only to his realty interests, from which he derives a good annual income.

Mr. Lampman was born in Cleveland, Lesueur county, Minnesota, December 8, 1859, being the first white male child born in the county. His parents, Nathaniel B. and Emma Mary (Reed) Lampman, were both natives of Oneida county, New York. The father was a surveyor and civil engineer. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota and there followed his profession throughout the remainder of his active business career. In 1902 he came to Columbus and made his home with his son until his demise in March, 1908, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. The wife and mother preceded him to the home beyond, her death occurring in 1898, when she was sixty-six years of age. Luellen D. Lampman is the eldest in a family of six children, the others being: Clinton P., a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Linden L., who is sheriff of Williams county, North Dakota; Howard R., a resident of Williston, North Dakota; Mrs. Emma Lou Abbott, of San Diego, California; and Brooks J., deceased.

Luellen D. Lampman acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and later attended school at St. Peter, where he was a classmate of Governor Johnson of Minnesota. Subsequently he entered the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, while later he took a business course in the C. C. Curtice Business College of that city. Thus qualified for the responsible and arduous duties of a business life, Mr. Lampman secured a position as bookkeeper in Minneapolis. After a short time, however, he went

L. D. LAMPMAN

west in 1878 and spent two years on the plains as a cowboy. On the expiration of that period he returned home and assumed the management of a country store owned by his father.

In 1882 he came to Ohio and made a location at Nelsonville, Athens county, where he entered the employ of the Nelsonville Plaining Mill Company. He was thus engaged for a year and a half, when, ambitious to enter business on his own account, in 1884 he bought an interest in a coal enterprise, afterward conducted under the firm name of Juniper Brothers & Lampman. They handled the Hocking Valley and Sandy Creek valley coal and developed number of coal mines. Later the firm was incorporated under the name of The Hocking Coal Exchange & Mining Company, of which Mr. Lampman was elected president. The business developed from a small beginning to an enterprise of extensive proportions, enjoying large annual sales.

While residing in Nelsonville, Mr. Lampman also took an active part in public affairs. At different times he served on the city council and was always interested in public improvement and was instrumental in having the streets of the city paved. He feels that he owes much of his success in life to P. W. Huntington, who was president of the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, and was a pioneer in the banking business of Columbus. In his early business experience and when Mr. Lampman was often forced to meet financial crises, Mr. Huntington not only gave advice and counsel, but also gave substantial aid to him. These acts of kindness were highly appreciated by Mr. Lampman, for the old adage that a friend in need is a friend indeed proved true in this case.

In 1902 Mr. Lampman took up his abode in Columbus, where he owns and occupies a beautiful modern residence. In 1906 he disposed of his mining interests and since that time has merely given supervision to his realty interests in this city, whereby he derives a substantial income each year. His success in life is well merited, for it has come to him through honorable business methods and by close application to each and every undertaking.

Mr. Lampman was married in 1880 to Miss Alice M. Welch, who was born in 1860, in Nelsonville, Ohio, a daughter of Captain John F. and Sarah (Minton) Welch, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state. Their family numbered six children, of whom five are living, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Charles Junkerman, of Columbus; Dr. Charles E., a resident of Nelsonville, this state; Minta, the wife of Robert A. Doan, of Columbus; Mrs. Lampman; and Dr. Harry, a practicing physician of Chillicothe, Ohio. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lampman has been blessed with a daughter and son, May E. and Forbes B., both at home.

Politically a republican, Mr. Lampman gives stalwart support to the party and has ever taken a deep interest in everything that tends toward the advancement of his home locality and the country at large. Popular in social and fraternal organizations, he is identified with the Elks and belongs to the Columbus Riding, Buckeye Republican and the Ohio Clubs. He is likewise a director of the Security Savings Bank. He is a man in public life, not in the sense of office seeking, yet he has nevertheless exerted immeasurable influence in the city of his residence; in business life as a financier and promoter of ex-

tensive industrial enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charmng personality and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good, as well as his comprehensive understanding of many of the questions affecting state and national welfare.

ALFRED TAYLOR SCHROCK.

Alfred Taylor Schrock, identified with the farming interests of Franklin county, is living in Blendon township on the farm which was his birthplace and has always been his home. Here he first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 5th of July, 1853, his parents being George W. and Rachel (Inskeep) Schrock. The father's birth occurred in Romney, West Virginia, December 12, 1804, while the mother was born at Green Spring Run, Maryland, December 1, 1811. They were married at her home and made the journey by wagon to Franklin county in 1835, a few weeks after their marriage. As Mr. Schrock's financial resources were then quite limited, he rented a tract of land but later bought the property and spent his remaining days upon it, while at the present writing it is the property of his son Alfred. There as the years passed by he carried on general agricultural pursuits, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and as time went on he prospered and purchased other property until he became the owner of about five hundred acres of valuable land situated in Sharon and Blendon townships. He was considered one of the wealthy farmers of this vicinity and, moreover, was an exemplary man, whose life was characterized by industry, thrift and integrity. He was an active, influential and helpful member of the Presbyterian church and he gave his political support to the republican party, which elected him to several local offices. He died upon the old homestead farm on Christmas day of 1877, while his wife, surviving him for about two years, passed away September 2, 1879.

They were the parents of four chilren who are yet living and six who have passed away, namely: Joseph, who died unmarried at the home of his brother Alfred; Sarah, who became the wife of Edward Noble and died in Washington county, Iowa; Mollie, who married John Clark and died in Westerville; William, who passed away in Sharon township; George W., who was a member of the Ninety-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and was wounded at Spanish Fort near the close of the war and died at New Orleans after serving for over three years; Melissa, the wife of Benjamin F. Moody, a resident farmer of this locality; Vause, of Blendon township; Clara, the wife of James Hamilton, of Missouri; Alfred T.; and Matilda, who died at the age of seven or eight years.

Alfred Taylor Schrock was reared upon the old homestead and early became familiar with the work of field and meadow. The public schools provided him his educational privileges and he always remained upon the home farm, giving to his father valuable assistance and later coming into possession of the old homestead. He now owns ninety acres of rich and productive land which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. He also has a gravel and sand pit, which is constituting an important source of revenue to him. In his busi-

ness affairs he is energetic and determined and is meeting with gratifying prosperity through his capable management and unfaltering diligence.

On the 23d of December, 1875, Mr. Schrock was married to Miss Alice Moody, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 12, 1852. She was the daughter of James H. Moody, who removed to Westerville and during the period of the Civil war drove a bus between Columbus and Sunbury. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schrock have been born two children, but Jessie died at the age of eight years. Olie is the wife of Ernest Sanders, teacher in the high school of Dayton. Mr. Schrock gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in religious faith is connected with the United Brethren church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Westerville. His entire life has been passed in this locality and those who know him recognize in him a man of genuine worth, of public spirit and of business enterprise, who well merits the esteem which is uniformly accorded him.

V. A. DODD, M. D.

Dr. Verne Adams Dodd is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity of Columbus. In his practice he has made a specialty of surgery and is now orthopedic surgeon of the Protestant Hospital. He was born in Waterville, Ohio, February 21, 1881. The Doctor's family is of English origin and the first representative of the name in America was Daniel Dodd, who located in Branford, Connecticut, in 1646. Elijah Dodd, the grandfather of the Doctor, came to Ohio from New Jersey and served as sheriff of Lucas county, Ohio, filling the position for several years, and he exerted a wide felt and beneficial influence upon many matters of public concern and importance. His son and namesake, Elijah Dodd, Jr., is also a native of Ohio, and is well known as a fruit farmer. He also has an extensive acquaintance as an influential and prominent resident of Waterville. He married Frances Downing, a native of Norwalk, Ohio, who is also living.

Dr. Dodd was educated in the public schools of Waterville and acquired his more specifically literary knowledge in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Desiring to enter upon a professional career he became a student in the Ohio Medical University in 1899 and pursued the regular four years' course to his graduation with the class of 1903. For two years he was house surgeon at the Protestant Hospital and then entered upon the private practice of medicine, in which he has been successful for he is careful and painstaking in his professional labors and has ministered with ability to many who have solicited his aid as a physician and surgeon. For the past four years he has been a teacher in the departmet of surgery—both minor and operative—in the Starling-Ohio Medical College and in the same institution he taught orthopedic surgery. He is now orthopedic surgeon of the Protestant Hospital and is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Dodd was married October 16, 1906, to Miss Nelle Jacobs, a daughter of W. J. Jacobs, a coal and lumber man of Georgetown, Ohio, and a prominent citizen of that community. He has figured actively in public life, serving as auditor and assistant auditor in Brown county for twenty-four years, his official record being one over which falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd have one son, Verne A., Jr., who was born January 1, 1908. The parents are highly esteemed socially and Dr. Dodd is a valued member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 476, F. & A. M. While a young man he has made steady progress in his chosen calling and his present success argues well for the future.

JOSEPH W. CORDNER.

In all those qualities which constitute admirable manhood Joseph W. Cordner is richly endowed. A loyal defender of the Union, a straightforward, energetic business man, a progressive citizen and a faithful representative of the religious development of the city, he is neglectful of no duty and his enterprising loyalty in every relation has gained him the respect and honor of all who know him.

He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 12, 1843, a son of John and Elizabeth (Chadwick) Cordner. The father was a native of the north of Ireland, and spent the first eighteen years of his life in the land of his nativity, after which he came to the new world, attracted by the opportunities that this country offered. Establishing his home in Ohio he became connected with the wool business and for some time owned and operated a woolen mill. He was a man of energy and determination who successfully conducted his business affairs. He lived for a brief period in Jefferson county, Ohio, and in 1826 removed to Belmont county, where he remained until his death.

It was in that locality that Joseph W. Cordner was born and reared. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and he received practical business training under the direction of his father, whom he assisted in the conduct of the woolen mill. He was scarcely more than a boy in years when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a private in Company K, Fifteenth Regiment of Ohio Infantry. His loyalty and meritorious conduct on the field of battle led to his promotion and he became orderly sergeant of the company. In 1864 he reenlisted and served altogether for four years and seven months. He fought with the department of the Ohio and the army of the Cumberland, participating in engagements under the command of General Sherman and General Buell. The latter was succeeded by General Rosecrans and the army was then reorganized. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Franklin, and was twice wounded but did not leave the field. His service was largely in the Mississippi valley and on the field of battle he displayed valor and bravery equal to that of many a veteran of twice his years. He never faltered in the performance of any duty and faithfully espoused the cause which he

was pledged to defend. When the war was over he returned home with a most creditable military record and removed to Columbus, influenced by the fact that his brother-in-law, the late Alfred Powell, was a resident of this city. After being engaged in the lumber business for a few years he established business for the dyeing and renovating of garments, locating at Gay, near Fourth street. It was one of the first establishments of this character and is still in existence, having been profitably conducted from the beginning.

In 1868, in Belmont county, Ohio, Mr. Cordner was married to Miss Anna E. Carpenter, of that county, a daughter of Jonathan Carpenter, who was a farmer by occupation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cordner were born six children, four who are yet living: Hattie L.; Carroll R., who is married and is living in Middletown, Ohio; Catherine, wife of Logan Feeland, who is captain of the Minnesota, one of the nation's battle ships; and Hazel, at home.

Mr. Cordner is a stalwart republican in his political views, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln and has since supported that party. He held the position of county clerk in Belmont county, but resigned in order to remove to Columbus. He is always interested in state and national affairs as well as in local politics and has ever kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, being able to support his position by intelligent argument. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old army comrades and held membership in the McCoy Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Union Veteran Legion, Camp No. 78, holding at one time the office of lieutenant colonel in the latter order. He is also an honorary member of the old Guard and was active in pioneer associations. He is fond of music and was organizer of a quartette composed originally of soldiers who had served for four years. This organization has continued its existence to the present time. While interested in military, political and social interests, Mr. Cordner is never neglectful of his religious duties, but on the contrary is a helpful and earnest member of the Church of Christ. He was originally a member of the Third street, but now of the Broad street church. He has assisted in building five different houses of worship and has been almost continuously in some official position in the church, holding nearly all of its offices. His life is at all times and under all conditions honorable and upright.

EDWIN WARREN ALKIRE.

Edwin Warren Alkire, well known in connection with the development of Westerville and with farming interests in this part of the state, was born in Franklin township, Franklin county, February 22, 1856. His parents were William and Mary (Rizor) Alkire. The father was born in Virginia, February 12, 1812, while the mother's birth occurred in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1822. For a long period they resided on the old homestead farm in Franklin township, but about 1871 the father sold his property there and

removed with his family to Holden, Missouri. After six months in the west, however, he returned to Delaware county, Ohio, settling about three miles west of Westerville. His death occurred in that county in September, 1884. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in Franklin township, Franklin county, in 1865. In his early life he devoted several years to the carpenter's trade and afterward followed the occupation of farming. His children were five in number, namely: Emily, who married Joseph Hains, of Delaware county, and both are now deceased; Anna Katherine, whose demise occurred when she was twenty-one years of age; Emanuel, who is also deceased; Sarah R., the deceased wife of Michael Bookman; and Edwin Warren, of this review.

Edwin W. Alkire was a youth of fifteen years when the family left the old home place upon which he was born and removed to the west. Following the return to Ohio he lived in Delaware county from 1871 until 1881, when he was married and came to his present place, taking charge of the farm for William Sharpe. After twelve years he bought the home and fifty acres of land lying partially within the village limits of Westerville and all in this county on the Delaware county line. Later he platted a part of his land and sold it in village lots but he still retains the ownership of forty acres, carrying on general farming, his fields being under a high state of cultivation. Upon the place is a good brick house which was built by William Sharpe in 1849. Mr. Alkire also owns a double frame house on East Norwich avenue in Columbus and his property interests return to him a good income.

In his political views Mr. Alkire is a stalwart republican and served for three terms of three years each as trustee of Blendon township. He was also for four years a member of the village council and in the fall of 1907 was elected township trustee, in which position he is serving at the present time. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking but on the contrary was called to public office by his fellow townsmen who recognized and appreciated his work, ability and patriotism. He believes most firmly in the principles of the republican party as most conducive to good government and therefore gives to it loyal and stanch support. Since 1881 he has been a member of Rainbow Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., of Westerville, and belongs also to Rigby Encampment, No. 187, of Columbus.

Mr. Alkire laid the foundation for a pleasant domestic experience by his marriage in 1880 to Miss Alice Spring, a native of Delaware county, born near Westerville, and a daughter of Frederick and Martha (Scott) Spring. During her infancy Mrs. Alkire lost her mother and was reared by her uncle, William Sharpe, who was previously the owner of the farm upon which the Alkire family now reside. Their three children, Alta May, Rolla Edwin and Mary, were all born on this farm. Their home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality, which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

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